...neer in Alaska

...g Negroes Make Secure ...r Stakes in Ketchikan

By ORA SCOTT CAUSBY
(Defender Alaska Bureau)

...er is 13 and there is no omen of luck or mis... attached. The figure represents the total num... Southern Negro pioneers who are making secure their ... one Alaskan town.

... the word Alaska is mentioned to the average ... his mind usually forms ... ture of far-flung frigid ... of sunless, gloomy days ... ending shivering cold. ... any of the 13 Negroes ... de in Ketchikan or any ... 000 citizens here whether ... is a true one and the ... instantly will be negative. ... the salmon packing ... of the world, the gateway ... It is a village nestled at ... of towering snow-cap... tain, facing a busy, life... water front.

... temperature ... from freezing on sur... mountains to torrid in the ... aked streets of the town.

Days Are Gaps

... of the town have se... definite part of the busi... and social life. Gone ... days when women arrived ... tchikan and headed for ... Street. ... street featured a row of ... houses, most of them built ... the foot of a mountain. ... The front door of each ... on a narrow board... ... circling streets in those ... days, the women, all of an ... ial mixture, were known ... in waiting."

... woman are serving as de... in industry and business. ... of the 13 Negroes here own ... own business. Mrs. Mabel ... ong of San Bernadino, ... Calif., recently ... opened a cafe. ... Known as the ... Club Webb Cafe ... and a lovely ... place it has won ... the patronage of ... all races in the ... to the tasty eats she serves. But there is more behind it than that. Mabel possesses a warm, smiling personality and her interesting radio broadcasts have spread her fame far and wide.

I came here from Los Angeles for a vacation and to finish several short stories and a novel. That "vacation" is not ended yet. Recently I opened a lending library for the community. It includes old newspapers, NAACP literature and magazines, including Ebony. There is always a long waiting list.

Yes, Jim Crow, Too

It was not long after I arrived here before I discovered a need for enlightening information about the Negro. For discrimination, as could be expected, was raising its head. Ketchikan readers were shocked at their findings in print.

Already membership in the NAACP is being sought and plans are underway for an interracial study club and clinic.

Lending Library

As the only professional woman here and accepted as such, I have presented the race problems in the Scandinavian woman's club, church clubs and in many fine homes. The response has been heartening. Statesiders who wish to help increase the service of the lending library may send all publications to my address: Box 2216, Ketchikan, Alaska.

There is one other Negro-owned business here. It is that of a fisherman who owns a boat and helps to swell the production of the salmon packing industry.

The white supremacy myth here has pointed up the need for unity among all races in ...ting the evil. Recently an interracial relations day was observed at the local Methodist church, pastored by Rev. Wyburn Skidmore. The observance was similar to that of Brotherhood Week in the States.

Defies Opposition

Rev. Skidmore defied the opposition of some members of his church to hold the services. He made it clear that it "is time we all be color blind."

Life is far from dull here. Following are some typical examples of newsworthy items: Mr. and Mrs. Lucius C. McGhee of Seattle, Wash., enroute to Baranoff via steamer, stopped in Ketchikan. After checking on the possibilities of success in operating a barber shop here, the couple left for Anchorage, Alaska.

Mrs. Alice Swanson is advertising her home for sale. Recently she visited Anchorage to check on some property holdings.

George W. Brown of Richmond, Wash., visited friends here while his steamship was docked. He plans to open a business in Anchorage.

Miss Ora Causby was luncheon guest of Rev. and Mrs. Edward Freeman, white, of the First Presbyterian church.

Recently singer Rosa Page gave a concert here. And in the sports world, the Harlem Globetrotters, accompanied by Jesse Owens, put on a show that will not be forgotten.

Then there is the Club Webb Cafe where fun is enjoyed by all regardless of race.

$3,000,000 Changed Hands

The size of Ketchikan is no indication of the vast sum of money that comes to the community. Last year a reported $3,000,000 changed hands on the docks during the six-week fishing season. That represents more than $400,000 for every man, woman and child of the 7,000 in the village.

There will be even more income for localities. This spring, construction starts on a $33,000,000 pulp mill.

Opportunities for settlers here include ventures in fishing, mining and other industries. As in the States, the greatest handicap settlers will find, is obtaining decent housing or housing, period. However, the federal government is expected to give some assistance in the problem.

The 13 Negroes here look forward to the day when their ranks will be swelled by others with pioneering ability and adventurous spirit.

Communal Punishment

The High Commissioner's Proclamation No 57 of 1948 providing for communal punishment for the villagers withholding information that may lead to the arrest of the culprits who have committed ritual murder in or near their village or refusing to give evidence on behalf of the crown and so on, which was recently promulgated, has shocked the Basuto people.

In his address to the Chiefs and the Basuto on the occasion of the opening of the forty fourth session of the Basutoland Council His Excellency Sir Evelyn Baring among other things said: "Today Basutoland is advancing rapidly and, as is natural, there is a certain feeling of restlessness among the people. What is needed above all things is a sense of security which will enable orderly and constitutional development to take place. But no feeling of security can exist when these horrible murders are committed, and no true development can take place when the leaders of the people continue to indulge in practices which belong to the dark ages. I have come here to make a solemn warning which you must remember in the days to come, and spread abroad to those who have not heard me today. If ritual murders continue the Government will be forced to take hard, repressive measures such as the institution of collecting fines and the quartering of police at the expense of the inhabitants in the area where the murder was committed." The Proclamation under discussion is the outcome of what the Basuto people were warned of. From what His Excellency has said in his warning it is difficult to understand whether the Proclamation is intended to protect the innocent from those contemplating evil, to ensure security of lives in the country or to protect the common people from those of their leaders who are a menace to their security. On reading the address one gets the impression that it is she chiefs who are warned to stop these evil practices yet the Proclamation provides for the punishment of the people who are innocent more than the chiefs who may be the culprits.

A study of the situation cannot but lead one to the conclusion that the Proclamation is the result of measures that were not based on a thorough understanding of the customs of the Basuto and thus doing the Basuto people a grave injustice on the one hand and exposing the administration to discredit on the other hand. The idea of communal or collective punishment is probably based on the belief, existing among some officials and Europeans living in this country that ritual murders are deep rooted tribal customs in which the chiefs and the common people participate on equal terms. Yet this is not the case at all. The history of the Basuto does not bear this out. Ritual murders are the results of superstitious beliefs prevalent among the backward peoples and encouraged by poverty and want. Of the twenty cases of ritual murders that have been brought before the courts since the reduction of chiefs and their judicial powers only minor chiefs and headmen were involved. Of the senior chiefs it was only Bereng and Gabashane whose case is on appeal. So much for that.

Ban On Imported Blankets

"Basuto who wear blankets as their national costume have been badly hit by the soaring price of wool, as well as by the ban on the importation of blankets," says a report appearing in the Friend of the 23rd April last. This is the opinion of several business men who are catering for the Basuto in and outside Basutoland.

Basutoland is a wool producing country supplying both the Union and overseas markets, and they are buying back the manufactured articles for their needs. Unless something is done to protect them and the wool market the hardship to be experienced by the Basuto may go on for an unduly long time, especially as it coincides with a period of the shortage of grain as a result of the last year's severe drought. All things being considered this is a case in which something should be done to avoid the impending hardship, especially as we are led to understand that South African mills are unable to cope with the demand for woollen blankets. One fact that must not be lost sight of is that with the closing down of the Bradford blanket factories, should that happen, the wool prices would be affected as there would be less competition on the market. The paper states:

"A leading city wholesaler told The Friend yesterday that the price of blankets of all qualities had risen during the past year by between 20 per cent. and 26 per cent. Lower profit-margins for merchants, he said, had had the effect a few months ago of reducing the price of certain articles to the consumer by a few pence. Only three weeks later producers of well known makes of blankets raised the wholesale price by as much as five shillings.

"Louwcol" measures he maintained, approached the cost-of-living problem from the wrong angle. Wool prices had been rising steadily and there was no sign that they had reached their peak. Reduced profit-margins could not stem further increases in all goods manufactured from wool. Men's and women's winter clothing were affected, but the most seriously hit was the Native.

This was because of the popularity of all-wool blankets, whether imported or South African made, and of which there were not sufficient on the market to meet the demand, especially in the Free State areas bordering on Basutoland.

Price Changes

In December last year, the merchant said, a South African blanket made for Natives trade sold for 28s. 9d. Cuts in profit-margins resulted in a reduction of 7d. In the middle of January producers, as a result of increased wool costs, raised the price to the wholesaler to 31s., with a consequent increase in the retail price of nearly 6s.

Asked if imported control, which had banned the entry of blankets into the Union from Britain, would have any effect on the local market, the wholesaler said that Natives who preferred the brilliant hues of the British product would have to be satisfied with a South African "imitation." This was not nearly so vivid but was much cheaper. Even then, the price was much higher than the average Native could afford

The Harrismith correspondent of The Friend yesterday interviewed Mr H. Longbottom, manager of the Standard Woollen Mills, which is a subsidiary of the Waverley company.

Mr Longbottom said that import restrictions on blankets from England for the Native trade would have little effect on local factories. It was undoubtedly a hardship on Bradford firms, which catered specially for the Basuto trade, as these blankets were unsalable anywhere else in the world. They had probably not only made large numbers of blankets of this trade, but had also dyed large quantities of wool.

On the other hand, Britain, and also France and Germany, although they had catered for the Basuto trade for the past 30 to 40 years, sold only a very small percentage of the total number of blankets sold in Basutoland.

Because of machinery limitations, South African factories, which were all already working "round the clock," could not step up production any further.

Hardship

The Wepener correspondent of The Friend asked an official of a local importing firm to comment on the report published yesterday in connection with the ban on the importation of British blankets.

Not only was the ban a hardship to the manufacturers and importers, the official pointed out, but it was also a hardship to the Basutos.

Firms in this country, he said, were committed to large orders for coloured blankets for the Native trade, and a fair proportion was a ready in the process of manufacture. There was no market anywhere else in the world for this class of blanket.

Special weavers were employed on this work and if manufacture was to stop altogether there was a danger of the weavers dispersing. It might not be possible to start manufacture again at some future time when restrictions are lifted.

The gaily-coloured blankets were the national dress of the Basuto, not only in Basutoland but in all parts of the country. Their favourite blanket was known as the "Victoria," after the "Great White Queen" whom the Basutos had always held in great reverence and who, as it were, had taken under her blanket and granted their independence from the Cape Colony.



RALPH McGILL

A Long Way From Home

A day or two ago a young Negro walked into my office. He had a pleasant face and manner. When he began to speak I guessed, from the accent, he was from Jamaica, but he did not look Jamaican. I asked.

He is from the Gold Coast of West Africa, and you will seldom meet a fellow any farther from home than he. In all my life I had never met anyone from the Gold Coast. He was educated first by Presbyterian missionaries and later in a state school. He is taking premedical work, hoping to become a doctor and go back home to his "dear native land."

I asked him to write something about the Gold Coast. It follows, exactly as he wrote it in a neat, easily read hand:

Physiography As the name suggests, the Gold Coast is a land of gold, other mineral resources, food, raw materials and, indeed, a land of "milk and honey." Situated on the western corner of Africa, the Gold Coast covers an area of approximately 79,000 square miles. It is the second largest, most productive and rapidly advancing country among the four sister colonies of British West Africa. It has a population of 5,000,000. The country is bounded on the south by the wide expanse of the boisterous Atlantic Ocean.

Flora-Fauna Traversing the country from the south to the north, the following vegetational belts are encountered. The coastal plain is narrow, with sand bars and sandy areas. The vegetation is mainly bahama "poor" grass, with patches of coconut trees here and there. Some rabbits and hares are found in this area.

The coastal plain, extending a few miles inland, merges imperceptibly into the semi-equatorial forest. It is the richest part of the whole country. In the forest are found tall and gigantic trees, interlaced by climbing stems which twine around their neighbor trees in their stimulus to catch sunlight. The leaves are broad and dark green, a representative of the selvas in the Congo Basin (Africa) and the Amazon Basin (South America). There is a thick undergrowth of shrubs and small plants. In some places the density of the foliage is such that the rays of the sun are unable to penetrate for the most part of the year. Rainfall is heavy and constant, and the rains of this area are of the southwest monsoon type, breaking in June and lasting till October. In this region monkeys, antelopes, bush pig and other beasts exist.

Beyond the forest region northward is the savannah or grassland area. Here are found the tall elephant grass with some trees where there is sufficient rainfall. Where there is little or no rainfall, there is poor grass and much sand. The weather condition of this whole country appears to be uniform all the year around. The average weather temperature for the year is 85 degrees F.

There are animals like the zebra, the duicker and some guinea fowls inhabiting this area.

Occupation The occupation in the Gold Coast is generally agricultural; consequently, the products from the Coast consist of copra (prepared from the coconut). Some salt is dug from the neighboring lagoons. In the forest area, cocoa, the chief product of the country, is obtained; others include mahogany, ebony, palm kernels and oil, kola nuts, cassava, cocoyam, plantain and banana. Such minerals as gold, diamonds and manganese are also produced. Extending still northward into the grassland, the area produces shea nuts and butter, yams, hides and skins. Consequent upon the products of the country there are the following exports: cocoa, palm produce, diamond, manganese, mahogany, citrus fruits and bananas. Imports consist of agricultural implements, canned food and meat, automobiles, linen and manufactured hardware.

Government The Gold Coast is divided into three political divisions, namely: the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The Colony is subdivided into the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces. There are nearly 62 different States which form the local divisions of the country. Each State is headed by a Paramount Chief who organizes a State Council and presides over it. The State Council is the recognized governing body in a State. It initiates laws and keeps order in its locality. There are the Provincial Councils which control the State Councils in the provinces. The personnel of the Provincial Council is composed of elected paramount chiefs and nominated private gentlemen of high cultural, intellectual and financial standing. Above the Provincial Councils is the Legislative Council; the Supreme Council which administers the central government of the country. The members are elected Paramount Chiefs from the Provincial Councils, the heads of the Departments of Education, Agriculture, Health, and so on, and they form the official members, and the nominated unofficial members from the intelligentsia and outstanding merchants. The Legislative Council frames the laws, controls and disburses the revenue; the Executive Council, included in the Legislative Council, is responsible for the execution and operation of all the deliberations of the Legislative Council. The President of the Legislative Council is the Governor, who represents the British Crown.

Social Life The social activities prevalent in the Gold Coast are varied, but uniform and steady. There are literary clubs, where the academic enthusiasts and ambitious aspirants of the youth meet from time to time to exchange views and imbibe new ideas and knowledge in their debates and speeches. In the recreation halls people find much enjoyment in their indoor games. The green, verdant play fields serve as attractive spots for football (soccer), cricket, hockey and tennis fans. In the town halls people enjoy themselves by watching boxing tournaments, concerts and other forms of theatrical entertainment. The cinema pictures thrill both young and old to see different ways of life in other countries.

Education Down into the early ages of the eighteenth century the Christian religion migrated to naturalize in the Gold Coast. The advent of Christianity has given birth to such existing denominations as the Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, Roman Catholic, A. M. E. and Baptist Churches. These churches have nursed the sons and daughters of this rich and fruitful soil in their educational institutions. The standard of education, mainly British type, has evolved from the elementary, or primary, to the secondary, or high school, through college into the university. There are some Government, State and privately owned schools. Mohammedanism is a religious organization which is rubbing shoulders closely with Christianity in the Gold Coast.

As the years roll by, rapid improvements are being achieved in all the phases of life. This is the time of great transitional change in the Gold Coast politics. The youth have sworn and are determined never to go back to sleep or rest until self-government, the key to self-realization, nationhood and the industrial development of the country, is attained within the "shortest possible time." May they have moral courage and strength to strive for it, and also to live to reap the fruits of their arduous labor.

Ita Condemns Critics Who Call N.C.N.C. Dictators

West African Pilot Jan. 4 5-49

Tells Pressman Of Ibokus Plans For The New Nigeria

"We who talk in loose manner about democracy, dictatorship and communism, – which have we experienced?

"I can understand imperialism for I have suffered, and I am still suffering under imperialism."

So, in effect, Professor Eyo Ita, Vice President of the N.C.N.C., told a representative of this newspaper during an interview yesterday.

Professor Ita who is in town in connection with the N.C.N.C. Convention which began sitting yesterday, was commenting on the common criticism by some individuals that the N.C.N.C. is dictatorial and that the Freedom Charter is the imposition of one man upon the people.

IBOKUS AND N.C.N.C.

The Principal of the West African People's Institute revealed what efforts the Ibokus are making to fit themselves into the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons which is the ambition of the N.C.N.C.

Accepting the linguistic grouping envisaged by the N.C.N.C., Professor Ita however said that he wished to see a United Nigeria in which tribal affinity would have been a matter of history entombed in the past.

To attain that ideal, a re-education of the Africans would be very necessary.

FREE EDUCATION

Here, he agreed with the compulsory mass free elementary education motion as proposed by Dr the Honourable F. A. Ibiam.

But even if that was to serve the purpose of re-educating the people and of evolving a common culture in a new Nigeria, Professor Ita stressed that it would be necessary for the minister of education to be a Nigerian whose duty it would be to mould education policy and to see to it that every penny collected under the compulsory mass education scheme was spent strictly on the purpose.

It would not be wise to import redundant European "experts" who would fritter away the money

Continued on page 4

set aside for Dr Ibiam's education scheme in expatriation allowances.

And he wished the N.C.N.C. would help to direct education policy in the new drive.

THAT 'ALIEN' FEELING

The Professor agreed that the Cameroons feel they are aliens to Nigeria; it was that feeling that was to be killed.

The identation of the Ibokus into the Cameroons might help to some extent to eradicate such feeling after the Ibokus would have been organised, for, argued the N.C.N.C. Vice President, many of the Ibokus have been lost in the Cameroons that one finds it difficult to differentiate between an Iboku and an unalloyed Cameroonian.

He lamented that the anthropologist who came in with political meddlesomeness and grouped even people of the same ethnic stock into separate clans had added much to the antagonism and confusion in the country.

CONSTITUTION ISSUE

Talking about the Select Committee report on constitution revision which he however confessed he had not studied, Professor Ita said that it was indeed democratic to consult the opinion of the villagers in the revision of the constitution but, he countered, if it was to be real democracy, the opinion thus sought should be enlightened and informed.

Where the villager is unable to know whether his decision is right or wrong the principle of democracy is not satisfied.

Professor Ita who had a motor accident at Benin while on his way to Lagos said he was fit to participate actively in the deliberations of the National Convention.—(ANA)

Women Of Orile Oko Are Gaoled Before Trial

West African Pilot 1-22-49

Government Spokesman Denies That Akarigbo Was Biased

The article from a special correspondent, Abeokuta, headed "Seventy Egba Women Jailed as Tax Defaulters at Ijebu-Remo" in the issue of the "West African Pilot" of Wednesday, January 19, does not present an accurate picture of what occurred, said an official Western Provinces official spokesman yesterday.

Five Orile Oko women had been arrested for non-payment of tax and were taken to Shagamu where they were imprisoned awaiting trial.

On Friday, January 11, sixty-two women from the same area arrived at Shagamu and began to demonstrate against the arrest of the five women.

As a result of recent disturbances in the Ijebu Remo area, the Native Authority had made rules forbidding all meetings or demonstrations of more than ten persons, without a permit.

Over a period of half-an-hour the women were warned by the Akarigbo and the Nigeria Police that they were contravening these rules, but as they refused to disperse they were arrested.

They were tried next morning in the Native Court and there found guilty and fined £10 each or three months imprisonment.

Fifty-four of these women were also charged as tax defaulters and on this charge they were sentenced to fines of £1 each or two weeks in prison.

The District Officer did not reduce the total sentences to £1 or two weeks in prison as stated in the article; in fact he only altered the sentences so that the terms of imprisonment should run concurrently.

As there was insufficient prison accommodation in the Ijebu Ode Province for all the convicted women, the majority of them were sent to prisons in the Oyo Province.

There could have been no question of victimisation by the Akarigbo of the women in question.

The arrests were effected by police under the command of the Superintendent of Police, Abeokuta, who was in Shagamu at the time.



Woman Says No Peace In The West Unless Women Respected

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ABEOKUTA, Jan. 20.– An enraged spokesman of Egba women yesterday told your correspondent that as long as the rights of women continue to be trampled down, and as long as women continue to be subjected to all sorts of punishment, imprisonment and beating there shall never be peace in the Western Provinces.

She then began to tell how a of £15 or two months imprisonday before the District Officer, ment. Ijebu Ode, who claims now to

be the Acting Resident, Ijebu Province, had bodly told her that, contrary to the information, the fine of £10 or three months imprisonment imposed on Orile Oko tax-defaulters had not been reduced by h i m as reported yesterday.

Rather the women still have that sentence square on their necks and had, in fact, been distributed: twenty to Ilesha, fifteen to Ile Ife, fifteen to Oshogbo, four to Ibadan and twelve to Ijebu Ode prisons.

When asked from whom he got the order he stated that it was from the Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces at Ibadan.

Then, at Ilaro too, the woman continued, Nigeria and N. A. police are said to be beating women who had not paid their tax subjecting them to all sorts of indignities.

One of the women had been arrested and sentenced to a fine

Then with a frown, the woman stated that Egba women shall not stand by when these things are and when the women who are passing through the present ordeal are active members of the Egba Women's Union.

For its part, the union feels that these things are a travesty of the rights of Nigerian women, and already plans are afoot to demand the immediate release of all the women.



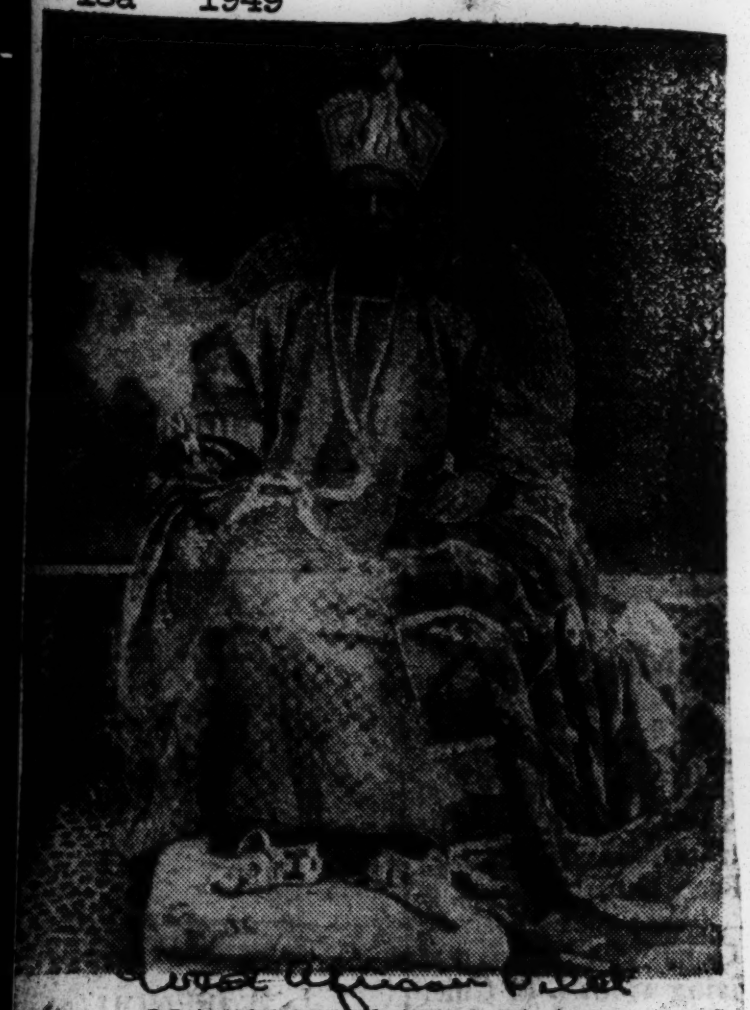
N.C.N.C. DELEGATES AT KADUNA

The above picture was taken at the Kaduna National Assembly in April, 1948. Sitting from right to left are: L V. C. Ebo (Ibo), Mallam Saad Zungur (Hausa), Adesanya Idowu (Yoruba) and Mallam Zukogi (Hausa). Zungur and Idowu (representing Ijebu Ode Union) are attending the National Convention which opened yesterday.



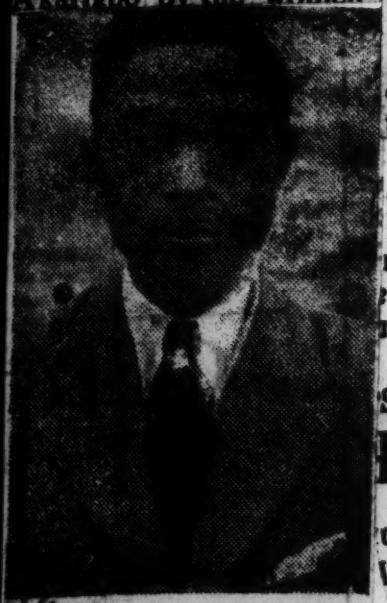
MR MILTON A. MACAULAY

Well-known Lagos photographer now attached to the Public Relations Department. He will accompany Miss Pearl Primus, the American Negress who will soon embark on a country-wide tour to study African dances and music.



OBA WILLIAM ADEDOYIN I

The Akarigbo of Shagamu and head of the Ijebu Remo Native Authority, which recently imprisoned five women tax-defaulters before ever they were tried. An official spokesman has refuted the accusation of victimisation made against the Akarigbo by the women.



MR A. OTI

Secretary of Accra branch of the N.C.N.C. and leader of his branch's delegation to the National Convention.

No Haven For Turncoats & Blackguards In N.C.N.C.

President Tells Convention Of Lingering War On Two Fronts

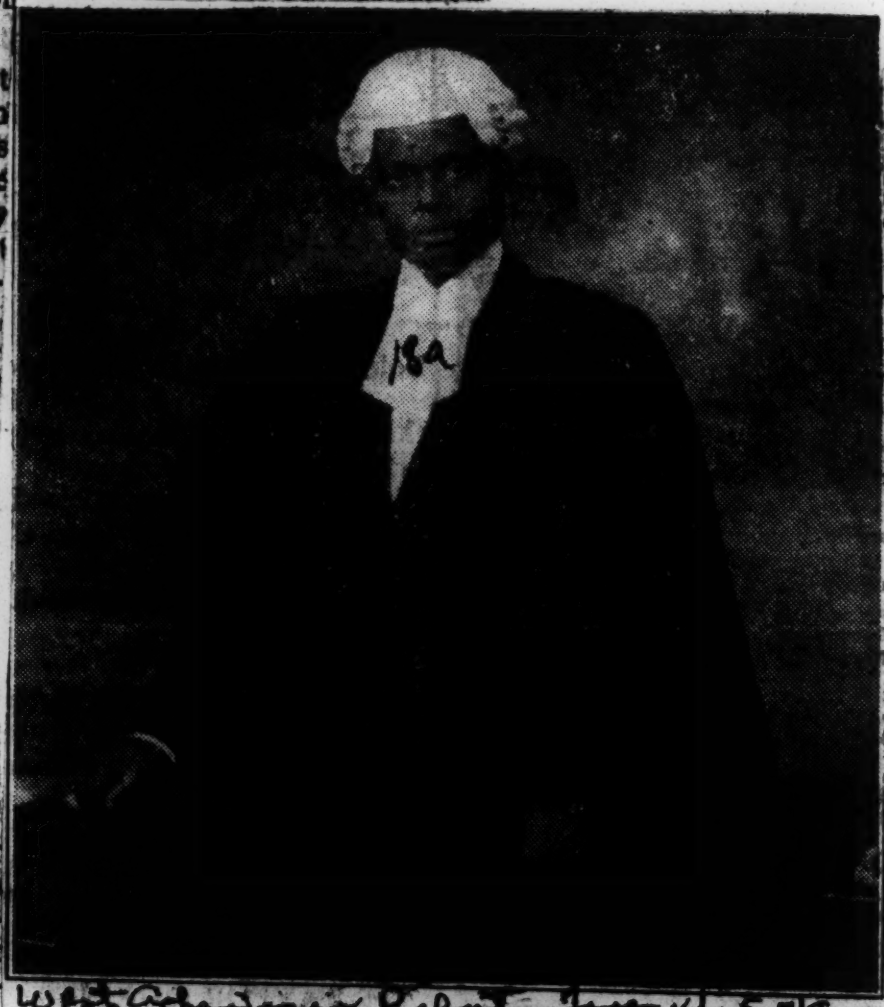
"The existence of the N.C.N.C. has been of intrinsic value to our country, in that it has presented our people with a rostrum to play an honourable or an ignominious role in the political history of the nation.

"Those who are convinced that the crusade for human rights in Nigeria and the Cameroons is worth the sacrifice required, are expected to appreciate that they have joined the holy crusade, not out of deference to, or or worship of, any individual crusader, but because they are deeply convinced that the cause is worth fighting for and worth dying for, if need be."

In these significant words Doctor the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, Federal President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, addressed, yesterday, Monday, April 4, in the Tom Jones Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Lagos, the second national convention of the Council.

NO TURN-COATS

"There should be," Doctor Azikiwe emphasised, "no haven for charlatans, blackguards, turncoats, Uncle Toms and other undesirable elements in our organization.



MR JAJA ANUCHA WACHUKU, M.A., LL.B.

One of the Legal Advisers of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. He attended the opening session of the Second Annual Convention yesterday, when, in a speech, he supported the idea of war on two fronts. (See page 1).

U.S. Negress Will Embark On Country-Wide Tour

Lagos Photographer To Help Her Study Nigerian Dances

Miss Pearl Primus, Afro-American anthropologist, who has been here on a study mission, will, after a considerable period of social intercourse with the Lagos community, start on a country-wide tour in company of Mr Milton Macaulay as from Monday next, January 24.

Promising to release later the table of her itinerary, the lady anthropologist hopes to tour the various provincial towns of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

She wished the whole public to share her thanks for their love assistance to her and wishes to send particular thanks to Mr Harold Cooper. Public

Relations Officer, who, it is understood, has been arranging transport in the provinces.

Looking so proud of dark skin, Miss Primus said:

"It is an asset to look so thorough an African.

"I have been wearing native dress.

"I have been in and out of almost every place in Lagos and Yaba.

"I have witnessed and participated in many events and only very few people recognised me."

She felt all that was to her advantage; for, if it were easy to distinguish her from the crowd, the people would be tempted to put on a performance and in that way she would be missing many things.

Many of the native arts, cloths and ebony have been collected but the lady felt she would not succeed in collecting many of such items since her funds were only for study and not for luxury.

Numerous flowers, large exotic jewelry especially bracelets and earrings and music are three things which Miss Primus loves much but has failedto get here in Yaba.

"Do the Nigerian ladies wear small jewelry for the love of it or because the scarcity of gold hinders the wearing of large jewelry?" is the question the lady poses to Nigerian women.

African drums playing in the vicinity make her happy but she is forced in absence of any music to create her own appropriate music from the activities of workers passing her windows in the early morning, the baskets standing on women's heads, and the children running with buckets of water under the lifting fog.

As regards the numerous individuals calling on her daily for assistance to get to U.S.A. ever since she arrived, the lady hereby wants all to understand that though a candidate for her Doctorate degree in anthropology, she came to Nigeria as a student to study African culture.

Such numerous interviews are apt to consume her time and, of course, keep her up to three or four in the morning to get her work completed.

While the student still invites visitors who would discuss with her on the customs of the various peoples of Nigeria she likes to be left free to walk wherever and whenever she pleases and also needs time to think.

Miss Primus is happy to have been re-Christened in Nigeria bearing now the Ibo name "Ada Ora" meaning first born daughter of everybody.

To the Lagos press, the lady gives immense thanks for their co-operation and promises to send to them from time to time copies of her activities even when she might leave Nigeria.—(ANA)



18a West African Pilot Thurs. 1-20-49

MR ANTHONY ENAHORO Lagos, Nigeria

Former Editor of the Daily Comet now standing trial, having chairmanned a lecture alleged to be seditious. The Judge ruled yesterday that he should not be recalled for further cross-examination.

Printed and Published by Zik's Press Limited, Commercial Avenue, Yaba Estate, 20-1-49

Powell Seeks Extended Benefits For Panama Canal Employes

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) The return to Italy of her farm- African colonies makes a "com- ete mockery of World War II" nd starts the world on the way to orld War III, Representative dam C. Powell, Democrat, of New ork, charged in a 20-minute peech on the floor of the House ast Wednesday.

Mr. Powell said Italy wanted Eri a and Somaliland either to help her bankrupt economy or to lp the two areas. Neither can be me, he said, asserting that Soma- land and Eritrea are able to take re only of their economic prob- ms while Italy itself "is upon the ry border of completely breakdown ven with all of the help of the Marshall plan."

The New Yorker pointed out that Eritrea was a province of Ethio- a that 90 per cent of the Eri- reans want to be reunited with eir mother country, and that the British promised them that they ould be allowed to return to Ethio pia.

Mr. Powell said he was deeply shocked with the actions of mem- bers of the House of Italian ances- try, except Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party of New York, because they asked President Truman to see that Italy's former African empire was returned to Italy.

"Colonialism has never helped the working classes of any country, es- pecially Italy, and colonialism is a concept which we American abhor and reject," Mr. Powell declared.

Mr. Powell said he was petition ing the United Nations on behalf of the 15,000,000 colored people in this country and "tens of millions of right-thinking whites," thru Congress, to hold a plebiscite in Eritrea and return that area to Ethiopia and, to set up a United Nations trusteeship for Somaliland for five years.

Under his proposal, the UN trus- teeship would be charged with the specific task of "not only raising the standard of living of the peo- ple but educating them in the pro- cess of self-government."

At the end of five years he pro- posed holding "democratic elections and turning the government over to the duly elected people."

Why [illegible] Negro?

Ethiopia Gets White U[illegible] Envoy

(P[illegible] Courier Press Service)

WA[illegible]GTON — The fact that U. S. [illegible]es have been practically elim[illegible] from the fields of for- eign [illegible]plomatic service to their co[illegible] was recalled here this w[illegible]en the Senate confirmed th[illegible]ntment of George R. Mer- rell to [illegible]ambassador to Ethiopia.

A spokesman for the State De- partment last week told The Cou- rier that President Truman is mak- ing it a practice to make diplomatic appointments from the ranks of career men in the State Depart- ment. It is significant that the State Department, almost alone among Government agencies, has practically no Negro employes at the professional level.

Mr. Merrell, who is white, was minister to Ethiopia prior to the recent elevation of the status of this Nation's ministry there to an ambassy. In his lengthy State De- partment career, Mr. Merrell has represented the United States in more than a dozen foreign posts. A large percentage of these posi- tions were in countries with pre- dominantly non-white populations.

Pres. Truman Makes Reply To Ras Imru

Courier
Houston, Tex.

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- The United States will continue to extend cooperation and encouragement to Ethiopia, President Truman declared last Wednesday.

His declaration of friendly co- operation between the two countries was made in reply to remarks of Ras. H. S. Imru, the newly ap- pointed Ethiopian Ambassador who presented his credentials last Wednesday.

Mr. Imru has been in this coun- try three years, serving as Ethio- pian Minister, but recently the di- plomatic missions here and in Ad- dis Ababa were raised to the sta- tus of Embassies and the heads were made Ambassadors.

Accompanied to the White House by an interpreter, Ambassador Im- ru, in presenting his letter of cre- dence, said: "Mr. President I feel honored and happy to present to Your Excellency, today, the Cre- dentials by which My August Sov- ereign, His Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, has been pleased to accredit me as his first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Govern- ment of the United States of America.

CONVEYS SINCERITY

"It is also a privilege to me, Mr. President, to convey to Your Ex- cellency the most sincere wishes of His Majesty the Emperor, for the best of health and happiness to you and prosperity to your great coun- try which His Majesty expressly has charged me to do.

"The decision taken by the Gov- ernments of Ethiopia and the United States to raise their re- spective diplomatic missions in Ad- dis Ababa and Washington to the status of Embassies, is another mark of the desires of the two Govern- ments to strengthen still further the cordial relations existing be- tween the two countries and I feel it my duty to assure you, Mr. Pres ident, that I shall spare no effort to work to that end for which, I am confident, that the Government of the United States will afford me every cooperation and encourage- ement.

"In conclusion, I wish to express my fervent hope and belief that our two countries will cooperate not only in the interests of mutual concern, but also along with other peace loving countries, that peace and justice may prevail in the world, in the interest of human- ity."

President Truman replied as fol- lows:

"Mr. Ambassador: It is with great pleasure that I receive the creden- tials by which your sovereign, His Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, has accredited you as his first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Gov- ernment of the United States of America.

APPRECIATE WISHES

"I appreciate the wishes of His Majesty the Emperor for my health and happiness and for the pros- perity of the United States. Please convey to His Majesty my own best wishes for the continued success of his worthy endeavors to pro- mote the prosperity of Ethiopia and the welfare of its people.

"On the occasion when Mr. Mer- rill, the first American Ambas- sador to Ethiopia, visited me be- fore his return to Addis Ababa, I was pleased to learn from him of the progress of war and the long years spent under the occupation of a foreign power.

"I shall continue to take a friend ly, cooperative interest in the af- fairs of Ethiopia and I assure you, Mr. Ambassador, that the Govern- ment of the United States will ex- tend to you cooperation and en- couragement in order to strength- en the cordial relations existing ing between our two countries."

African Says Lion Lives Can Leave—He's Bored

By the Associated Press

Lake Success, Jan. 27.—The Fon of Bikom has assured United Nations that his 118 wives can go home to mother stay there for all he cares.

The 80-year-old African tribal headman says he's bored marriage, anyway. He rules about 10,000 subjects in Bamenda division of the British Cameroons.

He became the subject of cover the futility of his actions debate more than a year a London Catholic or- charged he had 600 his organization, the St. cial and Political Alli- ned a 13-year-old girl taken to the Fon as "a argo."

Count Conducted.

then told the U. N. Council the charges umped up. The Fon did 600 wives, Britain said—

A. F. Shute, a resident the British Colonial official in Administrative Service of Noge- ria, countered this today. He told the U. N. council here he conducted an on-the-spot count and found only 110 wives in the Fon's compound.

"Most of them are old women," Shute said. "And many are over 40 whom he inherited from the previous Fon."

The British official explained that in Bikom the fertility of the tribe is bound up in the person of the Fon.

"When I saw the old boy last December," Shute said, "he told me, 'All I'm waiting for is death.'"

Shute said the Fon told him:

"There is no woman in my compound who is not here entirely of her own free will. I will take on no more wives unless they come here of their own free will. All of them are free to leave at any time to return to their own people."

Replying to the Catholic group's charges last year, Britain denied that the Fon had the right to take by force any girl in his tribe. Actually, the British report said, he has the right to claim only the first-born daughters and all female twins in certain families.

Last July the Trusteeship Council condemned the Fon's marriage customs. The vote was 9 to 0, with Russia abstaining. The council then adopted a resolution urging that an effort be made to modify the polygamous practices of the aged tribal chieftain.

At that time Awni Khalidi of Iraq, a bachelor, suggested that the U. N. "leave the man to dis-

Liberia's Richest Man Is Dead

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 20 (AP)—Cooper, rubber plantation owner and reputed to have been the rich- est man in Liberia, died here Jan- uary 20, after a long illness.

Five years ago he suffered a cere- bral hemorrhage shortly after re- turning from Lake Success, N. Y., where he was an official observer at sessions of the United Nations.

Cooper accumulated a consider- able fortune while a close collab- orator with the Firestone Rubber Co. Aside from his Liberian hold- ings, it is reported he has more than $100,000 invested in the U. S.

an African tribe—even if his subjects wouldn't accept her as their white queen.

"As queen or as just another wife," the 24-year-old typist declared, "my place is beside my husband."

Her husband is Seretse Khama, 27, leader-elect of 100,000 race-proud Bamangwato tribesmen in South Africa's Bechuanaland.

* * *

THEY HAVE told him that they will not permit the introduction of white blood into the pure Negro strain of the royal clan. But there are rumors of a compromise.

Seretse is on his way to London to see Ruth, whom he married while a law student in England. Sat. 1-1-49

Ruth said she had heard indirectly that the tribesmen might be willing for Seretse to have her as his wife if her rights and privileges were strictly limited.

She said she didn't care what the British might think about her marriage, "but what the people of the Bamangwato tribe may think is quite another matter."

* * *

"IF I SHOULD live among them as queen or just as a wife, I should want them to like me," Ruth declared.

The Colonial Office regards the Bamangwatos as a comparatively enlightened group.

Tribesmen of higher rank live in European-type houses and many have automobiles.

Huts of corrugated iron also are seen in Bechuanaland, but the more primitive of the tribesmen live in mud huts surrounded by stockades. Sat-1-1-49

It's a colony, but the British actually exercise little control over the Union of Bamangwato Tribes. The British official attitude toward Seretse's marital dilemma seems to be that he will have to solve it himself.

The present regent of the

Chief Luthuli Back From U.S.A.

Comments On Education, Sports, Farming

Bantu World
South Africa

EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING CHIEF ALBERT J. LUTHULI, the Natal African Representative of the American Board Mission who left for America 9 months ago on a lecture tour, arrived in Johannesburg, landing at Palmietfontein by Pan American plane. He was met at the aerodrome by Dr. and Mrs. Ray E. Phillips, both pioneers of Social Welfare Work among Africans in Johannesburg, who drove him by car to their residence. Sat-3-5-49

Mr. Albert J. Luthuli is chief of the Umvoti Mission Reserve at Groutville Mission Station in the Stanger district of Natal. He is chief of a big area of abaseMakholweni.

KINDLY PEOPLE

In an interview with a Bantu World Representative, Chief Luthuli said that the American people, both black and white are a kindly people. "I was impressed with the general attitude of their leaders and their interest on the development of Africa as a whole, including S.-W. Africa," he said.

During his tour which was mainly in the north of the continent, Chief Luthuli mostly visited educational circles where both students and educational authorities take a keen interest in the progress of our 'black continent.'

Continuing, Chief Luthuli said, "The Negroes themselves are strongly against segregation."

Of the 9 months he spent in north America, he spent 3 weeks only in the south on a private trip. This journey was made possible by financial contributions from The Bantu Welfare Trust and the Phelps—Stokes Fund.

MANY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

There are many educational facilities in America for both black and white. The main purpose of his journey was to take part and lecture at Christian meetings. He attended the Foreign Missions Conference of North America held in co-operation with the Christian Societies and Churches which sponsored a programme dealing Christian needs for the American public and nationals from various countries who took part in this programme which lasted for about a month from middle of October to that of November last year.

For the greater part of his time Chief Luthuli visited Churches of his own denomination and Congregational Churches. On Sundays he carried out extensive programmes addressing about 4 meetings a day as well as students organisations.

MECHANISED FARMING

In connection with American farming, Chief Luthuli said that this side of industry is highly mechanised. There is very little manual labour which is dear and scarce. "Where there is cheap labour, people are too lazy to think," he added.

NEGRO SPORT

To show great strides made by American Negroes, Chief Luthuli referred to sport. Their leading games are baseball, football, basketball and boxing. Some of the leading European clubs include Negroes. For example the club that won the baseball championships last year had as one of its members a Negro. A captain of one team in well-known American University, Yale, is a Negro. This is a clear indication of progress among the American Negroes.

In so far as Africa and missionary work is concerned Chief Luthuli pointed out that there is need that Christian Missions and progressive Africans should make S.A. known. Many interested Americans knew very little of Christianity here. This could be done by way of publication of books and pamphlets. In so far as this aspect of life is concerned, India and China were better known. Sat-3-5-49

Chief Luthuli has since left Johannesburg by train for his home where he will resume his administerial work. During his absence one of his Indunas Phineas Mbambo acted in his place.

White Queen Unfazed by Boycott of African Tribe

Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Michigan

LONDON—(AP)—Ruth Williams Khama said she would stand by her husband—king of

tribesmen is Tchekedi Khama, uncle of Seretse. He wields almost autocratic power.



GEORGE Padmore

Nationalists Strong On African Gold Coast

LONDON—Until 1947 when a delegation of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons under the chairmanship of Dr. Azikiwe, newspaper owner and politician, visited this country to make representations to the Secretary of State for Colonies arising out of the Richards Constitution and certain legislation described as "obnoxious ordinances," the nationalist movement in Nigeria was considered in official circles in London as the most politically dangerous development in West Africa.

Today, however, nationalism on the Gold Coast has assumed the leadership and is forcing the pace for self-government and West Africa federation. The Gold Coast movement is not only more united in purpose and aims but educated classes are more united amongst themselves and more firmly linked with the broad masses of workers, peasants and youths.

Although the Gold Coast is supposed to have the most advanced constitution with an African majority on the Legislative Council, the people are dissatisfied with the existing political setup. This dissatisfaction has been endorsed by the Watson Commission, but even political recommendations of this Commission which inquired into the causes of the riots in 1948, are acceptable to nationalist opinion which is demanding immediate and complete self-government. It is this strong political feeling in the colony to which Mr. Creech Jones referred when challenged by ex-tory Colonial Secretary Colonel Oliver Stanley, regarding the colony's "can't work here law against whites."

While appeasing the Africans on the one hand, the Colonial Secretary has assured British mining companies and monopoly trading firms that big business will not be interfered with.

Mr. Creech Jones told the House of Commons that "the notice stated that it was not intended to apply the procedure in such a manner as to prevent private enterprise from playing a useful part in the development of the territory. It was not in the interests of the Gold Coast, nor was it the intention of its government to make things difficult for private businesses, firms and mining companies."

He promised to ask the Acting Governor to proceed further in light of the criticisms which have been made and to discuss it with the interests concerned on the spot, if they so wish, so as to avoid interference with the conduct of their business. "I shall also be glad to transmit to the Governor any representations which may be made to me," added the Colonial Secretary.

It is understood that the big firms associated with the Association of West African Merchants and the mining corporations have placed their views before the Colonial Office. In the past their managers in the colonies exercised political pressure of the local governors ,but today this pressure operate directly on the Colonial Office from the headquarters in Mincing Lane and Africa House. U.A.C. head office.

Texas Negro becomes first American to wed Ethiopian

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Wedding of an American Negro and an Ethiopian girl took place here recently at the Greek Orthodox Cathedral.

The bride was Helen Papacharolambo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christo Papacharolambo. The bridegroom was Adolphus "Dolly" Hughes, formerly of Waco, Tex., a physical education instructor at Medhane Alem school, which is headed by Dr. T. Thomas Fortune, an American Negro.

The ceremony was conducted by two ministers, the Greek Orthodox minister and the Rev. Donald Davies, of the American Presbyterian mission. Greek church marriages are similar to U. S. ceremonies, except that they permit more than one best man; in this case, Agamemnon Pythras, brother of the bride, and Clarence Perry, formerly of St. Louis.

The bride wore white crepe, with train and crown, the former carried by two pages in rose silk. She was given in marriage by her father.

The marriage was believed to be the first of an Ethiopian and American, Negro or otherwise; although intermarriage between Greek, Armenian, French, or Italian with the Ethiopians is frequent.

The bride is of mixed parentage. Her mother is Ethiopian, but her father is Greek, owner of a plantation near the Sudan frontier. Highly educated, she speaks French, Greek, English, Amaric, and Arabic.

"Solomon In Africa"

Although well-intended, your May 19 editorial, "Solomon in Africa," gives an unfair interpretation of the gratifying rejection of the so-called Bevin-Sforza proposal on the former Italian colonies.

First it is misleading to assume that the "unholy alliance of the Arab and Soviet blocs" has alone been responsible for the defeat of that proposal which, on the other hand was supported by this great American democracy along with the European colonialist nations. The roll-call shows clearly that all anticolonialist governments opposed this irresponsible scheme with the regrettable exception of our South American friends.

We beg to disagree that the division and distribution of such a poor and bared country as Libya was "sensible . . . and fair to the Arab world." Morally, politically and economically that argument can be easily refuted if anyone admits the bad record of French, Italian and British colonial administration.

It is also strange to accept that the three trusteeships for Libya will merge into a fully independent Libya "in 10 years." Under the defeated resolution it is added that Libya will be independent "provided that the General Assembly then decides that this step is appropriate." This subtle reservation indicates the real and malicious intention of the authors of the proposed resolution.

Before the conscience of the civilized world is the question whether the Libyans, who suffered 30 years of untold and unbelievable atrocities, are wise in opposing the return of their Italian masters. It can also be asked whether for the sake of security and peace in the sensitive Mediterranean area, it is more realistic to satisfy Italy's renounced colonial claims than to permit the Libyan people to live without external interference a peaceful and dignified life.

The best solution for this problem is that which would secure the unity of the martyr people of Libya and recommend their independence within a reasonable period of time, under the sincere and sympathetic guidance of a group of nations better qualified than Italy and France to promote self-government and democratic rule in Libya.

ABED BOUHAFA.

Washington.

Illinois Sends Liberia Memorial Gift

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(ANP)— A gift of great significance is on its way to the Republic of Liberia from the State of Illinois. The gift consists of a famous bust of Abraham Lincoln, reproductions of historical documents in the Illinois state historical library having to do with the early history of Liberia, and a great colorful mural.

The mural on a five by eight canvas depicts the rise of the Liberian native from the status of a freedman to that of self government. It was painted by Cecil Nelson, a young Negro painter who is regarded as one of the finest products turned out by the University of Illinois' art school in recent years. The bust was made in bronze from the life mas, of President Lincoln in 1860 by the famous Civil war sculptor, Leonard Volk.

The document include replicas of letters by Lincoln and the message in which he became the first U. S. president to recognize Liberia as a sovereign nation. Due to the influencence of the south, which did not wish to see an all-Negro government recognized, although the U. S. was responsible for the establishment of Liberia, it was not until Lincoln that this country recognized her.

Letters to President Truman of Liberia from Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson and Mayor Harry A. Eielson of Springfield, accompanied the gift which sailed from New York on Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday.

Gov. Stevenson in his letter refers to an early "lend lease" plan for Liberia which Lincoln sponsored.

THE INJUDICIOUS DECISION OF THE T.U.C. OF NIGERIA

West African Pilot
Fri. 1-28-49 Lagos, Nigeria

By F. O. COKER. Labour Organiser

ENQUIRIES have been inundating me since the decision of the T.U.C. of December 1948 to severe connection with the N.C.N.C. as to whether or not such a decision was to the best interest of the working class movement of this country.

Some of the enquirers have also sought to know whether I was present at the conference where this decision was taken and for which side I voted.

If the enquiries have been confined to only a few towns and had been only a few individuals, I should have treated the answers otherwise and finished with the matter.

But, even as I go along the street, I am stopped daily and asked these same questions.

As the matter appears to have grown out of proportion, I feel I should make public my reply.

NOT SECTARIAN

In giving this succinct and impartial reply to the issue, it should not be said I am doing so because I am in the cabinet of the N.C.N.C. or that I am one of the council's vice-presidents at that.

I am doing so without any feeling such as that.

The episode of the General Strike of 1945 was one in which practical labour leadership was actually put to the test and it was definitely one in which the T.U.C. of Nigeria was found wanting.

In my considered opinion, not necessarily as a handful few held the view that the president of the T.U.C. at that time happened too to be the president of the organisation that sponsored the strike, it was rather one in which the T.U.C. should have either maintained a neutral attitude or espoused the cause of the workers on strike.

In either case, the T.U.C could have tremendously profited.

But instead of adopting either of these attitudes the T.U.C. was horribly and veritably opposed to the strikers and the strike, so much so that the strike could have gone to pieces on July 29, 1945, through the pernicious, unreasonable and tendentious press release of the T.U.C. of Nigeria.

MORALE TOO HIGH

But it was with the inscrutable providence of God Almighty that the morale of the strikers was so high that they were able to weather and stand the ordeal and temptation until the industrial battle eventually ended in favour of the workers.

Since that period workers lost complete confidence in the T.U.C. and a majority of the unions would want to have nothing to do with it any more, but some of us in the rank felt that the T.U.C. was an institution of the workers and for the workers and should not be made to suffer thus.

With this intent we went into it and effected almost a complete overhaul in its leadership and it was temporarily brought to life.

FISSIPAROUS TENDENCIES

A practical measure followed and public meetings were organised where it was explained to workers what the T.U-C. stood for, what it was capable of doing for the working class, its relations and po. ion in the community.

There began a show of signs of come back on the part of the general workers into the T.U.C. again, but strangely and unfortunately, evil work was going underneath, and very shortly, fissiparous tendencies began to manifest themselves against the officers then running this reorganisation, until the climax was reached in St. John Araloya schoolroom on December 15, 1945, when intrigue and undercurrent movements were so conspicuous in the election, that Mr S. A. George, then General Secretary of the L.T.C. Workers' Union, warned that they were sealing the doom of the T.U.C.

For this forthright expression Messrs S. A. George and J. Marcus Osindero, then General Secretary of the Railway Workers Union picked quarrels with Mr O. Omage, of the U.A.C. Workers Union and others that it was with the assistance of our brothers from the Gold Coast and the Seirra Leone that the matter was settled that night.

I refused on my part that night to accept any office for obvious reasons and this was misconstrued.

WHAT FOLLOWED?

What followed was milicious and groundless accusations against me and others by the T.U.C. and so much was the attack that my union, Post and Telegraphs Workers of Nigeria, became fed-up and aggrieved with the situation, that it charged the T.U.C. with partisanship, narrow parochialism, and favouritisms, which had so much beclouded and characterised its tendencies, and finally my opinion withdrew its obligations in February 1947 up till this date.

What continues to happen in the T.U.C. has made my union not to change its views, with the result that up till the moment the Union of Posts and Telegraphs Workers of Nigeria is not in the T.U.C. of Nigeria.

I still have no cause to modify my opinion that workers are divergent in views and heterogenous in policy, but, they have been known at all times to identify themselves with political policies and ideologies whether philosophical or sociological, and have never been known to exist only in the water-tight compartment of industrial policy.

For this reason and any other, the workers have a leaning for politics, and in Nigeria and the Cameroons today, ninety-percent of the workers look on the N.C.N.C. as their political saviour and tend to worship it like an idol (with apologies to Mr T. O. Adebowale of the Yoruba Youth League.)

There is no question of deluding ourselves about this fact, my statement is confirmed by the impression I gained last year when I toured the whole of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

One would even be amazed that in the thick and secluded plantations of the Cameroons, the illiterate worker asks you how is the N.C.N.C. faring before he tells you of his squalid and abject conditions of his service etc.

T.U.C. DECISION

The T.U.C. was neither judicious enough nor psychologically wise to have separated at this time from the N.C.N.C. and consequently, it has taken an unpopular and parochial decision.

I hold this personal opinion, and I know too, disinterested and dispassionate minds will agree with me that the whole show appears somewhat inspired.

It would have been equally wrong if the "Nigerian" Youth Movement enjoys equal popularity with the N.C.N.C. and the T.U.C. was affiliated to it, severing connection with N.C.N.C.

The result could have been the same.

There should be no mistake about this.

Naturally, it could have faced a break-up as it is presently experienced for leaving the N.C.N.C.

LABOUR PARTY

If the T.U.C. will re-orientate its policies, rid its rank of partisanship, favouritism, predilections, subterranean movements, as it is presently suspected to be, and summon a meeting to reconsider its relationship with the N.C.N.C., I will softly say, it is better late than never.

I must conclude that I personally have no opposition to the T.U.C. forming its own labour party and/or even taken over the existing Nigerian Labour Party of which it has said so much against in the past.

If then the operation of this labour party is at variance with the policies of the N.C.N.C. it will then be open to it to allow the workers themselves to determine their relationship with that body.

NEGRO SAVANT TRACKS MODERN DIALECTS

African Dialects Leave Strong Traces

CHICAGO—(AP)—A lore never revealed to white men has been wrested from his people by a painstaking Negro professor.

His search uncovered astonishing survivals of African culture and more than 4,000 African words, names and numbers still spoken among 250,000 Negroes in a corner of the United States.

Dr. Lorenzo Dow Turner, 54-year-old Professor of English at Roosevelt College, Chicago (formerly at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.) worked 17 years—and learned 32 African languages—to make the discoveries.

They lay bare the probable explanation of some of the oldest and newest Americanisms from "tote" to "juke box."

Turner worked in "The Black Border" — The Rice Islands and the neighboring coast for 240 miles between Georgetown, S. C., and St. Mary's, Ga., on the Florida State line.

Some of its natives never have been off the sea islands or seen a white man from close up. Previous investigators dismissed as only bad English the old Negro "Gullah" or "Geechee" dialect spoken there.

Turner's first wartime reports roused scholars. The American Council of Learned Societies threw its resources behind him. H. L. Mencken put Turner's first few words into his "Supplement Two" to wipe out pages of arguments in earlier volumes of Mencken's "The American Language."

"Africanism in the Gullah dialect" is too technical for lay readers. But students of American English found Gullah is the missing link that introduced many Americanisms used by people who never dream they're talking African.

For instance, there is "goober" or "pinder" for peanut (called "guba" and "pinda" in Gullah from identical words used by tribes in Angola), or "joggle-board" for seesaw (meaning rising-board in Gullah from a Senagalese word "joggal," to rise).

The list covers many live things, like "cooter" for tortoise ("kuta" in Gullah from two French West African tongues), Southern "poor Joe" or "po' Joe" for heron ("po-o," from the Vai language of Liberia), "biddy-biddy" for chick (it means a bird in Kongolese), "jigger" (a bug known as "jiga" in six African tongues).

It may start with the first known Americanism. The word "tote," meaning "carry," has been found in print within 70 years after the first settlement at Jamestown, Va. It has no known English origin.

Turner found it means pick up or carry in Gullah and five West African languages. The first Negroes landed at Jamestown a year and a half before the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. Putting them to work carmrying loads, probably the first word their overseers heard them say and learned to tell them was "tote!"

Down to our latest "juke boxes," the word "juke" is Gullah from a Senegalese term implying a wild time.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION EXISTED PRIOR TO EGYPTIAN DECLARES HOWARD ANTHROPOLOGIST

Excavations Reveal Lost Civilizations in What Is Now Dry Sahara Desert

TELLS OF BLACK POWER AND MIGHT IN ANTIQUITY

(By Samuel P. Perry Jr.)

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — Speaking last week to a near capacity audience at the Union Methodist church, Dr. William Leo Hansberry, world-renowned anthropologist, proved conclusively that African culture, civilization, commerce, and education existed prior to those of Egypt and Euorpe. His contention was ably supported by charts and slides clearly illustrating the climatic changes which had taken place in the course of the world's history.

For example, at a period when the European continent is known by specialists to have been covered by glaciers, active research has shown that concurrently pluvial periods were taking place in Africa. In other words, African civilization preceded that of Europe, inasmuch as areas such as the now dry Sahara Desert were inhabited by people long before Europeans could live in the so-called "seats of culture."

Highly conscious of the fact that he was presenting controversial data to his audience, Dr. Hansberry reminded his listeners time and time again that the data were accepted by eminent archaeologists and anthropologists the world over. For his remarks were based upon excavations already conducted and now being conducted in areas where cities are known to have flourished in the past, even as late as the Middle Ages.

In fact, ancient historians, such as the Greek Herodotus and Homer, it was asserted, cited the wealth of African rulers. Excavations, even as recent as 1947, have uncovered lost civilization, works of art, ornament, as well as records of great African universities known to the scholars of the Middle Ages.

The Howard professor carefully pointed out that some of the languages inscribed in the tombs of great African dynasties can be deciphered by only a few persons in the world. Unfortunately, there are even some languages which no living person can decipher as yet. The theft of records and valuables from the thousands of grave mounds which have been excavated only in recent years also was cited as an added obstacle to the tracing of vestiges of African civilization and commerce which flourished at the time of the voyages of Vasco da Gama.

In answer to the question as to why the conception of Africa as a backward land with no particular history of note had arisen, Dr. Hansberry maintained justifiably that one of the reasons was the rationalization of the slavery of darker human beings. Up until 1769, stated the eminent scholar, Africa was viewed as a continent with untold riches and minerals (and has the richest sources of uranium, the basic element of atomic energy, today.)

However, in 1769, in order to justify slavery, those with a vested interest the theory that Africa was a backward land with no historical background worthy of emulation. It was averred: "While they did not succeed in keeping the institution of slavery, such persons succeeded in planting the myth of 'darkest Africa' in the popular mind."

In the words of Dr. Hansberry, the facts of the case are that climatic changes, such as the gradual drying up of once inhabitable areas, the dispersal of the inhabitants of once-flourishing cities, and the slave raids of the Berbers destroyed the remnants of a civilization which was one of the greatest the world has ever known.

In the question period following the lecture, Dr. Hansberry revealed that the facts, long misrepresented and distorted, which he had so briefly presented would be available in documented form in the fall of 1950. It is the personal belief of the famed anthropologist that once American Negroes realize the greatness of African civilization, they will then be justly proud of their ancestors and heritage and will possess greater self-confidence, particularly in a changing world.

Crown Counsel Accuses Editor Of Negligence

Opposes Public Interest Plea On Alleged Libellous Article

In a two-hour address at the Sant Anna Court No. 1 yesterday the criminal libel charges against Joseph Jaiyesinmi Odufuwa and ji Wickliffe, Editor of the African Echo and freelance journalist, spectively, Mr J. S. Manyo-Plange, Senior Crown Counsel, told Worship Mr Adetokunboh Ademola that the accused persons e charged with publishing defamatory matters in the African ho of October 16 last.

Publication of the matter had n proved; it was inadmissible law for counsel to educate court on the interpretation words published nor was it cessary for the Crown to nish an innuendo, Mr Manyo-nge stated.

Whether the presentation show- the damage resulting from defamatory matter or not immaterial.

NO TRUTH PROVED

Counsel said it was only rele- nt to state that an injury ight consist of words calculated provoke or cause wrath.

He went on to say that the ords were libellous in so far as defence failed to prove the uth of the articles for the bene- fit of the public.

Counsel further said that the legation of preference in alloca- on of plots against Hewett s not proved and that the idence of the independent wit- , Adewunmi Kujore, did substantiate the allegation as ing true.

The only thing which Kujore ld the court was that he re- mbered his interview with ewett at Yaba about refusal of application for plots and at he could cite two Nigerians o were given preference.

This, counsel said, was no evidence to justify the allegation of unfair distribution of plots.

Smith, the third witness for the defence, failed to give date to substantiate his evidence that Hewett had been distributing plots unfairly; this, he said, did not also justify the allegation.

Referring to the articles, Mr Manyo-Plange said that for matter to be of public interest it must be made public and open to criticism.

Criticism, he went on, must be of benefit to the public; on the other hand the public cannot benefit from criticism of what was not known to them.

He explained that it therefore followed that the defence of fair comment cannot apply in relation to Hewett's internal official acts which had been criticised already.

PLEA MUST FAIL

Criticism, he went on, dealt with inviting public concern.

Comment must be on the assertion of facts and not on the alleged assertion of facts.

Hence the plea must fail, for whether a comment was fair or otherwise it was dependent on the language with which the comment was conveyed.

Counsel said that Hewett had been termed wicked and having animosity against the African employees on grounds which the defence had failed to prove.

When no grounds for assertion of motive existed, counsel submitted, comment would be apparently unjustifiable.

NEGLIGENCE

Referring to a case in the King's Bench Division, Mr Manyo-Plange said if a man stated that which he did not know to be true there was no need to proceed as to the motive or otherwise to confirm malice for malice had already been assumed.

As a newspaper editor, Mr Manyo-Plange continued, the first accused could have found the truth of the article in question before he published it.

He pointed this out as negligence.

If the second accused failed to check the facts about his article, Mr Manyo-Plange asserted, and the first accused too took it for granted, it was negligence on the one hand and on the other hand it was motivated by some intentions best known to the writer and the publisher, which were not known by the public for which they wrote.

PUBLISHER'S MOTIVE

Calling the attention of the presiding magistrate to this particular issue, Mr Manyo-Plange said that the magistrate should look at the attitude of the mind at the time of writing because motive of the publisher was material to the issue, since it was an established fact that fair comment must be made without motive or malice.

He believed that if the articles were mainly expressions of personal opinion, and the editor made comments on the sense of opinion such comments would be fair but on the question of facts the editor or publisher must make sure that facts were facts and ultimately devoid of motive or malice.

Finally, Mr Manyo-Plange drew the attention of the Magistrate to the attack on Hewett when it was said that Hewett had no feelings of respect for his co-employees.

He went on to prove that the articles were not devoid of motive and malice when he said that Hewett became the Acting Commissioner of Lands only in June and attacks started four months later.

Why was Mr Rowlings not attacked? asked Mr Manyo-Plange

UNRELIABLE WITNESS

The service file of Mr Ebenezer Smith, the defence witness, was not called for; this would have supported the allegations against Hewett and Manyo-Plange said this was significant because witness, counsel suggested, told untruths.

Mr Manyo-Plange asked His Worship to hold that Martins was an unreliable witness.

Magistrate after hearing the address of both the defence and the Crown adjourned the case till February 10. - (ANA)

Five Africans Accused of Woman Ritual Murder

MASERU, Basutoland, Nov. 14 [Reuters]—A headman and four other Africans were accused in the high court here today of the ritual murder of an African woman said to be almost 100 years old. They were alleged to have killed the women to obtain blood and bones to prepare a "medicine horn" with which they hoped to "soften the hearts" of the white men and obtain the release of a Basuto chief, Gasashane Masupha, from prison.

questions to the witness but was stopped by the court from doing so.

"Considering all circumstances and the evidence this witness is likely to give against fourth accused, also the fact that he might be found to be an accomplice, which would materially detract from his evidence, I do not propose to recall this witness."

THE DEFENCE

The defence then proceeded with its case.

The first witness was Ogbogu Ekelina of 25, Princes Street, Lagos, who was led by Nwabufo Uwechia one the three defence counsels.

Witness described the activities of the accused persons during the lecture.

Agwuna alone he said distributed copies of the text.

On cross-examination by the prosecutor, witness admitted he was engaged by the Amalgamated Union of the U.A.C. African Workers of which Ralph Anidobe was Vice President.

Counsel May Address Court Alone In Sedition Case Today

In a twenty-minute decision at the Assize Court yesterday, Mr Justice F. H. Baker upheld the submission of Mr J. I. C. Taylor and refused to recall Tony Enahoro to give evidence in relation to O Dafe, fourth accused person in the sedition case against Osita Agwuna, Enahoro, Aniedobe and Dafe.

After reviewing the submissions entered by both the Crown and the defence counsel, His Honour proceeded:

"The facts are different in the present case, for, it is a question of something arising which he (prosecutor) could not forsee but, presumably, he was at all times desirous of putting certain

Asked how the public knew that they were invited to come forward for copies of the lecture by Tony Enahoro since witness had said the chairman limited his invitation to members of the police force, witness said policemen were not in uniform; the audience therefore might have obtained the copy posing as policemen.

Ralph Aniedobe next gave evidence.

He was led by Mr T. O. S. Benson.

RALPH ANIEDOBE

The accused told the court that in introducing Enahoro, he had said — "Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you a well-known personality."

Aniedobe said he never distributed the text of the lecture which he first read in the cell after his arrest.

On cross-examination, the accused said he was auditor of the Zikist Movement and first knew that he would introduce the chairman in the lecture hall.

He had not attended the lecture as a matter of course but had read of it in the newspapers.

Asked to suggest whether the promoters knew he would be present to have put his name in the programme, Aniedobe said they might have known, he never missed lectures.

Aniedobe had frequent contact with Agwuna but did not know if he was a fire-brand as suggested by the prosecutor.

Asked if there was a meeting of the Zikist Movement "before a lecture of this character was given," Aniedobe said: No.

He further told the court that the Central Executive Council controlled affairs of the movement; yet the President-General alone could sanction any lecture under the auspices of the movement.

Today the court will listen to the addresses of both the Crown and the defence counsel.

Mr J. I. C. Taylor, leading defence counsel, intimated that his address might last all morning.—(ANA)

2,000 Pilgrims Are Halted At Sudan For Lack Of Equipment

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Reports have reached Lagos that some 2,000 overland pilgrims from Nigeria, Gold Coast and French Dahomey are said to have been halted at the frontier of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and prevented from crossing over either via the port of Suakin to Jeddah or via Khartoum Railway to Egypt, for failing to have sufficient money for the journey to and from Mecca and Medina.

Apart from provisions for lodging and feeding, each pilgrim is expected to have in his or her possession a sum of money not less than £140 (eighty pounds for the journey from Abeshe-Wadai to Mecca and Medina and back, and some sixty pounds for other essential expenses).

Year in, year out, infiltration of pilgrims into the Holy Land and Egypt without sufficient means has been an aching problem to both the Saudi Arabian and the Egyptian governments; and in spite of repeated warnings against indigent Muslims attempting the pilgrimage, these two states have consistently found themselves facing the burden of footing the maintenance and repatriation of stranded tourists.

When, on December 31, 1948, Alhaji Abdul Ghaniyi Lawal of 37, Oluwole Street, Lagos, and a leading Quran expounder to the Zumratul Islamiyyah, arrived from the pilgrimage, he deplored in the Central Mosque, Victoria Street, Lagos, the disgraceful way in which a number of African pilgrims were representing the country before Arabs, and strongly appealed to the Chief Imam to press it home to Nigerian Muslims never to risk going to Mecca this year without sufficient means.

Those who left here some two months ago gave impression that they had sufficient funds, but, like other pilgrims, who thought they could go "so long as the will is there," they are now realising their folly.

They are now being forced back to Maiduguri in Bornu Province.

They are on the way back to their homelands, possibly to refortify their purses.

According to information to hand, a goodly number has arrived in Kano and Ilorin, and few have arrived into the capital to spread news of "war of independence" between Sudan and Egypt, and insufficient food supply in the Arabian lands."—(ANA).



ALHAJI A. G. LAWAL

Last year he warned Muslims against going on pilgrimage without enough funds. Now 2,000 West African pilgrims are reported to have been barred on the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan frontier for lack of enough funds.

Chief Eletu Odibo Dies At Eighty-Two

Chief Eletu Odibo, the most senior of the Idejo White Cap chiefs, died yesterday evening in his residence at Isale Eko.

The late chief, whose principal duty was to crown all Obas and other important chiefs of Lagos was about eighty-two years old.

Official confirmation of his death will be made on the Gbedu state drums early today.

Oba Falolu's health is reported to be rapidly improving.

Uganda Leader Challenges Truman To Help Africans

WASHINGTON.—"What constructive measures has the U.S. Government ever introduced in the international field of influence to effect true democratic self-government and independence for Africans?" queried Semakula Mulumba, representative of the Bataka, the elders of the people in Uganda, in an open letter recently addressed to Mr Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America.

Assuring President Truman that "the silenced Africans know that they are the prey that the Western European powers are stalking in the wild jungle of the North Atlantic Pact," the African leader proceeded to point out to the President that "the horse of Marshall Aid cannot be put behind the clumsy coach of colonial administration."

The following is full text of the open letter to President Truman:

President Truman: You and your government, and the American people must know that we Africans, as well as all peoples in the non-self-governing territories, living under the horrors of imperialism, do not want war, and will not go to war against peoples who liberated themselves from imperialism and Fascism.

What did we fight for in the first and second world wars?

Freedom?

We are deliberately kept in political, economic, and social slavery.

Progress?

Our progress is retarded by the policies of the colonial powers.

Prosperity?

We live in perpetual imposed squalor and privation.

Self-determination?

We are dominated by foreigners, who usurped our political powers in our own countries.

We Africans have nothing of value to defend except our own lives.

Although we are deprived of all western values and democratic rights, which you say you mean to defend, we will not let you deprive us of our own lives.

The United States Government and the American people are forgetting that they, at one time, like us today, were living under the yoke of a colonial power.

What substantial difference is there between the present American foreign policy and that of the colonial power that once ruled over America?

For construction rather than destruction, American capital and leadership could effect international good, by stamping out colonialism, which is the main cause of international jealousies, leading to war.

Is it not a new social order rather than the power politics of the atomic bomb that will maintain and raise the established standards of civilization in the world?

The horse of Marshall Aid cannot be put behind the clumsy coach of colonial administration.

Self-government and independence must be the initial capital to be invested in the non-self-governing territories, if at all Marshall Aid is to be in the best interests of all communities in those territories.

The peoples of the non-self-governing territories are seeking for the highest bidder in terms of self-government and independence for them.

It is impossible to deny that American influence has grand opportunity today to take up the challenge and answer the call.

The silenced Africans know that they are the prey that the western European powers are stalking in the wild jungle of the North Atlantic Pact.

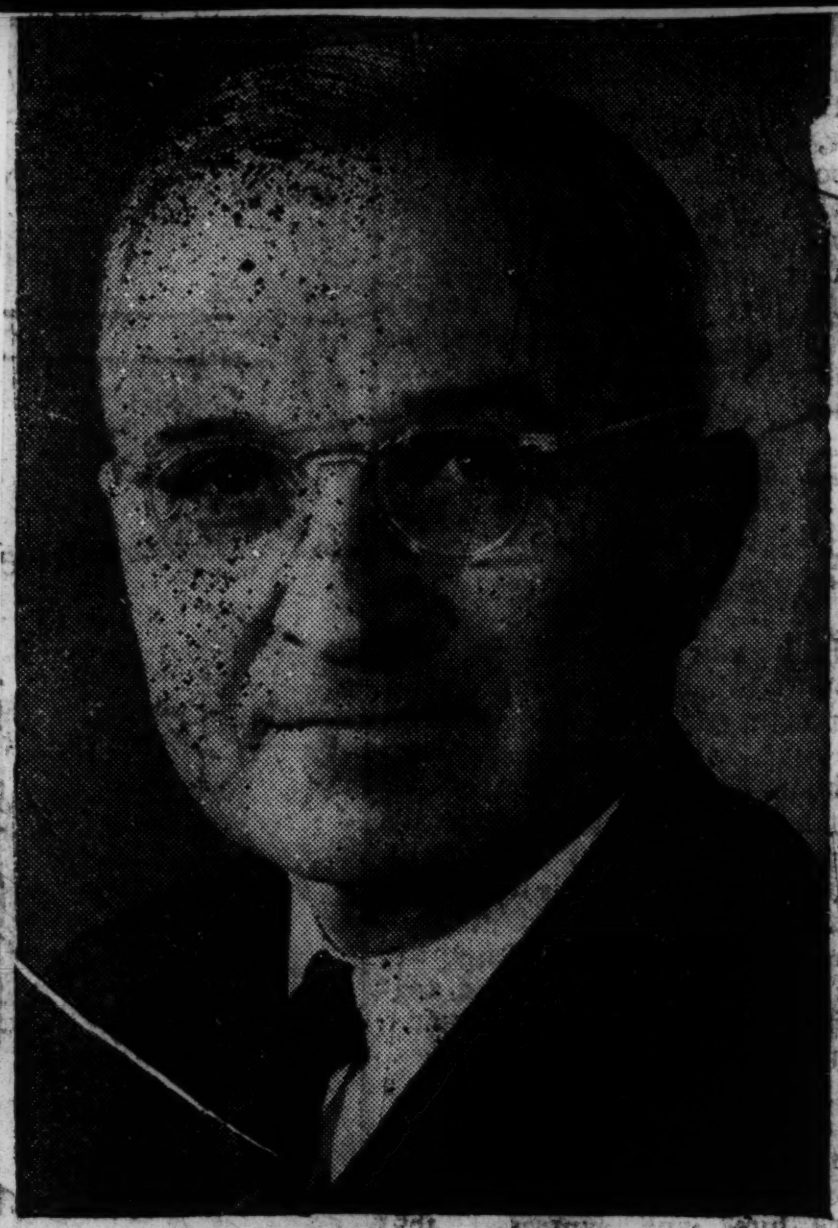
What constructive measures has the United States Government ever introduced in the international field of influence to effect true democratic self-government and independence for the Africans?

In view of the fact that all schemes devised by the colonial powers are designed to stifle African political consciousness, and paralyse African initiative in trade with outside countries, what will the U.S. Government do immediately to open Africa to international trade?

Considering that there is a concrete programme of progress for Africa, what practical arrangements is the U.S. Government making in order to utilize the Marshall Aid and all African manpower in progressive construction rather than destruction?

Realizing that Africa is rich in economic resources, which the colonial powers are draining alone on a co-operative basis of the western bloc, will the U.S. Government issue to the colonial powers a decree to grant true democratic self-government and independence to African territories, in order that international trade with Africa will be established and conducted on the basis of partnership?

Will you show us the U.S. Government's principle of a square deal in the so-called colonial development with the Marshall Aid?



MR HARRY S. TRUMAN

President of the United States of America. An open letter was recently addressed to him by a representative of the elders of Uganda, challenging the Truman Government to help colonial Africa to attain self-government.

Nigeria Regiment Men Given Latest Air Movement Training

KADUNA.— Troops of the Nigeria Regiment experienced the latest form of training in air movement recently when over 250 officers and men of the First Battalion successfully completed a special operation called Exercise 'Kite.'

This exercise based on Kaduna, involved the use of the Army's two Bristol 'freighter' aircraft and had a two-fold object; first, to practise troops in embarking and debarking and in the loading and unloading of military stores in troop-carrying aircraft; second, to study the arrangements to be made by both military and civil authorities in this important development in post-war training.

Speed and mobility were achieved and useful lessons learned.

Exercise 'Kite' was watched by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, West Africa Command, (Lieut-General C.G.G. Nicholson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.,) and staff officers from Command Headquarters who had flown to Kaduna from Accra.

The Acting Commander North-Eastern Sub-District, Lieutenant Colonel St. L. Morris, was responsible for the smooth running of the administrative arrangements, and the First Battalion was commanded by Major T. N. Hawtin.



HON. AND REV. T. A. J. OGUNBIYI (RIGHT)
Seen above flashing his cocktail glass with a European friend Although the N.Y.M. category of Yorubas dishonoured the invitations issued by the Dr Bond Reception Committee, he found time to attend the party held in Suru Lere in honour of the President of Lincoln University,

U.N. To Study Economic Conditions In Africa

Focus Is Sharpened On Wealth Of Unexploited Resources

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 10 (R).—Indian and Pakistan delegates have supported Britain's proposal for the United Nations study of economic conditions throughout Africa.

The proposal was made during the United Nations Economic Committee's discussion of regional economic commissions.

M. Ernest Chauvet of Haiti said that the regional organisations had so far ignored Africa's needs.

Mr D. P. Karmarkar of India said that the "complication, brought about by the fact that a large part of Africa is made up of non-selfgoverning territories should not deter us from considering all of Africa, strictly from an economic point of view in the Economic and Social Council."

The Indian delegate said that Africa had not come in for the interest it deserves.

"The unexploited resources of Africa could give a vast economic relief to the African people and the world" he declared.



AFRICAN SCOUT MEETS LORD LISTOWEL
Rover Scout Edmund Sallah of Kingsway Stores, Kumasi, recently returned to the Gold Coast after attending the World Rover Moot in Norway. The United Africa Company provided his air passage and looked after him while he was abroad. During his stay in London, he met Lord Listowel, Minister of State for the Colonies, and in this happy photograph they are seen together at the Colonial Office.

Northern House Frowns At Station Staff Bill

Says Government Is Breaking Very Laws Broken By Workers

KADUNA, Dec. 11.—When the Northern House of Assembly discussed the bill to restore the continuity of service for pension rights to members of the Railway Station Staff, who struck in July, the Honourable T. Balewa expressed the view that by introducing that bill, the Government was going back to break the laws its workers had broken.

Another member expressed sorrow at the way Government was handling labour disputes in the country, and the bill was passed without amendment after reference to a committee.

The house decided to refer the bill which sought to provide pension for widows and orphans of Africans in the civil service to a committee of five members that shall co-opt a committee from the House of Chiefs to report on the bill.

The Deputy Director of Agriculture introduced a bill which would state the functions, status, powers and duties within Nigeria, of the West African Cocoa Research Institute as exists now on the Gold Coast, and the bill was passed.

The Regional Financial Secretary explained the various items in the estimates which totalled £3,008,893, made up of £2,371,058 as recurrent expenditure, £377,835 as special expenditure, and £260,000 as extraordinary expenditure.

The amount of £3,008,893 would be raised by an estimated revenue of £286,410 and a block grant of £2,494,370 from the Central Government.

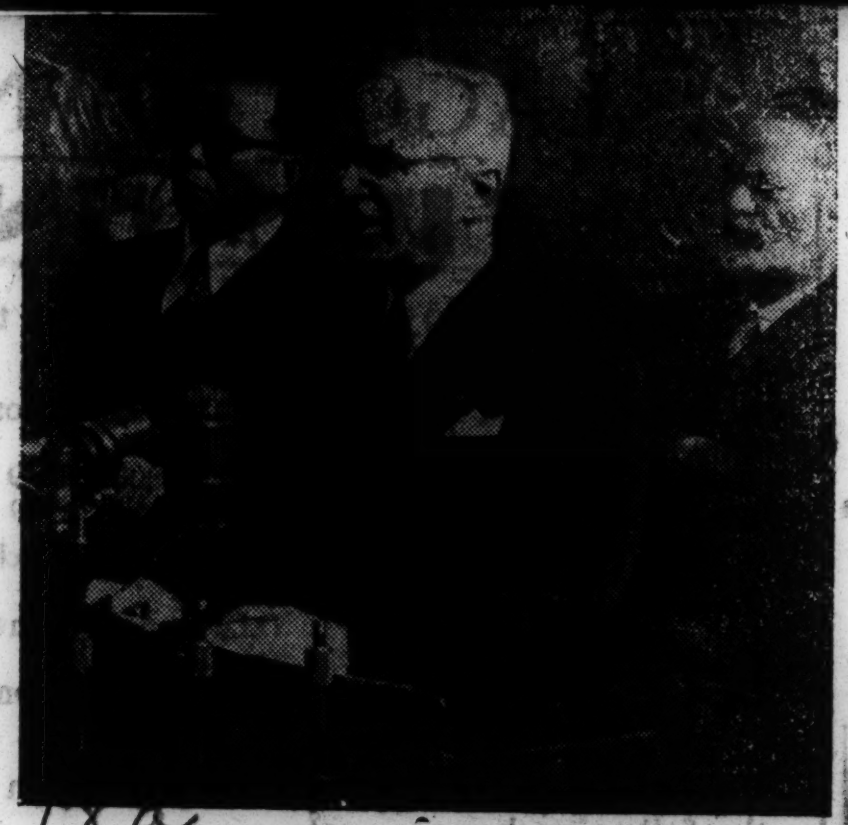
Unofficial members however, expressed disappointment at the rate development projects were carried out.

They felt that the demands of the people for water supply, medical and health services, roads, education, agricultural improvements and rural development, were becoming pressing according to the needs of the time.

Mohammadu Rebadu Ma'afin Adamawa, who opened the debate, appealed to the press and the Public Relations Department to give the widest publicity to prevailing conditions in the North and proposed official schemes for improvement.

A bill to give authority for the establishment of a Muslim Court of Appeal in the Northern Region with powers and functions similar to those of the West African Court of Appeal was passed with nineteen votes to seventeen.

During discussion, it was revealed that Muslim Native Courts would no longer deal with the magistrate, the Supreme and West African Courts of Appeal, and that a commission in which Justice N. Brooke is a member, has been appointed to investigate and report on native courts in the Northern Provinces.



The granite cornerstone of the 65,000,000 dollars United Nations Secretariat building was set in place during a special outdoor session of the United Nations General Assembly. President Harry S. Truman of the United States, who was the principal speaker at the ceremony, said that the laying of the cornerstone was "an act of faith — our unshakeable faith that the United Nations will succeed in accomplishing the great tasks for which it was created." The ceremony took place on "United Nations Day," the fourth anniversary of the United Nations Charter.

Team Work Of NCNC & NYM Praised In Enugu

Community Cheers Reception Held By Local N.E.C. Branch

ENUGU, Dec. 14.—The team work of the N.Y.M. and N.C.N.C. within the framework of the National Emergency Committee came in for praises from Mr F. O. Mbadiwe at a cocktail party held in his "Dayspring House" mansion last Monday in honour of the N.E.C. delegates from Lagos.

When Dr Akinola Maja arrived here on that day to witness the opening of the commission of inquiry, he was received at the airport by the host and others.

COMMUNITY RECEPTION

The doctor, as the chief guest, was given a reception by the community under the auspices of the local branch of the N.E.C.

He was introduced to a 2,000 audience by Mazi Mbonu Ojike and presented with an address of welcome and a beautifully carved wooden stool, in honour of the unity achieved.

GUEST OF HONOUR

All Lagos delegates, including Mr Ernest Ikoli and Mr C. D. Onyeama were invited.

What Nigeria needed, the medico-politician added, was Dr Maja was the guest of pilot their own affairs. and Mazi Ojike master of

The welcome address urged for more opportunity to demonstrate to the world her latent abilities.

Amidst cheers, Dr Maja, responding, said Nigeria should be up of ranks on all fronts. given self-government now

AFRICAN FORESIGHT

The three banks owned and operated by Nigerians themselves indicated foresight and confidence and the ability of Africans to

Others present at the party included Messrs H. U. Kaine, Barrister-at-Law, A. A. Adio-Moses of the T.U.C., M.A.O. Imoudu and Mazi Ozuomba Mbadiwe.

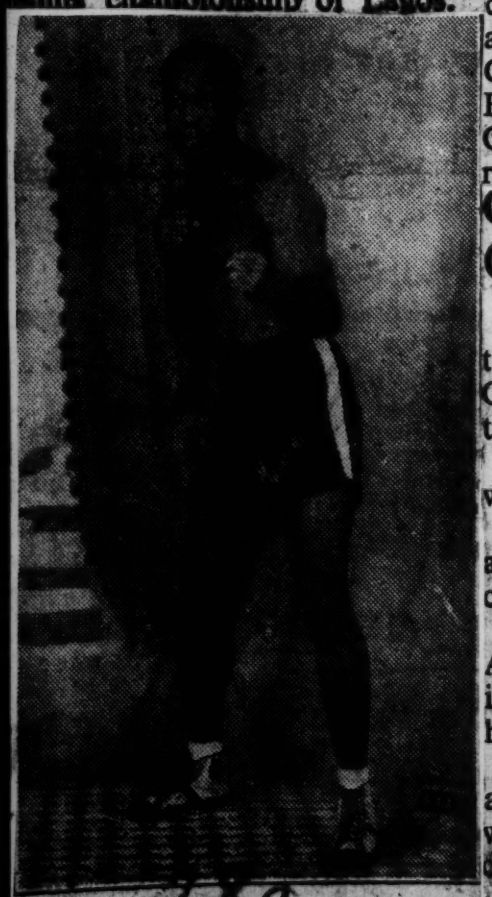
It was after this community reception that the cocktail party was held on the roof-top garden of "Dayspring House," An atmosphere of friendship and determination prevailed throughout.

On this note being struck, cheers rang out from the vast crowd.



HERBERT B. ORANYE, SINGLES CHAMPION

By virtue of his victory last Saturday, at the Lagos Lawn Tennis Club, he has won the Slazenger Cup emblematic of the tennis championship of Lagos. ... champion of French West Africa and former champion of the Gold Coast. He meets Nigeria's Blackie Power at the Yaba Tennis Courts tomorrow in an eight-round fight.



MR GODFREY SASU

Known to the boxing world ... Jimmy Brewster, cruiserweight ...

Artist Ben Enwonwu Plans Exhibitions

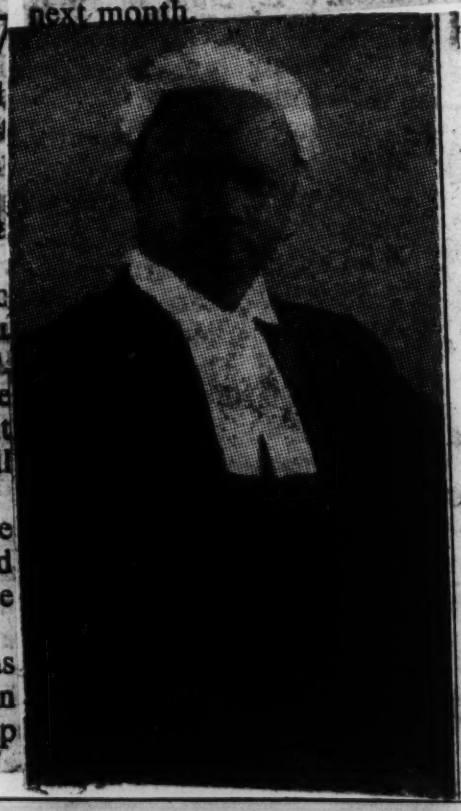
ENUGU, Sept. 12.—According to official information, Mr Ben Enwonwu, the well-known Nigerian artist, is planning a series of exhibitions of his latest work in the Eastern Provinces.

Mr Enwonwu's work displays both a natural talent and a confidence won by careful training and study of his gift.

Lauded in both British and American modern art circles, Mr Enwonwu has a great deal to offer Nigeria, for both his paintings and his sculpture have retained much of his country's ancient traditional style.

It is Mr Enwonwu's ambition to stimulate the interest of art in Nigeria and he will be exhibiting at Onitsha on September 30, and October 1 and 2, at Port Harcourt on October 4, 5 and 6, at Calabar on October 21, 22, and 23, and at Enugu on October 27, 28 and 29.

Mr Enwonwu will also give art demonstrations to students in Umukoroshe and Owerri during next month.



Chief Awosika Of Ondo Dies Aged 67

ONDO, July 22.—The death took place here today of Chief C. A. Awosika, the Logbosere, at the age of sixty-seven.

Born in 1882, the late Awosika was educated at Lagos.

He became the first Ondo administrative court clerk after completing his education in 1909.

He was appointed Native Administrative Court President in 1936 and held that office until his death.

He represented his native authority on many occasions and was very influential among the chiefs and people of Ondo.

The late chief Awosika was a contemporary of the late Canon and Hon. Adeyemi and Bishop S. C. Phillips.

MR G. M. ONYIUKE

Legal practitioner of Onitsha who recently told the Eastern Regional Conference that the people of Awka were more concerned with their crops than with who was governing them. Awka people at Minna have now denounced him.

Lagos Muslims Hold Prayers To Observe 1949 Eid Ul Fitir

Under the leadership of the Chief Imam Hazrat Ahmad Tijani Ibrahim II, the Muslim community of Lagos celebrated yesterday on the Obalende Praying Ground (Ikoyi), the Eid-ul-Fitri festival.

There was the usual colourful procession headed by Chief Abdul Karim Kotun on horseback, with sounds of songs, tambourines and umbrels, followed by a number of youths flourishing flags and pennants aloft.

Then following in solemn and graceful array, the principal elderly societies, the Alhujaj of Lagos, the Young Ansar-ud-Deen Society, clubs and organisations among the young Muslims of the municipality, came up with the Balogun, the Chief Giwa Agoro, the White Cap Chiefs of Lagos and the main procession itself.

After the formal prayers, the Imam congratulated the ... congregation on measuring up to the spiritual discipline to the Ramadan fast, and charged them to be ever more practical, honest and thorough in carrying out their moral and spiritual discipline to their every-day activities.

In the beginning of everything, whether in the family circle or in any other sphere of life, they must not lose hold in their actions their sense of responsibility, as they repeat the beautiful and guiding formula, "Bismil-Lah, ar-Rahman, ar-Rahim."

That is, they must "begin in the name of God, who is Rahman and Rahim; who, of His own accord, provides us with all we need, not as a reward for our actions or because we deserve it, but out of His beneficence."

The Chief Imam further stressed that whether in religious or secular circles Muslims must live up to the heart-to-heart greeting of "As-Salamu Alaikum," which is "Peace be upon you."

"Our greeting means the Lord of Peace watch you.

"And why then should you not maintain peace on the earth?

"We should be Rahman and Rahim, beneficent and merciful towards others in every step of our life, be at peace with everyone we meet, then search our hearts and examine our conduct five times a day when at prayers, and see how far we have acted upon these limits of life; how far we have observed benevolence and compassion; and how far we have helped to maintain peace in the world."

At the conclusion of the Khutbah, prayers were offered for all Muslims of the world and for all those who are conscientiously working for the happiness and prosperity of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

The return procession was a grand affair.—(ANA)



Chief D. A. Majekodunmi, the Lukotun of Egba Christian Parakoyi, General Merchant of Ikereku Abeokuta, and father of Mr Adebiyi Majekodunmi, B.L., and Dr A. O. Majekodunmi, Medical Officer, is being congratulated TODAY on the anniversary of his 70th birthday.

Sons Of Egbaland Honoured With Award Of Chieftaincies

Two distinguished sons of Egbaland resident in Lagos, Messrs A. Soyombo-Abowaba, Chief Storekeeper of Messrs John Holt and Company, Limited, and of 6, Banjoko Street, and his brother, Adesina Shoyombo-Abowaba, have been elected the "Otunbade of Ake" and the "Bantun of Ake," Abeokuta, respectively.

The news of the election was brought by six notable personalities of Abeokuta, Chief Shotunde, the Apena of Ake, Matimoju, the Bayinbo of Ake, Isoko, the Olori Barakoyi of Ake, Oyebande, the Aipa of Ake, Abner Coker, the Ntowa of Itesi, and C. B. Williams, the Bariyun of Itesi, who conferred the titles on the recipients on Sunday last, August 7, at 6, Banjoko Street, Lagos.

Before the conferment ceremony began, the significance of the titles was explained by the delegates.

The title of Otunbade was explained to be next in rank to the Lisa of Ake, and it may be correctly termed the spokesman of the Alake.

The occasion was unique and largely attended by descendants of Egbaland at home and in Lagos.

The installation ceremony will take place next September.

Those present included Messrs E. A. Onayungbo, J. B. Bankole, E. Oyewolu, J. Matimoju, Adesola Macaulay, Pedro Sebastian, Ajayi Soyombo-Abowaba, Pope John, Adenekan Abowaba, Olu Eshubi, and Adeshina Abowaba.—ANA).



FORMER ALAKE OF ABEOKUTA

This was how Mr Ladapo Ademola used to look, officially, when he was His Highness the Alake of Abeokuta. Reports regarded as disturbing are circulating in Abeokuta to the effect that Ademola will return to the town on August 23 — as a private citizen or as Alake?

News Of Ex-Alake's Plan To Return Stirs N.A.

Executive Declare Successor's Choice Unconstitutional

ABEOKUTA, Aug. 19.—A protest against any plan for the return of Mr Ladapo Ademola (ex-Alake) to the Egba Division, and an order that Mr Adebowale Okukenu (the alleged Alake-elect) should quit the Ipebi, were the substance of two resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the Egba Native Authority on Thursday, August 18.

Firstly, it was resolved "that the executive committee views with grave concern the possibility of the return of the ex-Alake to the Egba Division in any capacity whatever."

Secondly, the committee decided that the petitioners regarding the selection of Adebowale Okukenu as Alake-elect have flouted the Egba Native Authority by not sending a copy of their resolution to the Native Authority in the first place.

As the resolution of the petitioners was regarded by the committee to be unconstitutional from certain facts that are set out in Abeokuta Intelligence Report the committee ordered that the person should be removed from Ipebi on or before 4 o'clock p.m. on August 19, 1949.

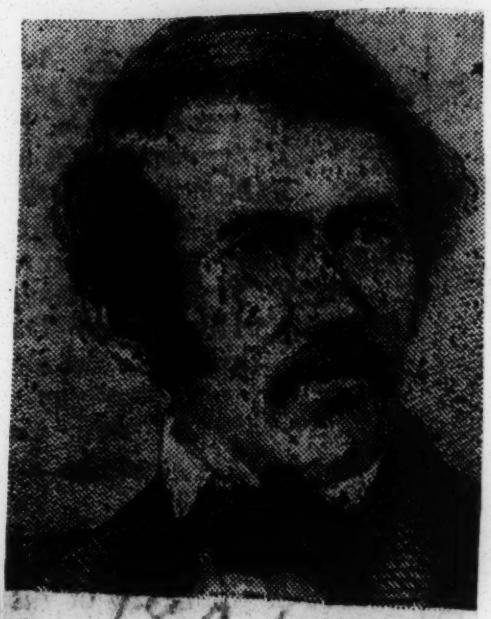
It was also decided that the native authority should set up a committee to lay down the correct method of selecting an Alake.

In future, the committee enjoined, no person would be put in Ipebi without the correct procedure first having been followed.



MR LADAPO ALEMOLA, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Ex-Alake of Abeokuta and former head of the Egba Native Authority, seen above in his official robes as Alake. The Executive Committee of the new Egba N.A. have expressed grave concern over the report that he is to return to Abeokuta as a private citizen.



LATE DAVID LIVINGSTONE

Famous British missionary and explorer of East and Central Africa. A plaque has been set up in a Bechuana town to mark the site of the home in which he and his wife lived for three years

Police Rush To Oni's A
At Outbreak Of Troub
New Society Objects Sternly To Irregularities In Ife N.A.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ILE IFE, Feb. 1.—The political atmosphere of this place which has shown wide signs of deterioration since the return of His Highness Aderemi I, Oni of Ife, from the United Kingdom reached a crisis last Sunday, January 30, and Native Administration police from Ilesha and some contigents of Nigeria Police from Ibadan had to be imported to bring the situation under control.

It is not yet clear the form the present agitation would take nor could one say definitely at the moment what is the real cause of the unrest but your correspondent gathers from usually reliable sources that it has something to do with the general condition of the town, certain levies which had been made from time to time upon the people and the salaries of Oba Aderemi and his chiefs.

The fact is that a new organisation, the Egbe Omo Ibile, Ife, had been formed in Ife for sometime, and since its inception it has published pamphlets and looked with keen interest into the political affairs of Ile Ife and district.

Your correspondent reliably understands that one of the matters they had taken up with the Native Authority is the question of levies.

Some years ago, they alleged that the people were asked to pay, apart from their annual tax, certain amounts annually towards the building of the palace.

A few years after it was announced that the building was not to be continued because no single Oni could complete same in the same reign, but the Egbe alleges that all the same the levies meant for the building have not been stopped.

Taking up the case they went to the District Officer for an account of this money; he was alleged to have said that he did not know anything about the money.

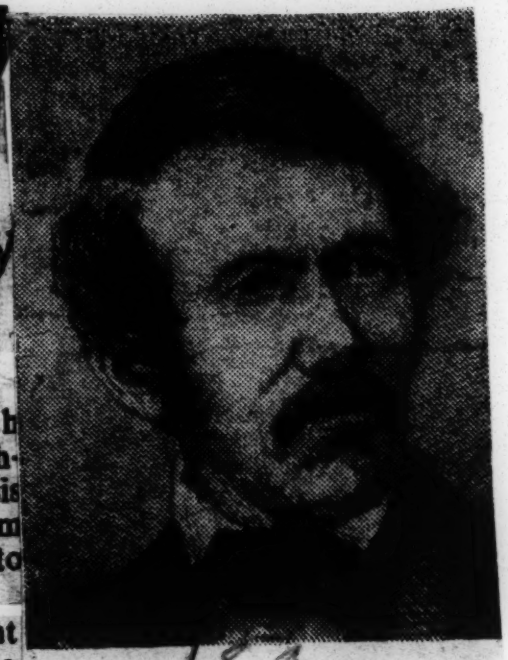
Now, so the story goes, the people have resolved that they would not pay tax unless the account is given to them.

That is the foundation of the crisis.

Another, of course, is that the people say that while the Oni of Ife gets £2,400 a year, that is £200 a month as salary, the next chief to him only earns some £13 a month.

Such, in the opinion of the people, is discriminatory and should not be tolerated.

Your correspondent will send, in a short while, further reports of the whole situation.



LATE DAVID LIVINGSTONE

Famous British nineteenth century traveller and explorer of the African continent. The epic of his African exploits is being recalled in B.B.C. broadcasts which began yesterday and are continued today.

HOW BLACK BECOMES WHITE

History's Most Powerful Black Queen Transformed Into An Anglo-Saxon



QUEEN NEFERTITI (American Style)

Queen Nefertiti, the powerful black queen of Egypt, was an African, probably the daughter of an Ethiopian monarch.

But America couldn't stand that, and so the Book of the Month Club, in advertising its September selection, "The Egyptian," a book based on her life and times, has depicted her as a white woman.

A bust of Queen Nefertiti in the Berlin Museum shows her to be beautiful—but an African beauty, not a Nordic one. The color picture used by the Book of the Month Club to illustrate its advertising booklet shows just the opposite.

"The Egyptian," an historical novel written by Mika Waltari of Finland, tells the story of Akhnaton, a black man, who became Egypt's Pharoah in the Eighteenth Dynasty, 14 hundred years before the birth of Christ.

His Daughters Also Powerful

It tells how his wife, whom history also calls "Nefertari," influenced him and bore him five daughters, all of whom figured greatly in Egypt's history.

The novel recreates and brings to life all the magnificent splendor of the ancient civilization.

The Pharaoh, Akhnaton, was a noble dreamer who conceived of a single just God of all people, to replace the corrupted gods of the entrenched political priests.

His God Almost Christian

He dethroned the old god of Egypt, Ammon, and established a new high god, Aton, as a god of justice and love . . . almost a Christian god.

Incredible as it may seem, the first "religious revolution" in recorded history who held power never attained by any other man since—long before Moses lived, Greece was unthought of, the Hebrews were a wild, fighting tribe and Rome was far in the future . . . was colored.

Sharing the spotlight with Pharaoh is his young queen, Nefertiti, who is singled out not only for her physical beauty, but also her acute intelligence.

While the novel does not go into the racial strain of the ruling family of the Eighteenth Dynasty, such information can be gathered from J. A. Rogers' book "Sex and Race."

No White Blood

In the chapter "Race Mixing in the Ancient East," Rogers records:

"The Eighteenth Dynasty was of almost unmixed colored [illegible]. In fact, its two principal [illegible]tatives, Amenophis 3rd, and his son, Akhnaton, seem to have had no 'white" blood.

"J. A. Wilkinson (The Ancient Egyptian, London, 1878) says of Amenophis 3rd 'The features of this monarch cannot fail to [illegible] every one who examines the portraits of Egyptian kings as Pharaoh.' Akhnaton, his son, is still more Negroid, however.

"As regards the race-mixing that went on during this dynasty, Birch (Egypt from the Earliest Times, London, 1875) says, 'At the Eighteenth Dynasty the African mounts the throne and, as will subsequently seen inter-marry with sovereigns whose features beheld in the sculptures recall their mixed origin."

Despite positive evidence that both Akhnaton and his Queen Nefertiti were African, the Book of the Month Club has elected to paint them in such a fashion to appeal to white readers.

Phenominal Success

"The Egyptian" has enjoyed phenominal success. Over a million copies have been sold in Europe and it has been translated in eight languages.

The author, Mika Waltari, is a native of Finland. He is one of the most popular writers on the continent and is winner of the Finnish National Literary Prize.

Anthropologists Say:

Declares African Culture Was First

By SAMUEL P. PERRY Jr.

BOSTON, Mass.—(ANP)—Speaking last week to a near-capacity audience at the Union Methodist Church, Dr. William Leo Hansberry, world-renowned anthropologist, proved conclusively that African culture, civilization, commerce, and education existed prior to those of Europe.

His contention was ably supported by charts and slides clearly illustrating the climatic changes which had taken place in the course of the world's history.

FOR EXAMPLE, AT a period when the European Continent is known by specialists to have been covered by glaciers, active research has shown that concurrently pluvial periods were taking place in Africa. In other words, African civilization preceded that of Europe inasmuch as areas such as the now dry Sahara Desert were inhabited by people long before Europeans could live in the so-called "seats of culture."

Dr. Hansberry reminded his listerners time and time again that the data were accepted by eminent archaeologists and anthropologists the world over. For his remarks were based upon excavations already conducted and now being conducted in areas where cities are known to have flourished in the past, even as late as the Middle Ages.

In fact, ancient historians, such as the Greek Herodotus and Homer, it was asserted, cited the wealth of African rulers. Excavations, even as recent as 1947, have uncovered lost civilizations, works of art, ornaments, as well as records of great African universities known to the scholars of the Middle Ages.

THE HOWARD PROFESSOR carefully pointed out that some of the languages inscribed in the tombs of great African dynasties can be deciphered by only a few persons in the world.

In answer to the question as to why the conception of Africa as a backward land with no particular history of note had arisen, Hansberry maintained justifiably that one of the reasons was the rationalization of the salvery of darker human beings.

In the words of Dr. Hansberry, the facts of the case are that climatic changes, such as the gradual drying up of once inhabitable areas, the dispersal of the inhabitants of once-flourishing cities, and the slave raids of the Berbers destroyed the remnants of a civilization which was one of the greatest the world has ever known.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —



18a
Afro-American 9-10-8-49

QUEEN NEFERTITI (As She Was)

KIPISIGIS DANCERS, KENYA



18a

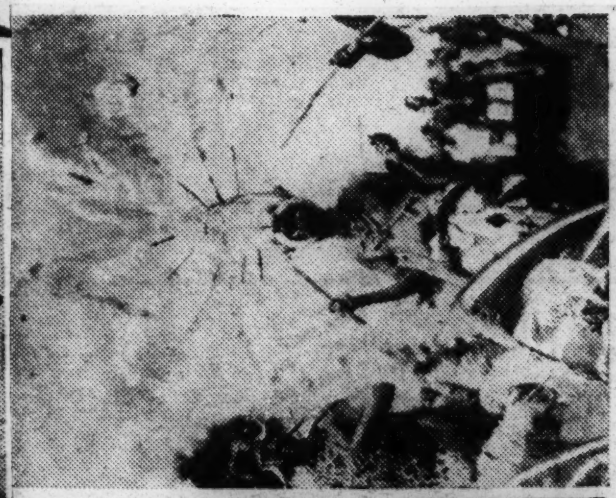
Throughout Africa, spectacular tribal dances remain one of the pastimes of the people. In these pictures you see a dance of the Kipsigis Tribe who occupy 1,000 square miles of fertile hill country in Western Kenya. The Kipsigis number 150,000.

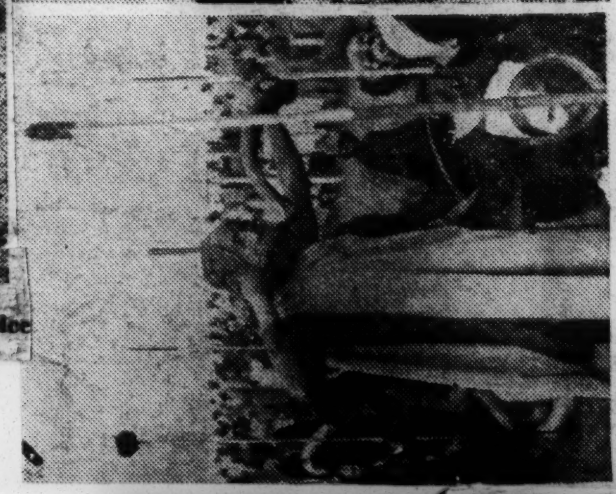
Here the young men in ceremonial dress await a signal to commence a war dance.

Bantu Herald Johannesburg
Sat. 12-17-49



The [illegible] is called a women's chorus similar to the Zulu 'ngoma'. Notice the brushes carried by the women, like the Zulu 'iceya'.





A warrior here provides music for the dance from an instrument made from ostrich feathers. This remarkable headress is made from an antelope horn.



NEW STEP IN MECHANISED FARMING

The Alafin of Oyo, with the Resident and the Director of Agriculture, were among those who attended a demonstration of mechanised cultivation at Fashola, near Oyo. The photograph shows the laying, cutting and turning of nine-foot high Bambo grass into land at Fashola which had not been cultivated for years. This allows the grass to rot in the ground and thus provide valuable nutriment, as against the old practice of burning the grass and destroying much of the fertiliser value.

United Nations Mission Arrives At Cameroons

Manga Williams Back From Britain And Meets Visitors

TIKO, Nov. 4.—The United Nations Mission now visiting the Cameroons arrived at Douala by air from Lagos on Tuesday, November 1, and after lunch with the Delegue Republique and Administrateur Maine went by launch to Tiko with the Commissior for the Cameroons, Mr E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E.

On Tiko airfield officials and prominent Africans were introduced to members of the mission.

Among those present were Chief Manga Williams, O.B.E., and Chief Fritz Mukete of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.

An address was read by Mr Mbille.

Mr Khalidy, leader of the mission, replied and said that all petitions received would have careful consideration.

The mission later visited Tiko plantations and labour camps at A.F.C. and Pongo, accompanied by the Commissioner, Mr F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., Sir Ralph Stoneham and Chief Manga Williams.

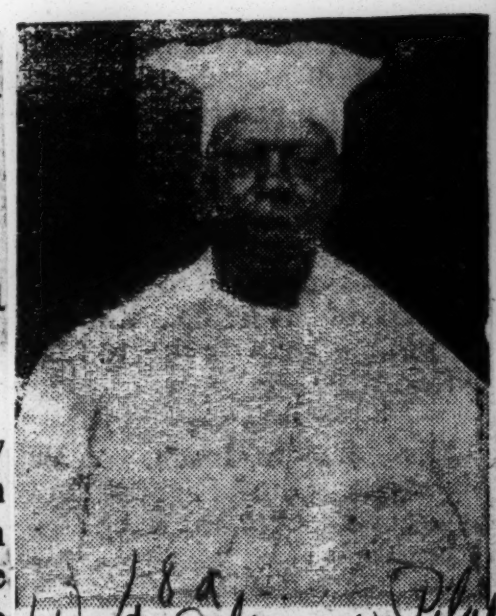
Members of the mission spoke with a number of the labourers.

In the evening the Commissioner gave a cocktail party at which 100 guests including many African senior and junior officials and African non-officials were able to meet and talk to the members of the mission.



AHMED TIJANI IBRAHIM

Chief Imam of the Central Mosque, Victoria Street. He led the main body of Lagos Moslems in prayer at the Ikoyi plains yesterday morning, in observance of the Greater Beiram festival.



CHIEF AMODU TIJANI.

The Oluwa of Lagos., who, among others, conducted Omo Oba Musendiku Adeje to the Iga Idunganran last Saturday evening, after the installation ceremony at Enu Owa.

Farmers Of The North To Be Taught Chemical Fertilizing

KADUNA.—Amongst many important recommendations of the Northern Regional Production Development Board which have now received the approval of His Excellency the Governor, according to an official announcement, is a five-year scheme for the demonstration of the use of chemical fertilisers in the Northern Provinces.

The scheme, which will cost about £350,000, provides for ten teams each consisting of one senior service field officer and twenty junior service fertiliser overseas

Mr Stanhope White, District Officer, and a selected technical officer will be in administrative charge of the organisation.

The scheme so far approved will apply only to the groundnut growing areas of the Northern Region, four teams will be allocated to Kano Province, two teams each to Katsina and Sokoto and one each to Bornu and Bauchi.

The teams will give demonstrations in selected areas and observers from other areas will attend these demonstrations.

It is likely that the scheme will be extended to other areas in due course.

—A FREE AFRICA—

Darker Brother Playing Second Fiddle to Every Nationality on Earth!

Only People Accepting The Place of Enslavement As Land of Nativity

THE NEGRO'S ZION

18a

By DAN BURLEY

ARTICLE 6

A LOT OF SMUG, "FORMAL CRAZY" Negroes are running around and have been running around over the years sniffing out loud that "I'm not an African; I don't know anything about Africa. I was born in North Carolina. That's my home and the only homeland I know about is right here in these United States of America!" They represent that relatively large number of Negroes who form the ruling opinion. On the other hand, the great masses of inarticulate, neglected Negroes furnished the bulk of the four million and more who followed Marcus Garvey's "Back to Africa" program, backed it with their money, fought for it with everything at their command.

Since the death of Garvey, the movement he started had died down to almost a whisper until only a handful of zealots were bold enough to be vocative in its behalf. Today the leading post-Garvey organization is the United African Nationalist Movement headed by keen, hard-hitting young James R. Lawson. This group has kept alive the idea of national Negro solidarity based on eventual freedom for Africa and was powerful enough in the recent election to play a large part in the defeat of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in his bid for re-election to the City Council, mainly because of Communist support of Davis. The UANM campaigns unceasingly and religiously against communism.

New York Age First to Fight Free Africa Cause

This newspaper was the first major Negro weekly to recognize the tremendous implications of a Free Africa as a "Zion" for Negroes, not only in America, but in all foreign lands. It does not subscribe to a "Back to Africa" program but promotes the needed activity that a "Free Africa" movement knows no color lines nor involves any major changes in our residential plans. The theory of a Free Africa comes in line with the international Zionist Movement of the Jews which was culminated in a free Palestine in which the Jews lost no time in setting up, after 2,000 years, a nation and a government of their own.

With the United Nations helping to create new Republics and independent and free nations on all sides such as Palestine, the Indonesian Republic, in the Philippines, in India, and elsewhere, the fact that not one word is being said about a Free Africa exposes the American Negro with his advantages of education and contact with the greatest nation in the world as a plain fool who can't see the forest for the trees. He fails to realize that because of his social and economic position in America, he is in reality the strongest potential force for a propaganda in his own behalf in the entire world!

The American Negro of all the peoples who have been enslaved in history is the only race that accepts the land of his enslavement as his place of origin. In the permanent role of the "Darker Brother," playing second fiddle to every race on the globe in acquiring real stature and power, he packs little or no weight in international matters, even where his own welfare is concerned. He is regarded as a ward of the American government as certainly as the Indian who has been pushed back to reservations and a form of imprisonment that may result in complete eradication of that race ere another century is past.

A Free Africa is not an impossibility. It is not an improbability. It is not a pipe dream. It is not another scheme to get people off keel for something that won't take place. A Free Africa is an ever present reality; it is easier to accomplish than gaining complete freedom — social, political and economic — for the Negro as an American. A conscience-stricken world is finally looking around and trying to undo the sins of its ancestors. The British, French, Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish who first launched the conquest for colonial wealth and power, are fast pulling in their oars, not only because of the press of world opinion, but because of a very real danger of a rising tide of color in not only the Far Eastern countries like China, India, Indonesia, Indo-China, the Middle East, but on the continent of Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific as well.

Methods to Accomplish Aim of "Free Africa"

Constructive, unrelenting pressure, applied according to the modern techniques now in use by the big labor and trade unions, would provide the American Negro with an effective weapon to raise enough noise to get things underway to free Africa, if not all of it, at least sizeable portions of it in order to grant its oppressed, enslaved peoples a chance at statehood or complete independence. A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters once threatened President Roosevelt and his Democratic Administration to march on Washington with a million Negroes. Just the threat was enough to force FDR into hurriedly enacting Executive Order 8802 which led to talk of a national Fair Employment Practices Act with its actual examples being set up in such states as New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

To make a reality of a Free Africa, American Negroes should start letter writing campaigns, demanding their ministers to talk about a Free Africa each and every service from their pulpits; demand their favorite newspapers to step out and take a stand on a vital, fundamental issue not "going back to Africa" but "FREEING AFRICA" so Negroes the world over may have their own Zion in the land of their nativity.

"AFRICA-NEW ZION" MOVEMENT OF AGE SWEEPING NATION

Age Sat. 12-31-49

18a

Letters, Telegrams Pour in Backing Campaign; Reports Show West Indies And Haiti Are in Line with Drive

From Canada to Haiti, from California to New York and throughout the Deep South the "Africa-New Zion" movement sponsored by the New York Age to create a Free Africa so as to give Negroes everywhere political dignity, has stirred colored people almost as much as the "Back to Africa" Movement of the late Marcus Garvey during the 1920s. Allowed to lie dormant in the hearts of most Negroes, the idea that a Free Africa, after all, is the only solution to the so-called Negro Problem throughout the world, has been rekindled and is now spreading like a prairie fire.

On the heels of the return to the United States last Saturday morning of the fabulous Dr. Nnamdi (Zik) Azikiwe, spiritual leader of millions of Africans in his native Nigeria, the international importance of the "Africa-New Zion" Movement of the Age takes shape. Until the Age began active agitation on behalf of a Free Africa, none of the major Negro newspapers in America bothered with the problem of African freedom beyond mere lip service or occasional reference to the matter. Now, the various African delegations at the United Nations are becoming enthused and lining up solidly behind it.

Nehru of Africa" Speaks in Washington

Dr. Azikiwe, newspaper publisher, legislator and reformer of Nigeria, which is in West Africa, came back to the United States via Pan American Airlines to address the annual conclave of the Phi Beta Fraternity at Washington on Tuesday (last night.) He is acting president of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons and is one of the most powerful leaders in "Black Africa." Because of his mighty struggle for

"They are on the verge of statehood themselves and want to see all our people completely liberated wherever they are, but especially in Africa. Few had thought of Africa as a Zion for the Negro until the Age brought it to the attention of the world."

Odell Boyd, well known Harlem sportsman, now in Haiti for the 1949-50 Haitian World Fair, wired from Port-au-Prince, capital of the little Caribbean Republic, "I see many copies of the New York Age here in the hands of English-speaking Haitians and they are translating your article on Free Africa and reading them to the natives. Everybody seems to be getting a big lift out of them and talking about the things we ought to have been talking about years ago."

"We, the officers and members of the Advanced Labor and Political Movement of the World," wrote James Thornhill, vice-president, publisher of the Age, "wish to congratulate you on your article,

Montrealers in Line

E. J. Tucker, widely known race leader of Montreal, Que., wired Dan Burley of the Age:

"May I be privileged to congratulate you for the brilliant article in the Age on Dec. 10. Reading the same a couple of times over, I felt it my duty then to read it to members of a local body here

Ellis Williams, New York Age columnist on West Indian affairs, who has recently returned from a tour of the British West Indies, reports that copies of the Age containing the "Africa-New Zion" articles are being distributed in Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados, St. Kitts and other cities in this freedom-conscious part of the Caribbean.

"The people are stirred like they've never been before," Mr. Williams declared.

entitled 'See Negro's Zion in Free Africa', in your publication of Dec. 10, 1949. We read the article carefully and find that your newspaper in continuing this policy, will undoubtedly arouse millions of our people towards nationhood. It is our firm belief that your paper will undoubtedly become the champion organ of oppressed black people throughout the world. We are highly recommending all of our friends and associates to buy and read your articles concerning the seriousness of conditions controlling the destiny of the black man throughout the world."

These comments through the mail and telegraph wires are but a few that are coming into the editorial offices of the Age on the "Africa-New Zion" Movement. The need for unity of purpose and action is becoming a reality as Negroes come to see the truth of what is taking place around them. The Age will continue to press for a Free Africa so that the "Africa-New Zion" idea may become an actuality through the freedom of the millions of enslaved black men and women in the so-called Dark Continent of Africa.



West African Pilot Lagos Nigeria Tues. 10/4/49

18a FACULTY OF LIBERAL ARTS, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (PENNA.), 1932-33.

When Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe held the M.A. and M.Sc. degrees and was Instructor in Political Science at the College of Liberal Arts of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., the above group photograph was taken during the academic year 1932-33.

Sitting from left to right are J. N. Hill, M.A., Professor of English (now Dean of the University); Dr F. H. Ridgley, M.A., B.D., Ph.D, Professor of Ecclesiastical History (deceased); Dr W. L. Wright, M A., LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Vice-President (deceased); Dr W. H. Johnson, M.A., D.D, Ph.D., President (now President-emeritus); Dr W. H. Johnson, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy; S. C. Hodge, M A., Professor of Biblical Literature (now retired); A. E. James, M.A., Professor of Chemistry.

Standing from left to right are Dr J. L. Williams, M.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., Instructor in Biology (now Assistant Professor of Zoology at the Howard University College of Medicine); J. P. Bond, M.A., Instructor in English; Zik, Instructor in Political Science; W. R. Cole, M.Sc., Professor of Chemistry: H. F. Grim, D.Sc., Professor of Biology: Dr R. M. Labaree, M.A., D.D., Professor of the Social Sciences (deceased); S. Dickey, M.A., Lecturer in Education (deceased); Dr W. T. V. Fontaine, M.A., Ph.D., Instructor in Latin (now Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia); R. A. Bryan, B.A., Instructor in Physical Education; Paul Kuehner, M.A., Instructor in German and French (now Assistant Professor of Modern Languages); E. M. Smith, B.A., Director of Athletics. The background of the picture is the Vail Memorial Library building which then housed 25.000 books.

N.C.N. In London Receives Dr Azikiwe

CAMDENTOWN (London), Oct. 4.—Members of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, here, met Dr Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe and Mallam Sa'ad Zungur at the airport where they arrived last Sunday evening, October 2. The local branch of the council was led by Mr Kola Balogun who is a law student at London University.

Full Race Segregation Reigns in Belgian Congo

JACKSON (ANP)—Racial segregation is complete in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, according to Miss Lucille Liddell, white, who just returned from there to her home in Mississippi. Miss Liddell worked for three years for the Congo Protestant Council in Leopoldville.

The Belgian government subsidized 44 schools operated by Catholic and Protestant missions. Miss Liddell feels that contact with the white man's industry and trade and the schools have raised the natives' standard of living. She said that whites are not allowed in the native quarters after 9:30 p.m. and natives found in the white section must have permits from the people for whom they work.

Mississippi White Woman Views Congo Segregation

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At a party for the white residents, Miss Liddell met Mrs. Paul Robeson. She said, "Mrs. Robeson was shocked when she first learned I was from Mississippi, but after that we had many interesting conversations." She added that Mrs. Robeson sent her an autographed copy of her book, "Journey Through Africa," and wrote that their talks had given her a "broader understanding" of the Southern white.

Miss Liddell said that whites are not allowed in the native quarters after 9:30 p .m. and natives found in the white section of the city must have permits from the people for whom they work.

BELGIUM WARNED ON SOVIET IN CONGO

Espionage Set-Up Near Great Uranium Mines Charged in Secret Report to Regime

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 29 (UP)—A top secret official report has warned the Belgian Government that Russian infiltration into the interior of Africa constitutes an imminent threat to the security of the uranium-rich Belgian Congo, it was disclosed tonight.

Agents employed in the far-reaching Soviet network have managed to set up an espionage center near the great uranium mines from which the United States obtains its uranium ore, it was asserted.

The report was made to the Belgian State Security Bureau by one of its officers on the basis of a three-month investigation on the spot.

The report says that as part of a Soviet plan of action in the Belgian Congo, Russia maintains three agencies outside of it—in French Equatorial Africa, South Africa and Ethiopia.

The report recommends immediate "energetic and radical measures" to meet the threat to the Congo and its mines which produce more than half of the world's known supply of uranium ore.

The report asserted that as part of the Soviet network—which the report implies is actually aimed at the Congo—the following agencies are maintained:

1. An agitation and propaganda headquarters at Brazzaville, where Russia maintains a staff of seven consulate members.
2. A military and economic intelligence center directed by a staff of twenty-seven Soviet consular agents at Pretoria, South Africa.
3. A headquarters for sabotage and for arming natives at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where Russia is said to maintain an Embassy staff of 120, in addition to a "medical" mission numbering 400.

Concerning the great Shinkolobwe uranium mines themselves, in Katanga Province in the Southern Congo, the report says:

"At Shinkolobwe itself we are not under the impression that the Soviets have managed to establish an espionage antenna. But, faithful to their usual tactics, it seems that they have set one up at nearby Kipushi."

Several pages of the fifty-page report are devoted to case histories of "known" Sovviet agents.

The report asserts that sixty Belgian Congo natives were taken to Moscow and took courses that fitted in with native witchcraft.

The report says also that recent disorders in British Kenya were instigated by Soviet sabotage agents. It is asserted that the disorders were much worse than the British had acknowledged.

Reds Threaten Uranium-Rich Belgian Congo

BRUSSELS, Belgium—(UP)—A top secret official report has warned the Government that Soviet infiltration into the interior of Africa constitutes an imminent threat to the security of the uranium-rich Belgian Congo, it was disclosed last night.

Agents employed in the far-reaching Soviet network have managed to set up an espionage center near the great uranium mines from which the United States obtains its uranium ore, it was asserted.

The report was made to the Belgian State Security Bureau by one of its officers on the basis of a three-month-long investigation on the spot.

It deals mainly with Soviet methods of infiltration, agitation and propaganda aimed at natives, espionage and sabotage in the Belgian Congo.

But the report says also that as part of a Soviet plan of action in the Belgian Congo, Russia maintains three agencies outside of it—in French Equatorial Africa, South Africa and Ethiopia.

The report recommends immediate "energetic and radical measures" to meet the threat to the Congo and its mines which produce more than half the world's known supply of uranium ore.

More than 95 percent of the population of the Congo is ignorant of the danger, the report asserts, and it recommends among other things conferences to enlighten public opinion on the "Soviet peril."

'Ghost City' In Africa May Be Tourist Mecca

London (UP)—In the dense jungles of Kenya Colony there is a "ghost city" of unknown origin which the Colonial Office said may soon become a tourist attraction in East Africa.

Gedi, the mystery city of Kenya, was discovered 25 years ago. It was overgrown by a tangle of dense tropical jungle.

No reference to it exists in the historical records of the Kenya coast. But officials of the Colonial Government here recounted how they visited the ruins 10 years ago at a spot about 1½ miles inland and 10 miles south of Malindi on the Kenya coast.

They said African tribesmen shunned the area in the belief that it was haunted and gave it the name "Shauri Mbeya," which means "Bad Show."

Colonial officials said investigations and conservation of Gedi are being planned by Prof. J. S. Kirkman, warden of Kenya's historical sites.

"The city covers about a hundred acres," according to Colonial Officer Antony Haler.

"There are five mosques, a ruler's palace, and a number of large houses, one of which might have been a school. Among the ruins have been found jars and pottery from China, Siam, and Annam. Trees were growing through the roofs of the temples and there were ghostly sounds and an eerie atmosphere all about."

Plan To Make It A Park

It is thought that Gedi may have been an Arab town because there were many built in the 12th Century, when Arabs migrated from southern Arabia. But unlike all other Arab cities in East Africa, Gedi is not on the seacoast.

The Kenya Government plans to take over the area as a national park. "There is a terrific fascination about the place," an official said. "It could be made into a wonderful tourist attraction. It has never been established how the place originated or why it was deserted.

"It may have been deserted because of plague or possibly coastal raiders drove the inhabitants away. It may be 300 years old or possibly 3,000. There are absolutely no records even of its existence today, but we all know it is there off the beaten track, overgrown by jungle and an aura of mystery.

The Atlantean Research Center said all their available data indicated that Gedi was a city of Malay origin. It added:

"We have records which show that traders from Malaya were going to East Africa in 1200. The curator of the museum in Nairobi has minutely described the pottery found in the ruins of Gedi which provide evidence that the city was occupied by traders from the East. The architecture indicates they were Mussulmans. They may have been Islamic, but the fact that the city is not on the seacoast is contrary to Arab traders' practice."

Despite Handicaps

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, or Abyssinia as it used to be called, is back in the news after long lapse. A decade and more ago he was in the headlines as a victim of aggression, a monarch in exile. Today he is busy in a less spectacular way, building schools, roads, hospitals and otherwise modernizing his ancient land.

An AP dispatch dealing with the emperor's current activities and reviewing his up and down past casts an interesting sidelight on this ruler of a land we are likely to regard as backward and even barbarous.

Ethiopia is a Christian land; the faith was introduced in the 4th Century, perhaps earlier. When the Mohammedan Arabs went on the rampage several centuries later, they took Egypt and cut Ethiopia completely off from the rest of the Christian world. For centuries the country existed as an island in a Moslem sea, out of contact with the Christians of the West.

When contact was finally reestablished, it was not exactly a brotherly reunion. Ethiopia was subjected to several attacks culminating in that by Mussolini in 1935. It was one of the worst acts of aggression on record, and carried out in contemptible fashion, such as using poison gas against spear-armed natives.

After the outbreak of World War II the Italians lost their short-lived empire. There were 60,000 Italians in Ethiopia, in deadly fear of retribution, the more so because they knew they had it coming. But Haile Selassie appealed to his angry subjects: "Do not treat them as they treated you." There was no massacre, in fact the emperor invited hundreds of skilled Italians to stay in good jobs and help build up his country.

Haile Selassie showed up well when his luck went bad and even better when he wound up on top, the latter being a test that sometimes flunks those who weather the trials of adversity. His humane and forgiving course might be an object lesson in some more "civilized" circles. Of course the Ethiopians were out of touch for centuries and simply failed to keep abreast of their fellow Christians of the West.

ETHIOPIA WARNS U. N. ON SOMALILAND STEP

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 2—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has sent a personal warning to the United Nations that the setting up of a ten-year trusteeship over Somaliland under Italy's administration created a "certain, inevitable and overwhelming" danger to his country.

The ruler of Ethiopia reminded the United Nations that he had once stood at the rostrum of the League of Nations to tell of Italian aggression. Once again, he said, he was drawing the attention of the world to the "inevitable consequences of preferring appeasement to justice."

His message, cabled from Addis Ababa and made public today, was directed against the action of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, when it included Italian trusteeship over Somaliland in a plan for disposition of Italy's former empire in Africa. By the plan, Libya is to become independent by 1952 and a United Nations Commission is to be sent to Eritrea to study the wishes of the people of that colonial area. Ethiopia's delegation at the time cast a long vote against the resolution.

Haile Selassie in his message told the United Nations its members had too easily "forgotten the lessons of history" in their desire to reach a quick and "opportunist" settlement.

"As for Ethiopia, we cannot, so help us God, for the sake of our national security, forget or close our eyes to these lessions, nor can that be asked of us," said the Emperor. "I note that this decision of the Assembly, in denial of the inalianable rights of Ethiopia to the Benadir and other regions of Somaliland, imperils the national security of my country."

Recalling past Italian colonial rule in East Africa, he said:

"Italian administration brought to Somaliland poverty, misery, racial discrimination, corruption and favors for the few. The ghost of past imperialism, reincarnated without interruption into an Italian trusteeship, casts a long shadow over the future of Somaliland."

The population of Somaliland he asserted, was "violently protesting" against being subjected again to the "former oppressor."

Haile Selassie did not specifically ask for any new action by the United Nations beyond the distribution of his message. But he said that it was his "fervent hope" that the United Nations would find the way to "correct and to compensate adequately, in time," the "injustice which has now been done an innocent people."

PIONEERS IN ANCIENT LAND:

2 Skilled Americans in Ethiopia to Serve

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Two additional colored Americans joined the small American colony here this week. They are Reginald Birch and Raymond Hogan, both formerly of New York City.

Leaving New York by boat on Oct. 30, Birch and Hogan disembarked at Port Said at the upper end of the Suez Canal in mid-November. The heat, they said, was terrific, although the natives told them it was the "winter season."

From the canal they traveled to Cairo by rail. From Cairo they went by air to Jeddah, ancient Moslem center in Arabia on the Red Sea. The Red Sea, they said, has a good name, for it really is "red hot."

Find Relief From Heat

They arrived here by air from Jeddah by way of Asmara, Eritrea, and said they found great relief from the heat in these lofty uplands.

Birch, who is a machinist and electrician and graduate of the New York Electrical School, is a former financial secretary of the Ethiopian World Federation.

He is at present a member of the advisory committee and organized some time ago the federation's economic committee.

Hogan X-ray Technician

Also a member of the federation, Hogan is an X-ray technician, a specialty which could be used to great advantage in Ethiopia, which is short of all kinds of medical technicians.

The only highly-trained X-ray technician in the country was the colored French specialist, Dr. Saintot, a graduate of the University of Paris, who is still here and stubbornly seeking to have his qualifications recognized and accepted.

Dr. Saintot lived through the German occupation of Paris and said he was called upon to treat the wives of many big-shot German occupation officials.

No Ethiopian Doctors

Strange as it may seem, there is not one Ethiopian doctor in this sprawling country of 12,000,000 inhabitants. The one Ethiopian who has a medical education is the aged Dr. Martin, now retired.

All doctors in the country are Europeans or Americans. That the need for doctors is great may be seen from the fact that the population is subject to all of the diseases whcih ravage other parts of Africa.

Local medicine men exist in the provinces and minister to the ills of the people. Although the people seem to obtain some relief from these administrations, they nevertheless, remain a mixture of hoodooism and witch doctor practices, which are common all over Africa.

Only 12 Here From U.S.

One of the surprises of the new arrivals was to find so few colored Americans here, the number being only 12.

In the opinion of Mr. Birch, there ought to be hundreds and thousands of colored Americans here, with their superior education and skill and their natural sympathy for the people.

Ethiopia, which he believes to be a virgin country and rich in resources for skilled pioneers, offers great opportunities for all kinds of colored Americans with the pioneering spirit and level-headed determination to do a job and contribute something to this part of Africa.

6 New Sponsors Join Civil Rights Drive

NEW YORK—Addition of six new organizations supporting the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization has been announced by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, which initiated the movement.

Added to the list of more than 40 national organizations are the American Veterans Committee, National Council of Jewish women, Supreme Lodge Knights Knights of Pythias, Association of Pythias, Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, Jewish War Veterans and Catholic Labor Alliance.

As a prelude to the Washington conference, Jan. 15-17, a series of mass meetings and conferences have been arrnaged in various cities across the country. A week-end conference is scheduled for Chicago, Dec. 17-18.

Emperor Charges Colonial Aggression

Memphis, Tenn. World, Fri 12-30-49

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Protesting the decision of the United Nations to place Somaliland, former Italian African colony under the UN trusteeship system with Italy as the administering power, Haile Selassie, Ethiopian Emperor, invited "the attention of the world to the inevitable consequences of preferring appeasement to justice."

In his message to the UN Genera Assembly, released last Thursday by the Ethiopian Legation here, Emperor Selassie said "Wide and intimate experience of the past, including the recent past, compels us deeply to deplore this action."

Italy, as a neighbor in East Africa, never brought to Ethiopia "anything but misfortune and calamity, and became the source of the greatest to our national security," he said.

The Ethiopian Emperor charged that it was from neighboring Italian colonies that preparations were made and attacks lunched by Italy on Ethiopia. The Italians he said fomented local quarrels and incidents among neighboring populations, by corrupting natives with money and promises, with a view to attributing later to Ethiopia the responsibility for such troubles.

CONDUCT FROM LIGHT

Evidence of such conduct, he added, already is coming to light in both Eritrea and Somaliland.

The decision of the UN General Assembly to force upon Ethiopia the return of Italy to neighboring territory not separated from Ethiopia by delimited frontiers presents "a certain, inevitable and overwhelming danger to my country," Selassie said, adding:

"The Assembly, presuming that the new Italy would think and act in a miraculously changed manner, has in my opinion, been laboring under a dangerous delusion.

"Italian administration brougt to Somaliland poverty, misery, racial discrimination, corrupting and favors for the few-----The ghost of past imperialism, reincanated without interruption into an Italian trusteeship, cast a long shadow over the future of Somaliland.

"How can the same Italy, who during sixty years of occupation of the territory did nothing to the inhabitants but her imperialistic exploitation, be excepted to prepare them in ten years for independence?

"If independence is to be taken in its true sense this could best be realized by reunion with the Motherland (Ethiopia) to whom Somaliland is linked ethnically, economically and geographically."

Emperor Selassie charged that the UN violated principles by refusing to send, as it did in the case of Eritrea, a commission of inquiry to Somaliland "where the inhabitaits are firmly opposed to the return of Italian administration in any form or manner."

While members of the UN General Assembly "appear easily to have forgotten lessons of history in their desire to attain a facile and opportunist settlement," Emperor Selassie said, Ethiopia cannot, "for the sake of our national security forget or close our eyes to those lessons, nor can that be asked of us."

He asked that the General Assembly will, at long last "make amends for an injustice which has now been done on innocent people, and that, by the grace of God, Ethiopia may receive that justice which is due her.

OPPOSE SELASSIE AS NEW RULER OF AFRICAN ERITREA

by Seymour Berkson
INS General Manager

Rome-Premier Alcide DeGasperi declared Monday that Italy will accept any fair solution to the colonial issue provided that it guarantees "active" Italian participation in the imperative development of Africa.

Referring to the recent United Nations debates at Lake Success on the fate of Italy's former colonies in Africa and the wave of polemics on this burning question in the Italian press, Premier De Gasperi said in an exclusive interview with International News Service.

OBJECTS TO SELASSIE

"The latest proposal on Eritrea," De Gasperi said, "is inacceptable because the plan of a personal union under the sceptre of the Ethiopian Negus with attribution to Haile Selassie of Eritrea's defense — that is the Army—and foreign policy is not reconcilable with independence."

(Editor's note: The proposal for a union of Eritrea and Ethiopia under rulership of Emperor Haile Selassie was made by the United States as one step in solution of the colonial problem. It was rejected promptly by the Italian government.)

Russia and Argentina told a United Nations subcommittee Saturday that independence for Eritrea in Africa is the only workable solution for disposal of the former Italian colony and opposed a new Five-Power compromise formula.

The formula, drafted jointly by the United States, India, Iraq, Lebanon, and Brazil as a possible an question, would constitute Eritrea into a single autonomous unit within an Ethiopian federation under the crown of Emperor Haile Selassie.

The proposal provides for plebiscites in the Eritrean provinces after ten years to determine whether Eritrea will secede or remain in the federation.

RUSSIA OBJECTS

Soviet Delegate A.A. Arutiunian condemned the new proposal as "detrimental" to Eritrean interests. He said it resulted from "lobbying and horse-trading" between members of the subcommittee and that it "tramples under foot" the wishes of the Eritrean people for independence.

Discussion of these proposals was postponed at the request of the Ethiopian delegation.

Other developments with respect to colonies and dependent territories were as follows:

A UN trusteeship for Somaliland, with Italy as the administering power, was agreed upon Oct. 18 by the Italian colonies subcommittee of the assembly's political committee.

BODY ADJOURNS

The subcommittee adjourned after hitting a snag in the boundary dispute between Ethiopia and Somaliland.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 10-29-49
Norfolk, Va.

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY



Haile Selassie and his Empress sitting in state on Imperial Throne during the ceremonies in Addis Ababa last Wednesday, celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of his coronation.



[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and empress on thrones in Addis Ababa celebrating 19th anniversary of his coronation. Household pet crouches at his feet.

Ethiopia Refuses Union With Eritrea

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 27 (R).—Ethiopia's representative told the United Nations yesterday that his country could not accept, as at present, the drafted five-power compromise proposal for a federation between Ethiopia and the former Italian colony of Eritrea.

He told the subcommittee considering the Italian colonies question that unless the union between the two countries was made "quite complete," it would be extremely difficult and indeed unfair to expect Ethiopia to assume all the financial burdens of the federation.

ETHIOPIA

Again the Lion

Guests of Ethiopia on a festal day almost two decades ago still remember what happened as they prepared to dress: the entire water supply of the capital city of Addis Ababa had been shut off without warning. Distinguished visitors, protesting the loss of their baths, were told in hushed tones that His Majesty the King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah, Elect of God and Light of the World, and his Queen of Queens needed the water themselves for a ceremonial bath prior to their coronation. Next day, after the bath and an all-night vigil on his knees before the altar of the Coptic Church of St. George, pale, thin Haile Selassie was crowned with the three-pound circlet of rubies, sapphires and diamonds. Five tawny lions chained to the Emperor's throne snarled their disapproval while nervous representatives from most of the world's great nations eyed them uneasily.

In the years that followed, the world got to know the Lion of Judah better. Its harried conscience was stirred briefly when the dignified, bearded figure stood bravely but hopelessly before the Council of the League of Nations, begging protection as Benito Mussolini's airmen bombed his practically unarmed people. Many thrones have tumbled since that day in 1936, some great empires fell and some new conquerors arose to disquiet the West's conscience. But Haile Selassie by World War II's end was back on his gilded throne, and once more all but forgotten.

Last week in the royal palace at Addis Ababa, looking like figures from an ancient tapestry, the King of Kings and his Queen sat once again on their twin thrones to receive the homage of Ethiopia's people. It was the 19th anniversary of their coronation. All day long Addis Ababa's bars and parks echoed to laughter and raucous dance music. The King himself laid cornerstones for a new university, a city hall and a Y.M.C.A., and made a speech to Parliament. "If, by the Grace of God, oil should be found," said the King of Kings, "it would be a great source of wealth to Ethiopia." But there were broader concerns. "As a member of the United Nations," said the monarch who had found nothing but a stony, shame-faced rebuff in the old League, "Ethiopia has a duty to achieve and maintain world peace and security."



Associated Press

HAILE SELASSIE & EMPRESS
Before rubies, the bath.



H.M. HAILE SELASSIE I
Emperor of Ethiopia. By an agreement with the U.S.A. he is now to raise the Ethiopian Legation in Washington to the status of an embassy.



H. M. HAILE SELASSIE
Emperor of Abyssinia. Replying to a recent statement of the Italian Foreign Minister, he has insisted that Ethiopia as a State can never be ignored in any plan to dispose of former Italian colonies in East Africa.

Baltimorean Teaching Ethiopian



The kind of pupils that the new teachers will instruct. With them is William Howard American teacher, formerly of Baltimore

RECRUITED FROM STATES:

Three Added to Staff of School in Ethiopia

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Three more colored Americans have been added to Ethiopia's school system with the opening of the present school year. They are Laurence Thomas, Springfield, Mass.; Emil Jason, Edwardsville, Ill., and Ernest Copeland, Crab Orchard, Ky.

The new teachers have all been assigned to Medhane Alem grade and secondary school, which is headed by Dr. T. Thomas Fortune Fletcher, who is on leave as a professor from Lincoln University, Mo.

Dr. Fletcher recruited the teachers during his recent visit to America.

Join Two Others

The trio's recent arrival and assignment give Medhane Alem School the largest number of American teachers in any single school in Ethiopia.

The other two American teachers are Clarence Perry, Lincoln University (Mo.) graduate, and William Howard, graduate of West Virginia State College.

Engaged to teach arts and crafts, Mr. Thomas is a World War II veteran. He served three years in the U.S. Army as an artist. He is a product of the Art Students' League of New York and has a background of many years' experience as a professional artist.

Will Teach Math, Science

Mr. Jason, who is a graduate of Lincoln University (Mo.), served in the U.S. Army in Korea in the Far Eastern theater. He will teach the science course at Medhane Alem School.

A graduate of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Mr. Copeland has been assigned to teach mathematics, a subject which he formerly taught, together with science, at Attucks High School, Hopkinsville, Ky.

One of the greatest surprises which greeted the new teachers on their arrival was the September day Addis Ababa scene in the picture

ETHIOPIA PROTESTS PLAN FOR COLONIES

Calls U. N. Program for Italian Somaliland, Eritrea Most 'Terrible of Threats'

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 5—Ethiopia complained today that the United Nations would be presenting the most "terrible of threats" to her national security if it gave a ten-year trusteeship over the former Italian Somaliland to Italy and left open the fate of Eritrea.

Foreign Minister Abte-Wold Aklilou told the Political and Security Committee that the solution of the question of Eritrea was essential for the peace and security of East Africa. Ethiopia, neighbor of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, considered that the problem of both former Italian colonies had to be solved together.

The Ethiopian delegate said that Ethiopia had just claims to Eritrea, and that the proposed plan to send a commission to determine the wishes of the Eritreans would not settle the problem. Ethiopia, he declared, could not accept a situation that gave to Italy ten-year administration over Italian Somaliland but did not satisfy Addis Ababa's claims to Eritrea.

Soon after the Foreign Minister spoke, Alberto Tarchiani, Italian representative, said that his country had no intentions of launching any attacks against Ethiopia. He declared that Italy wanted a policy of friendship and cooperation with Ethiopia, and added:

"Let Ethiopia rest assured that Italy cannot and, above all, will not entertain any aggressive intentions against Ethiopia."

Signor Tarchiani supported the plan to give independence to Libya and said he hoped there would be "fruitful cooperation" between the new state and Italy. As for Eritrea, the third of the former Italian colonies, he said that country would develop toward independence but it would not exclude cooperation with Ethiopia.

Argentina, first country to speak today, expressed support for the three-part plan to give independence to Libya, place Italy over Italian Somaliland for ten years and study the problem of Eritrea further. Dr. José Arce said that he disagreed with British statements that the plan would impose unity on the three provinces of Libya. The recommendations, he said, left it up to the Libyans to determine the exact form of government they wanted.

Dr. Arce took note of the "unfortunate" opinion of some delegations that Italy was not fit to administer Italian Somaliland under the United Nations. He denied that there were unrest and opposition within Italian Somaliland to the prospect of Italian trusteeship.

The Argentine delegate recognized the fears of some Moslem delegations that their co-religionists would not get fair representation under an Italian-administered Somaliland. He indicated that he would amend the plan to give two other countries a voice in the trusteeship. Egypt and Brazil were reported to be the countries he had in mind.

The Soviet group's opposition to the plan for the disposal of the colonies was underlined by Dr. Vladimir Houdek of Czechoslovakia. Dr. Houdek told the delegates that all three territories should become independent at once or as soon as possible.

India's delegate, Sir Benegal N. Rau, said that the plan did not give "100 per cent satisfaction" to any country but was the best that could be done to find a solution to a difficult and complex problem.

Lion of Judah' Celebrates . . .



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

ANNIVERSARY—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and the Empress sit in state on the imperial throne during ceremonies at Addis Ababa November 2, the 19th anniversary of his coronation. A household pet crouches at the foot of the throne, seemingly impressed on the solemn occasion, which was declared a national holiday throughout Ethiopia

Ethiopia Raps Appeasement

Emperor Warns UN on Somaliland Plan

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia last Thursday vigorously protested the United Nations decision to place Somaliland, former Italian colony, under UN trusteeship, with Italy as the administering power.

In a message to the UN General Assembly, he invited "the attention of the world to the inevitable consequences of preferring appeasement to justice," and declared:

"Italy, as a neighbor in East Africa, never brought Ethiopia anything but misfortune and calamity, and became the source of the greatest perils to our national security."

Ethiopia Endangered

The emperor said the Somaliland decision presents "a certain, inevitable and overwhelming danger to my country," adding that:

"The Assembly, presuming that the new Italy would think and act in a miraculously changed manner, has, in my opinion, been laboring under a dangerous delusion."



PRINCE WOSEN SUGGAD — GRANDSON OF ETHIOPIA'S EMPEROR — London, England — A prince with a mischievous look arrived in London by air from Ethiopia. He went straight to the Ethiopian legation with the English nurse who flew with him. Then he and the nurse left for Scotland. The friends of the two year prince call him Paul, but his official title is Prince Wosen Suggad, grandson of Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie [illegible] son of Duke of Harar.

(Keystone Photo)

Turns Down $4,200 Post As Associate Professor at Stowe

St. Louis (NNPA) — Protesting against recent attacks on colored youths at the swimming pool in Fairgrounds Park here, a colored educator, now in Ethiopia, has turned down an appointment to the $4,200-a-year position as associate professor of English at Stowe Teachers College.

The Board of Education received, a letter, last Wednesday from T. Thomas Fortune Fletcher, who taught English at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri, for thirteen years, and who now heads the faculty of L'Ecole Madhone-Alem in Addis Abada, Etheiopia.

To Continue in Ethiopia

The letter, addressed to Henry A. Miller, assistant superintendent in charge of teacher personnel in the St. Louis public schools, read in part:

"The Emperor of Ethiopia, patron of my school, has persuaded me to continue my work here and has given me carte blanche to carry out some ideas in education which I have long desired to put into practice.

"This decision has not been easy in the light of your personal kindness and interest. Regrettably, however, it has been made less difficult after my reading of the disgracefully un-American happenings in St. Louis some days ago . . .

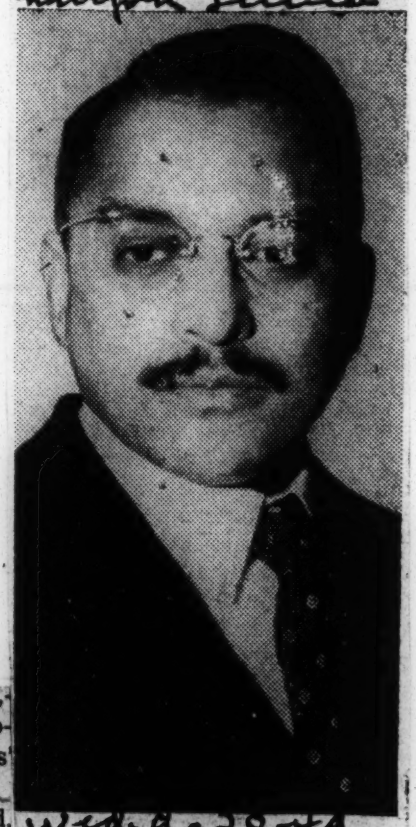
Complete Freedom

"I should certainly hate to exchange the complete freedom and high honors I enjoy here in a monarchy for the second-class citizenship of democratic (?) St. Louis."

Fletcher, an American citizen, is 43 years old and a native of Nicholasville, Kentucky. He received his bachelor's degree at Fisk University, his master's at Columbia University and studied at the University of London and the University of Chicago before taking his Ph. D. at New York University. He taught at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, before joining the faculty of Lincoln University in 1933.

Ethiopia

CALL AT WHITE HOUSE





Gen. Shaker S. J. B. Rana, Minister of Nepal, top, and Ambassador Ras Imru of Ethiopia, who presented their credentials to President Truman.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

Grandson Of Emperor



GRANDSON OF HAILE SELASSIE, impish little Prince Woseng Seged Makennen Haile Selassie is too young to do a good job of pronouncing his own name, particularly since he speaks no Ethiopian, and little English. But like all two-year-olds, he understands the fun that can be had with a toy horse. He plays here in North Berwich, Scotland.—ACME photo.

Negro Contribution To Hispanic America

Famous Sociologist Traces Cultural Influence

The Commentator St. Georges-Grenada. 18 Fri 1-7-49

Dr. Richard F. Pattee, internationally known United States sociologist, writes in the *Interracial Review*: "What has been the contribution of the Negro to Hispanic America? We could stress, of course, the importance of the Negro as a worker and his undoubted place in the economic development of the continent. The agriculture of Brazil and of Cuba would have been impossible except for the Negro. The agrarian system of these and other countries depended almost exclusively on the brawn of the Negro race. In Cuba, for instance, the Negro was one of the first to raise his voice on behalf of independence and take up arms against the colonial regime. In Venezuela and Colombia, the mulattoes were in the forefront of those who fought the royalists at the time of the wars of emancipation."

The Commentator

"But the Negro has played an even more important role in the development of Hispanic America—the development of the Hispanic-American mind. The typical music of Cuba (notably derives from) the Negro. In Brazil the national culture bears the imprint of the Negro to an even more marked degree. Brazilian music bears witness to the influence of the Negro. The great Heitor Villa-Lobos, the foremost Brazilian composer of the present day, has found ample inspiration in the rich vein of Negro tradition and folklore. In other forms of artistic life, in the sciences and education, in politics and administration, the place of the Brazilian Negro is firm and secure."

St. Georges Grenada.

Vital contribution

"The Negro became an integral part of Hispanic-American life. His place ceased to be that of an onlooker or spectator. He joined in the construction of the new nationalities in this hemisphere and grew up with them. The liberality of the Spanish and Portuguese institutions guaranteed the Negro a relatively large place in the life of the community. It has also permitted him to make a contribution of no mean proportion to the forging of an Hispanic-American culture."

Against fearful odds

"The Negro became a part of the ethnic mixture of Hispanic America in a way diametrically different from that of the Indian. The latter was already here when the conqueror arrived. He possessed roots in the soil, had developed various forms of culture, and found means of defense in the fact that he formed a compact group. The Negro had been wrenched from his native land, transported arbitrarily to the New World, and set up in an environment that was radically different from anything he had ever known. The Negro was shorn of all means to defend his own interests. What is infinitely worse, he was even deprived of his cultural tradition and forced to begin life anew in a situation that was both unknown and hostile. The Negro plays a large role in the history of Hispanic America and is one of the important elements in its evolution. To understand the place of the Negro, we must grasp the significance of this process of uprooting and the fearful challenge that was given the Negro to survive under circumstances that taxed every bit of his strength, ingenuity and resourcefulness."

1-7-49. Fri.

Adaptability and influence

"From the very beginning the Negro revealed an amazing ability to resist the hardships to which he was submitted. Not only did he offer physical resistance against conditions which normally would have spelled extermination for a race, but he was able to achieve a still more extraordinary feat—he adapted himself to the manner of life and even to the culture of the dominant race with which he came in contact. In this sense, the Negro has demonstrated a greater ability than the Indian. It must be remembered that the Negro lost his language on coming to America. He was thrown with fellow slaves from other parts of Africa who did not speak his tongue and with whom he could not speak. He was forced to cast aside his own cultural background and find a new means of communication both with his fellows in servitude and with his master. Thus it came about that the Negro acquired with astonishing rapidity the language and even the Indians form the great majority. In the Ecuadorean lowlands on the slope between the Andes mountains and the Pacific Ocean, the local inhabitants of the country are called *montuvios*. They are generally of mixed white and Negro blood. In Guayaquil, and especially in the province of Esmeraldas in the northwest corner of the republic, the number of Negroes is considerable."

1-7-49. Fri.

Colombia and Panama

"Between Pasto and Popayan in southern Colombia there are villages and rural settlements of Negroes. The coastal towns of Colombia, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Barranquila, and Santa Marta all show definite Negro influence.

"Panama had received an enormous influx of Negroes, thanks to the importation of British West Indians at the time of the construction of the Panama Canal. Many of them remained on the isthmus and today form a part of the population of the Panamanian cities of Panama and Colon. In spite of their long residence, they have not lost entirely their English speech or typically British West Indian outlook."

Central America

"In Costa Rica, at least 80 per cent. of whose people are of almost pure Spanish extraction, there are numerous Negro settlements in the lowlands that lead up into the interior of the republic. In Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Guatemala, especially in the ports and coastal plains, the same holds good. In Mexico the Negro has never played a very large role. During the colonial period, some Negroes were imported for labour in the cane fields and to a more limited extent in the mines. Today, in the state of Guerrero on the west coast, and to some extent in Chiapas and along the coast of Jalisco, Negroes may be found. A few are also located in the state of Vera Cruz on the Gulf of Mexico side."

Argentina, Uruguay and Chile

"The Negro has been absorbed in most of these areas, where he was originally a considerable minority. There are virtually no Negroes today in Argentine, Uruguay or Chile. Two hundred years ago there were enough to form an important portion of the population. Their disappearance means that racially they no longer form a group apart, but that their peculiar contribution to Hispanic America has been merged with the dominant race under whom they once lived."

GOLD COAST POLITICAL PARTY IS BROKEN UP

ACCRA, Gold Coast — (ANP) — The United Gold Coast convention the strongest native political party in this colony which is nearer self government than most African areas, split at its annual meeting here last week.

The Gold Coast convention had as its president, George Grant, wealthy lumber dealer of Sekondi. Mr. J. B. Danquah, regarded as the foremost political leader of the colony and a member of the Legislative council, the principal governing body in which natives share leadership, was chairman of the national working committee. Both Grant and Danquah as well as 20 other members of the Working Committee resigned when they declared another group to be boring within and causing dissension.

The Gold Coast convention leaders were sympathetic with if not the instigators of, it is said, the boycott laid down on European merchant's stores last year. Out of that disturbance which was backed by many chiefs, certain groups declared to be radical, incited a series of events which led up to the damaging riots which followed. A number of natives and whites were killed and a reported $4,000,000 worth of merchandise destroyed or stolen.

CHARGED WITH DISTURBANCE

Six leaders including Dr. Danquah and Kwame Nkrumah, secretary of the convention, were arrested and charged with formenting the disturbance. After an investigation conducted by a commission sent out from London, the six were freed. Charges of Communist influence were denied although a card showing Communist party membership was found on Nkrumah. Nkrumah is a native Gold Coaster. He graduated from Lincoln university (Pa.) some three or four years ago, and received a master's degree from Columbia university. Later he went to England. He returned to Gold Coast only six months before the riots.

Nkrumah when liberated started a daily paper, the Evening News. He disagreed with the leaders of the Gold Coast convention and then started a few political organization known as the Convention People's party. It was the effort of this new party to remain an integral part of the Gold Coast convention and thus work from within its framework which led to the resignation of Grant, Danquah and most of the other leaders. It is impossible to tell how much power the new group led by Nkrumah, will wield. Nkrumah's paper has five damage suits piled up against it. They amount to $20,000 in demands.

Sir Charles Arden Clarke, the new governor of the Gold Coast, who arrived August 11, has quite a task before him. He was formerly governor of Sarawak. Former Gov. Creasy, unfortunate enough to be in charge of Gold Coast during the riots, goes to Malta where riots may also be imminent.

American Trained African Creates Coast Sensation

ACCRA, Gold Coast, West Africa —(ANP)—The career of Kwame Nkrumah, editor of the Evening News and stormy petrel in current Gold Coast political affairs is little less than amazing. Called "Sonny Boy," "The People's Man," Man of Destiny," he is declared by his followers to be "the only leader who is prepared to go to the gallows to save the people from what he calls the shackles and chains of imperialism and colonialism

Nkrumah is a native Gold Coaster who went to the United States for his college education. Graduating from Lincoln University (Pa.) and securing a Master's degree from Columbia University, he spent some time in England. It was there, it is said, that he received his principal political doctrine. His enemies say he is a spearhead for the Communist party.

Nkrumah returned to Gold Coast to serve as executive secretary of the Gold Coast Convention party, a somewhat militant political organization. It was led by some of the intelligentsia and professional men who nonetheless were determined to speed up the program of self-government. Nkrumah proved to be so far to the left of his sponsors and so dynamic that he split the Gold Coast Convention party and took it over. An active figure in last year's riots, he has just been fined $1200 for libel. British government officials are said to regrad him as a dangerous character.

Gold Coast

Gold Coast Leader Leaves For London

ACCRA, Aug. 8 (R).—Nii Kwabla Bonne III, President of the newly formed Gold Coast Liberal Unionist Party, has left for London on a private visit during which he will probably see the Colonial Secretary, Mr Arthur Creech Jones.

Gold Coast People Attack Europeans

ACCRA, Sept. 14 (R). — Demonstrations flared up at Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi, yesterday, after appearance in court of Mr Kwame Nkrumah, proprietor of Morning Telegraph, of Sekondi, his editor, and the Local Secretary of the Ex-Servicemen's Union on contempt of court charges.

At Accra, thousands of followers besieged the court.

Stones were thrown at one or two shop windows, and a few European cars.

One white woman and one African were injured.

It was alleged that the accused wrote to the Governor and to the plaintiffs in three libel cases pending against Nkrumah.

Judgment was reserved till tomorrow.

At Sekondi, three shops were partly looted and seven people were arrested.

Members of the Ex-Servicemen's Union and of trade unions, including the railwaymen, later marched in an orderly procession to the police station and demanded their release.

The marchers eventually dispersed but more arrests were made.

At Kumasi, the police quickly nipped trouble in the bud.

Armed Nigerian Troops Shipped To Gold Coast

Accra Paper Says Nigerians Must Not Be Stumbling Block

ACCRA, Sept. 13.—The people of the Gold Coast are becoming apprehensive and critical of the use of Nigerian troops in order to "maintain law and order" in the Gold Coast.

It is held that if Nigerians do not want self-government now or feel that they are not yet ripe for it, that is no reason why they should be a stumbling block to the aspirations of the Gold Coast.

Recently, when the M.V. "Fulani" anchored at Takoradi, hundreds of Nigerian troops were discovered on board this ship fully armed.

The general belief here is that Nigerian soldiers are being despatched so as to assist "strong-armed" Governor Arden Clarke either to stamp out nationalism or to maintain law and order if and when the Coussey Committee report is published.

Commenting on this burning subject, the Morning Telegraph, a daily published by Mr Kwame Nkrumah, says that "This is the second time that troops have been imported from Nigeria to help the imperialists do the shootings and killings."

The influx of Nigerian troops into the Gold Coast is viewed with seriousness and chiefs and all responsible men of Ghana have been so warned by the Morning Telegraph.

Leader Of Gold Coast Bar Mr Frans Dove Dies In London

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Mr Frans Dove, Barrister-at-Law, leader of the Gold Coast bar, died here today, at the age of eighty years.

Born in Freetown, Sierra Leone, the late Mr Dove, after qualifying as a lawyer, travelled to Nigeria where he practised before the World War.

Leaving Nigeria, he proceeded to the Gold Coast and settled at Accra, where he soon established a most lucrative practice.

He was very popular in the realm of sports and was widely known as "The Father of Gold Coast Cricket," and "The Father of Gold Coast Tennis," having encouraged international games between Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

He was also a keen enthusiast at horse racing and, at one time or the other he was steward at the Accra Turf Club.

He left many children to mourn his death, prominent among whom was Mrs Mabel Danquah, famous author and columnist.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr Frans Dove was connected with celebrated cases on the Gold Coast, most famous of which were the election petition of Dr P. V. Nanka Bruce, in 1935, and the sedition case against Zik, in 1936-37.

He won both cases and was commended by the bench for his legal skill and forensic ability.

Gold Coast Chief Sets Colonial Office Uneasy

Ex-Governor Says He Should Be Watched By Government

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—As the time approaches for the Coussey Constitutional Committee to lay its report before the new "strong arm" Governor, Sir Charles Arden Clarke, close attention is being given by Colonial Office officials to the "cat and mouse" politics of Nii Kwabene Bonne III, a minor Gold Coast chief of the Ga State in Accra, who is now in this country to "study the political methods and organization of British parties."

Shortly before the chief set out on his mission, he formed the Gold Coast Liberal-Unionist Party, the first time in the history of the country a chief has entered party politics with his own organisational set-up.

In the past, Gold Coast chiefs were considered "constitutional rulers" and as such excluded by native law and custom from active participation in political matters.

They merely acted on the advice of their state councils composed of chiefs, councillors and elders.

INDIRECT RULE

However, with the introduction of indirect rule, the British divorced the paramount chiefs from popular control by creating provisional councils of chiefs and vesting them with wide executive, legislative and judicial powers under the Native Authority Ordinance.

Commenting upon how this instrument of imperial policy came into being, a former Governor, Sir Alan Burns, in his recently published memoirs, entitled: "Colonial Civil Servant" makes the following significant observation on the work of the committee which prepared the bill:

"The committee did its work well, and in due course a new Native Authority Ordinance was passed, more or less on the lines I wanted; it was supported by the chiefs and opposed only by the municipal members of the Legislative Council and a handful of rather ineffective politicians outside the council."

Chief Bonne's political activities are causing Colonial Office officials responsible for advising the Secretary of State for Colonies on West African affairs much headaches, for apart from the fact that he is the first chief to set up a political party, what worries them even more is they don't know which of the two contending factions he will back—the so-called "extremists" led by Mr Kwame Nkrumah or the so-called "moderates" led by Dr J. B. Danquah.

All they know is that Bonne is a supporter of the agitation for self-government and he is non-committal on the recent split within the nationalist camp.

There is no doubt that Bonne is a clever politician and a man of great organizational ability which he demonstrated by organizing a nation-wide boycott against high prices for British manufactured commodities in 1948.

And as such he is a man to be watched and courted by the Government.

NO RIDICULE

Whether or not the [illegible] chief will emerge as [illegible] Prime Minister of a self-[illegible] Gold Coast, one cannot [illegible]

However, there is one certain, the British press has not made the mistake to present him to the British public in a ridiculous light, but as a man of consequence, whose friendship and goodwill may well decide how long Britain continues to exploit the Gold Coast.

Herein lies the significance of an interview by the British journalist, Alan Brockbank in Lord Beaverbrook's, "Sunday Express."

Constituent Body Of Gold Coast Begins Sitting

Goodwill Messages Come From Governor And Creech Jones

ACCRA, Jan 31.— On the occasion of the first meeting of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, which took place here last, Friday, January 30, messages were received from His Excellency Sir Gerald Creasy, Governor of the Gold Coast and the Right Honourable Arthur Creech-Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, it was officially announced yesterday.

In his message His Excellency referred to the task the members of the committee were about to undertake as a "grave responsibility."

He was confident that the committee with the full appreciation of the structure of society which is rooted in the Gold Coast and of the social and economic factors which must condition political thinking, would reach conclusions which would safeguard the well-being of the peoples of the Gold Coast in the spheres of economic and social development, and provide for further political evolution.

He assured the members that when, after due deliberation, their recommendations were placed in his hands, he would lose no time in forwarding them for consideration of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

The message ended:

"I pray that God's guidance may be with you all."

The Secretary of State sent his good wishes to the chairman and members and said the work of the committee would be a landmark on the road of constitutional advance.

He thought that the members of the committee representing as they did all elements of Gold Coast society were well fitted for their task of examining the whole history of past developments in the constitutional structure of their country and considering impartially and with a sense of practical realities, how the natural desire for further advance towards self-government could best be met, consistent with the necessity to ensure stability, without which neither political nor economic nor social advance could proceed.

He mentioned the needs for deligence, patience and, above all deep thinking, and gave the assurance that when he received the committee's report, he would consider it in the light of the declared policy of His Majesty's Government to assist the progress of the people of the Gold Coast towards self-government.

Immigration Regulations Stir UK Business Lords

Gold Coast Makes Bold Bid To Better Her Own Economy

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—When the text of the Gold Coast "keep out" regulation was published in London, it caused widespread indignation among British commercial and trading circles with business connections in West Africa.

It was they who inspired Members of the Houses of Lords and Commons to protest to the Colonial Office with the object of getting the "keep out" order rescinded.

New employees going to the Gold Coast in future to work for British and other foreign firms will be regulated by a quota system based upon the size of the existing staffs to be repatriated.

Foreigners will not be allowed to change their jobs without permission from the Government and any extra temporary employees needed to relieve permanent staffs will not be allowed to stay in the country for longer than three months.

Qualified Africans must be given the first chance to get employment and all foreign businesses including British banks, must, in future, carry a certain percentage of natives on their staffs.

THE PROVISIONS

Here in brief are some of the main provisions of the new regulation:

1. Temporary visitors will be given three months' visitors permits, may be required to make a deposit or enter into a bond and will not be allowed to take local employment.

2 New partners in businesses and professions above the number normally engaged must show that the firm's expansion is in the economic interest of the Gold Coast before they are given a long term permit.

3. Wives will be treated similarly to their husbands but must not take up employment without Government permission.

4. If an immigrant wishes to establish a new business or profession he must show that his occupation will be in the local economic interest and that he has sufficient capital.

Minimal capital required are £5,000 for a commercial business and £3,000 for professional practice.

REASON WHY

5. Immigrants wishing to go into retail trade are not granted entry permits.

Apart from the Europeans and Syrians, Indians are establishing a firm foothold in many of the West African colonies.

They had already enjoyed a monopoly in the retail trade in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in East Africa, as well as in South Africa.

This trading monopoly is largely responsible for the outbreaks of race riots between Indians and Zulus in Durban.

[redacted]ricans are not only [redacted]y the Indians as con[redacted] the Indians are the [redacted]dlords and owners of [redacted]other forms of public [redacted] service catering for Africans.

And since the Europeans hate the Indians as commercial competitors, the white supporters of the Malanite Government incite the Zulus to attack Indian stores hoping thereby to force the Indians out of business.

In order to avoid a repetition of racial conflict in West Africa between Africans and Europeans and Syrians, the Colonial Office approved the steps taken by the Gold Coast Government to safeguard the economic welfare of the indigenous population.

Listowel Backs Up Gold Coast Immigration Law

Says New Bill Has Not Made Major Changes On The Old

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.— Taking alarm over the large influx of European immigrants who have entered the West African colonies, especially [redacted] and the Gold Coast since the end of the war, political

leaders on the Gold Coast are demanding that steps be taken immediately to prevent West Africa becoming another Kenya and Rhodesia, "white men's countries."

It is estimated that whereas before the last war there were only about 2,500 Europeans in Nigeria — mostly government officials, traders, missionaries and commercial representatives, over 7,000 whites entered the country in 1948.

FACT OF HISTORY

These Europeans intend to become permanent settlers as those in East and Central Africa, who are now demanding complete self-government and Dominion status under exclusively white control, which they describe as "benevolent aristocratic" trusteeship over the African natives.

It is an historic fact that once Europeans are allowed to enter and settle permanently in any part of Africa they sooner or later acquire land and then the Africans are forced through taxation and other forms of governmental pressure to provide the whites with cheap labour to enable them to develop plantations, mines and other enterprises.

In time political domination follows as we have witnessed in South Africa, the Rhodesias and Kenya, where the Africans have been transformed into communities of landless natives working for the benefit of white minorities exercising absolute economic and political power.

MOST ADVANCED

Thanks to the homogeneous ethnic and social structure of Gold Coast and Ashanti peoples on the one hand, and the more politically developed and united leadership of the nationalist and progressive movements in that colony, pressure has been brought to bear on the British administration to introduce amendments to the existing immigration laws to keep Europeans, Syrians and other foreigners out of the country if they are likely to jeopardize the economic and social advancement of the indigeneous people.

Unlike the Australian colour bar regulations which debars Asiatic and African immigrants from entering the Pacific Dominion simply on the basis of race and colour, the new Gold Coast law will only apply to those immigrants who intend to enter into business and commercial competition with natives of the territory.

Replying to criticisms made in the House of Lords by Tories and others who represent colonial imperialist interests, such as plantation and mining companies, Lord Listowel, official spokesman of the Colonial Office, explained that the Gold Coast regulations were part of existing immigration laws, which had recently been altered.

BRITISH SUBJECTS

The document which Lord Rennell of Rodd, Lord Alterincham and the ex Colonial Secretary, Lord Swinton, had complained of in the "Gold Coast Gazette Extraordinary," was a summary to set out the regulations clearly for public and official information.

Under the terms of the new law, British subjects were put in the same category as aliens if they entered the country to take up employment.

But the immigration officers would not decide applications for employment in the Gold Coast.

Lord Listowel went on to explain to those who are demanding the right of Europeans running away from Britain and Asia to find new homes in Africa, that "since the war the influx of non-Africans, particularly small traders, to the Gold Coast had increased."

The Government of the Gold Coast had a duty to see that Africans were not frustrated by overcrowding in those fields of employment for which they were suited, and local public opinion was very strong on this point.

The only absolute ban was on new retail traders.

"It was no novelty for a British colony to control the immigration of British subjects," added the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

GOLD COAST ALL AGOG OVER PROBABILITY SELF RULE IS NEAR

Nkrumah More Determined Than Azikiwe to Wrest Self Determination From British

SIX MEN ARRESTED FOR STEALING ARMS

(By Henry B. Cole)

ACCRA, Gold Coast, West Africa — (ANP) — The biggest problem ever to hang over West Africa and strike deeply into the hearts of millions of its citizens is the one which hinges upon the answer to the query:

"What will happen on Oct. 24?"

Monday, Oct. 24, is the date on which the report of the committee on constitutional reforms, set up by the Gold Coast government, is to be published with comments by government officials.

Will the Gold Coast get self-government on that day? Will the report be accepted by the so-called "extremists" headed by Kwame Nkrumah, an African Nationalist trained in American universities who is even more severe in his censures and denunciations of the British Imperialist than even his forerunner and contemporary, Nnamdi Azikiwe?

The answers to these questions may be found in a dispassionate analysis of the entire political scenery since 1948.

In February, 1948, riots in the Gold coast brought death and injury to several Africans. Stores were looted and trade came almost to a standstill. It began when a group of ex-servicemen sought to present a petition to the government. They were told to hand it to a colonial secretary and to march to him along a prescribed route. They deviated and were approaching the governor's castle when they were stopped by armed police. After some stone-throwing by the ex-soldiers, the police fired upon them.

A commission, sent to probe the incident, stated the system of government was outmoded and suggested among other things that a more responsible government be set up with an African cabinet of about eight ministers.

Later, a committee was appointed under an African judge, Justice J. Henley Coussey, to draft plans for constitutional reform. The committee began its work, with an all-African membership of 48, last January and turned in a complete report last September to the governor. This report, a copy of which was sent to Sir Arthur Creech-Jones, secretary of state for the colonies, is the one eagerly awaited by Africans.

Up to September, 1947, the political scene had been quite, that is, until the formation of the United Gold Coast Convention. George Grant, one of the wealthiest African merchants in the section, headed the group. The African intellectual, Dr. J. B. Danquah, brother of the late Sir Ofori Atta of Kibi, was his right-hand man.

Nkrumah was recruited from England as the organizing secretary. He not only proved to be a good organizer, but also one who could inspire and arouse the people. During the 1948 riots, he was among the six who were arrested and detained as leaders of the agitation. Upon his release, Nkrumah began to set up newspapers to air his views. At the time of his arrest, a Communist membership card was found on his person. He denied he was a Communist, although he admitted being one at one time and stated he was a great admirer of the Marxist philosophy.

During the Coussey committee deliberations, Nkrumah's paper attacked the body as being non-representative of the people. He held the governor should not have nominated the members, but should have asked leading parties and organizations to send representatives. He also accused the committee of taking too long to formulate its report. He also accused the committee of taking too long to formulate its report. He added that except for the provision granting full self-government in 1949, the report would be rejected by his party and following.

When the UGCC took exception to his views, Nkrumah severed his connections with the party, and formed his own group, known as the Convention Peoples party. He spreaded the word around that the UGCC was inactive and condemned its leaders as "insincere and too moderate in their views."

He soon gathered the rank and file to his side, and sought to gain control of the memberships of ex-servicemen's, trade and civil servants unions.

To stem the tide of his rising influence, the government began a policy of economic crippling of his newspapers. A series of libel cases were brought against the periodicals by many civil servants, including the commissioner of police with damage asked reaching a total of 7,500 pounds (about $21,000).

Recently, a group of ex-servicemen dispatched telegrams to the governors and plaintiffs in the libel suits threatening "disaster" if the suits were not dropped. Contempt proceedings were instigated, and during the trial demonstrations were held within Accra. Europeans were attacked, cars overturned or damaged, and stores looted in Takoradi and Secondi. Tear gas was also used. Many people were arrested.

Nkrumah and his editor, in the contempt case, were fined 800 pounds ($340) each last Sept. 15.

The aftermath of this has resulted in the government taking every precaution against any main until after the report has that these acts of civil disobedi- demonstration or disturbance will be dealt with, and have Oct. 24. been published. It is known, however, that promised that wholesale rebellion are being flown in and two Brit- Nkrumah and his following will follow if the report fails to ish warships—HMS Nigeria and continuing to defy the govern- call for complete self-government. Nereide—are enroute here to re- ment, despite official warnings

United Gold Coast Convention Crumbles As New Party Rises

ACCRA (By Mail).— The Annual General Delegates Conference of the United Gold Coast Convention took place at Saltpond from July 30 to August 1, 1949

It was attended by over 3,000 delegates and members from 151 branches scattered all over the country.

The resigned Working Committee headed by Dr J. B. Danquah and the National President, Mr George Grant, wanted to prevent the delegates from electing a new executive council from which would be drawn a new Working Committee.

All the delegates except the very few nominated by the ex-working committee, revolted against this action of the President, which they regarded as "autocratic" and contrary to the bye-laws and constitution of the United Gold Coast Convention, and accordingly passed a resolution of "no confidence" in both the National President and the ex-working committee.

The delegates then requested Kwame Nkrumah to resign from his post of General Secretary and membership of the United Gold Coast Convention, which he did.

The delegates also renounced their membership individually and on behalf of their respective branches, and announced that they were all going to join the Convention People's Party under the chairmanship of Kwame Nkrumah.

NO MORE U.G.C.C.?

Since then, the various branches of the United Gold Coast Convention have been rapidly converting themselves into branches of the Convention People's Party.

The United Gold Coast Convention for that matter, has virtually ceased to exist, as almost all the branches and members have joined the democratic Convention People's Party, the only widespread political party in existence throughout the Gold Coast.

The party is now organising its emergency second party conference to take place on Sunday, August 28, 1949, at Kumasi.

Ashanti Pioneer Reports Dissolution Of United Gold Coast Convention

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Since the Gold Coast is engaged in warfare with the forces of reaction, it is painful that certain factors continue to confuse issues thereby having a demoralising influence on well-meaning but perplexed newspaper readers.

On Tuesday, this newspaper published a despatch from a correspondent at Accra stating that in view of the misunderstanding in the rank and file of the United Gold Coast Convention, "the various branches of the U.G.C.C. have been rapidly converting themselves into branches of the Convention Peoples Party."

It was also published that "The delegates renounced their membership individually and on behalf of their respective branches, and announced that they were going to join the C.P.P. . . . "

Yesterday, a Lagos contemporary with which most of the workers of Nigeria have learnt to identify as "Groundnut Newspaper," published the news that according to a press statement by Mr George Grant, erstwhile President of the U.G.C.C., the report that members of the U.G.C.C. were resigning from the Convention was not true.

To enable Nigerian observers of Gold Coast politics to appreciate the forces at work in order to prevent concord among the various elements in British West Africa the following reports culled from the Ashanti Pioneer, published at Kumasi are of interest:

(a) "TARKWA — At a mass meeting held here on Tuesday, August 2, the local branch of the United Gold Coast Convention was dissolved and the Convention Peoples Party instituted.

"The branch solidly supports Mr Kwame Nkrumah."

The above appeared in the Ashanti Pioneer of August 5, page one, column two.

(b) "DUNKWA, Aug. 5— At a general meeting of the local branch of the United Gold Coast Convention held here yesterday the gathering passed a resolution dissolving the local branch of the U.G.C.C. and adopting C.P.P.

"The meeting affirmed its confidence in Kwame Nkrumah."

This appeared in the Ashanti Pioneer of August 9, page 2, column four.

In view of these reports from a reputed Gold Coast newspaper of ten years' standing, one cannot appreciate the disclaimer published by the Lagos contemporary referred to in paragraph four above.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Naturally, we are so far removed from the scene that we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the allegations and counter-allegations made by the warring factions in the Gold Coast.

We published our report in good faith, knowing, after checking up from the issues of Gold Coast newspapers that the report contains a germ of truth.

The efforts of our local contemporary to discredit our report, in a sly manner, is therefore incomprehensible.

We shall impute no motives, assuming that our contemporary had acted in good faith.

Gold Coast Delegate To London Speaks

LONDON, Oct. 8 (R).—The Gold Coast representative, Mr J. Appiah, speaking at the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism, here, alleged that Britain was sending troops into his country while awaiting publication, on October 26, of the Coussey Commission report which was set up to inquire into the Gold Coast constitutional reform.

"It would seem that the British Government is anticipating rejection of this Coussey report," he said.

Africans Plagued By Maze Of Leaders

Sydney S. Mtimkulu, East Rand, writes: Nine million Africans are virtually rudderless, disunited and illogical as the statement may seem, it is a surmise that ought to be an eye-opener to everyone with reason and commonsense. I must hastily add that one need only too proudly point out at the cream of academic Africans who are termed leaders of the African people. But are they real leaders in the true and proper sense of the word?'

There is a glut of leaders among Africans, each claiming to be the rightful leader of the people. The average man in the street has been subjected to intense propaganda to rally around this and that organisation, which has led to great confusion in his mind.

Democratic as it it to have freedom of choice, can any blame be attached to the layman for his apathetic attitude?

Our leaders have been shedding crocodile tears and loudly condemning the disunity of the African people. They have been attributing this disunity to the multiracial structure of the African race.

Understandable though the position is, they seem not to be aware that it is they themselves who have defeated their own ends, by the ironic methods they have adopted. How can anyone with reason expect a great mass of Africans, the majority of whom are ignorant and illiterate, to be united when our enlightened leaders find it impossible to be united among themselves? 5-21-49

Rhodes, Botha and our own Dr. Aggrey, were accepted as great leaders by all races. How did these great leaders achieve what is prematurely thought impossible by our leaders? The trouble is that our leaders still fall short and have not the necessary qualifications of leadership.

The voice of Africa is crying loud in anguish and amid frustration for a leader.

During the previous government's term of office, when the burden was a little easier, it was our leaders who were making the loudest noise. Now why this strange silence, when they are urgently needed?

Apparently, our leaders seem far too busy and occupied in convening conferences, which have a tendency of breaking up in disorder; passing resolutions, which lead nowhere; jockeying for positions making pacts with aliens without consulting the very people they claim to represent, and the general squabbling among themselves. Is this leadership?

LIBERIA GRADUATES FULLY TRAINED NURSES



U. S. Public Health nurses and Liberian government nurses who make up the faculty of the St. Timothy School of Nursing, see their first class graduated. Pictured above are the instructors and their graduates. They are, left to right: Front row—Mrs. Magdalene L. Dennis, superintendent of the Carrie V. Dyer hospital, now known as the Baptist hospital; Major Mary L. Mills, director of nursing, U. S. Public Health Mission in Liberia; Miss Janet Buckle, acting superintendent of nurses of the Liberian government hospital.

Second row — Misses Adeline Clarke, Martha Harris, Mabel Grigsby, who graduated with the highest honor in scholastic rating, Mleda Cooper, all were students at the Baptist. Third row—Marion Majors and Letitia Scott, students at the government hospital.—(ANP.)

18a. 1949

Liberia

African Republic Attains 102 Years Of Freedom

Lagos Liberians Muster To Celebrate The Anniversary

All roads led to the St. Paul's (Breadfruit) School last week-end, on the occasion of the 102nd anniversary of Liberian Independence Day observed under the auspices of the Liberian community resident in Lagos.

From the early hours of the day, elaborate arrangements by the entire Liberians had been completed before the scheduled time of the ceremony.

By 5 p.m. flags were unfurled all round the vicinity and a large number of distinguished persons walked in solemn order to the schoolroom where speeches were made by the officials of the Liberia Union.

Mr N. Sear, Assistant Fire Officer and President of the union, occupied the chair supported by Liberian chiefs, some of whom had travelled down from up-country to witness the occasion.

In his thought-provoking speech, Mr Sear told the house that some writers in Nigeria had tried to portray Liberia as an American colony; this, he said, should be erased from the minds of the people.

The Republic of Liberia, Mr Sear continued, was a sovereign state and all the employees in any field of work were either responsible to the Liberian Government or the American investments in the country having been authorised by the central government.

Concluding, he said that the aim of the gathering was to educate Liberians in the country regarding the responsibilities which rested on their shoulders.

Mr M. F. Jubwe, Secretary of the organisation, thanked the whole house for gathering together for a national cause.

Prior to the arrival of the Afro-Americans in Liberia, the inhabitants on the coastal line were the Igbitas.

Liberia did not receive her independence as a result of warfare.

In many history books of today, the secretary revealed, not so much was said about Liberia particularly how she received her freedom from the American Colonial Association.

Reading a portion from Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe's "Liberia In World Politics," the secretary said that Liberia "is the monument of Negro pride."

Liberia today is undergoing radical changes in her development and her gates, he said, are open to different peoples of the world to contribute their quota in the project.

After delving into the history of the country and the activities of the community since its foundation, the house cheered the secretary.

They retired for refreshments. Dances and different kinds of merriment kept the atmosphere lively.

Liberian National Anthem was sung before dispersal took place late in the night. — (ANA).

Liberian Delegates Chat With College Head



Liberia's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, Albert D. Peabody and N. Kolenky, are shown chatting with Lincoln President Horace Mann Bond during their visit to the campus last week. Mr. Peabody's father was a Lincoln graduate of the class of 1893. Thirty-one students from Africa are studying at Lincoln this year.

Outstanding Personality In Liberia Passes At 92

Was Former Associate Judge & Authority On African History

MONROVIA. — Honourable Thomas Edward Boysolow, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, and known as Liberia's outstanding historian passed away in his ninety-second year at the Government Hospital, Monrovia, on May 1.

He was born of noble parentage in the town of Gobn, Konneh Chiefdom, Grand Cape Mount County.

His mother, a grandchild of King Peter or Zolu Duma, as the Vais called him, of immortal memory in Liberian history, was named Zoe (Soe).

His own native name was Bie which compounded with Soe in Mendi gives Bie-Soe-Lo-ee or Soe's son, and later Anglicised to Beysolow.

He received his education at St. John's School, Robertsport, and at Liberia College, Monrovia; also at Lincoln University and Williams' College, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

WARRIOR AND TEACHER

His public career began in 1884 when he was one of the detail sent to quell the insurrection at Bassa; later he taught in school at Cape Mount for ten years.

He was Territorial Attorney for Cape Mount for seven years; elected and served as a Member of the House of Representatives.

In this latter capacity he is credited with playing the leading role in such legislation as Rights of Women, Road Improvement, and the Hut Tax Bill.

ALSO ASSOCIATE JUDGE

He was also responsible for the status of Cape Mount being changed from a territory to that of a county.

Honourable Beysolow was elevated to the Supreme Court Bench as Associate Justice during the administration of former President King which trust he filled with credit until his retirement to private life due to physical disability.

He was known as an eminent jurist, and recognized as an authority on African history and the history of African colonization.

Full military honours were given him, and his personal salute of fifteen guns fired at the hour of interment; the flag of the Republic is being flown at half-staff for fifteen days.

First Negro Ambassador

The United States Minister to Liberia, Mr. Edward R. Dudley, a Negro, has been nominated by President Truman as Ambassador to Liberia. Mr. Dudley will be the first Negro in the United States to become a full Ambassador.

Liberia Will Have First Ambassador

MONROVIA, Feb. 10.—The Department of State at Monrovia in an Extraordinary Gazette dated Monday, January 31, 1949, announced that the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Liberia have agreed to raise their legations in Monrovia and Washington to the status of embassy and that the status of these missions will become effective at the time when the credentials of the designated ambassadors are presented to the respective governments.

This will be the first time that the Liberian Government will have an Ambassador as Chief of Mission.

It is the growing interest between the two governments, and the large American investments which have grown in Liberia since 1944 that actuated this decision, it is reliably understood.

The Liberian Mission at Washington was raised just over a year ago to a legation with a Minister Plenipotentiary, and former President King is the first Minister.

Liberian Military Genius Dies Quietly After A Long Illness

MONROVIA .— After a long and protracted illness, Brigadier General John Weeseh Henry McClain, D.S.O, K.C., passed away quietly at Careysburg.

General McClain was of the Kru tribe and stood foremost in championing their cause throughout his entire lifetime.

His public career was outstanding, having served as Secretary of the Post Office Department, ADC to former President C. D B King, and ADC and Secretary to former President Edwin Barclay.

At the time of his death he was Assistant Port Director — the first to hold this position since the opening of the port at Monrovia.

He was regarded as one of Liberia's military geniuses; served as military instructor at Liberia College for a number of years; organized the Sixth Regiment of the Liberian Infantry and served as Commanding Officer for a number of years.

He was also the liaison officer at USA FIL when American soldiers were quartered at Robertsfield, and much of the smooth running of the post is due to his tact in settling problems.

A devout churchman of the high churchmanship type, he served as Junior Warden of St. John's Church, Bassa; and at Monrovia, as Vestryman of Trinity Pro-Cathedral.

He was outstanding in the newspaper field, having served as Managing Editor of "The Weekly Mirror."

In the political field, he was General Secretary of the Democratic Party.

He was a Postmaster of Masons.

Full military honours, with his personal salute of eleven-minute guns, were accorded him on the day of his interment.

SAILS FOR AFRICA—Griffith J. Davis, 26 year old documentary photographer sailed for Monrovia, Liberia Friday night, 28 October, aboard the African Glade. During three month photo expedition he will cover West African assignments for various American magazines and industrial concerns through Black Star, a New York picture agency. Ex-Morehouse College graduate, he finished Columbia University School of Journalism last June. Photo by Jerry Cogbill.

Secretary of State Gabriel L. Dennis points out:

"Not only have we received with open hands of welcome immigrants of recent times but wherever it has been found practicable, employments and some in the Radio service them who showed ability in various fields. Engineers have been placed in prominent positions in our Public Works and Utilities departments and some in the Radio service were originally vice. Those interested in education have been employed in the Education department. Those inclined toward farming have been given every opportunity and encouragement to cultivate their land grants. Others who were able have taken up employment in various

drones, those who think they can live by their wits alone or who wish to exploit those with less understanding. It welcome people who wish to do their share of construction work in whatever field their talent and training lies.

President Tubman points out as he did in his inaugural address, "The purpose of the founding of this Republic was to offer a home for all the sons and daughters of Africa--those who were originally in bondage and those who came hereafter."

GRANTS AVAILABLE

Special grants are available to immigrants from the West Indies under laws passed in 1863.

to people who understand that the African Republic is no paradise but a country just struggling to her feet especially if those immigrants are willing to come over and join in the national effort, to build and perpetuate a great African state of political, economic and social freedom.

But Liberia has no room for

Liberia Wants Immigrants To Contribute To Nation

MONROVIA -(ANP)- - An announcement by the Department of State of Liberia, issued this week, thanks which has interested in many lands, especially United States and the West Indies, offers a fervent welcome


18a

Republic Buys Liberia Mining Company Stock

CLEVELAND, Ohio—(INS)— The Republic Steel Corporation has purchased a stock interest in the Liberia Mining Company, Ltd., a corporation of Liberia, West Africa.

The Liberian concern has a concession about 45 miles northwest of the seaport capital, Monrovia, according to Republic officials, who announced the purchase in Cleveland last week.

The officials added that the concession contains an extensive deposit of high grade iron ore available at ground level. The ore is a mixture of hematite and magnetite, assaying 68 per cent in iron and low in phosphorus, sulphur and silica.

LIMITED AREA

Development to date has been confined to a limited area which is known as the "Bomi Hills" iron ore deposit, Republic reported. This deposit has a cliff-like exposure of a mile or more extending 30 to 100 feet above the surface.

Republic expects that ore from this property can be delivered to its steel making plants in Buffalo, Youngstown, Warren, Canton, Massilion, Cleveland, Chicago and Gadsden, Ala., to its advantage.

The Liberian iron ore deposit is located in a concession held by Lansdell K. Christie and Associates of New York.

Liberia in News

Tubman Fills 2 Vacancies In His Cabinet

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP) — The appointment of two new cabinet officials to replace members who resigned were announced here by President W. V. S. Tubman.

The resignations handed in were those of Postmaster General Nete Sie Brownell and Secretary of War Isaac Whisnant. oBth resignations were requested by President Tubman, Brownell's because of his disagreement with the administration's policy, and Whisnant because of his illness.

DISAGREED ON POLICY

Brownell confessed he fundamentally disagreed with the administration from the time he entered the cabinet post and said he was glad to be relieved of the mental strain. One of the country's leading jurists, he is a rubber producer, formerly served as Attorney General in the Barclay administration, and was acting Attorney General under President Tubman. Last year he was Liberian representative to the Ceylon independence celebration and also to three other international conferences. Named to replace him was Assistant Postmaster General M. A. Deshield.

Whisnant, a large landowner who has had a brilliant military career, served as aide-de-camp to former President Barclay. He has headed the War Department for over a year. E. C. B. Jones, assistant interior secretary, now fills the War Department post.

OTHERS PROMOTED

Other appointments include Counsellor Olie Davis, named associate justice to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Justice M. Nemle Russell to chief justice; Stephen Tolbert, Liberian student who recently returned from studying at the University of Michigan to assistant agriculture and commerce secretary; Arthur Sherman, director of Division of Mines and Geology, and Dudley Lawrence, chief of the UN division in the State Department.

Illinois Sending Gifts To Liberian Republic

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(ANP)— A gift of great significance is on its way to the Republic of Liberia from the State of Illinois. The gift consists of a famous bust of Abraham Lincoln, reproductions of historical documents in the Illinois State Historical Library having to do with the early history of Liberia, and a great colorful mural.

U.S. LEGATION IN LIBERIA RAISED TO EMBASSY STATUS

WASHINGTON

Edward R. Dudley presented his credentials of reference as Ambassador on May 6 to President William V. S. Tubman and the United States legation in Monrovia, Liberia, was raised to embassy status.

Liberian Editor Loses Citizenship, Faces Boot

President Tubman Wards Critic of His Regime, Foreign Concessions to Leave

MONROVIA, Liberia — West Indians and colored Americans who are naturalized Liberians await with interest hearing of an injunction suit brought by C. Frederick Taylor, militant editor and critic of President William V. S. Tubman's administration, to stay his deportation.

The Legislature recently passed a bill, requested last year by President Tubman, to denaturalize the editor and empower the President to deport him. He was called a "fugitive from a British colony."

Warned to Leave

Mr. Taylor was then warned by President Tubman to leave Liberia or face internment. Retorting that his constitutional rights were being abridged, the editor retained Judge C. T. O. King, son of Liberia's ambassador-designate to the United States, to file the injunction suit.

Taylor was arrested in March, 1948, on order of the Attorney General Abayomi Cassell on a charge of criminal libel, by printing a letter allegedly written by the President's friends who were critical of his policies.

Jailed by Barclay

The case was never decided by the courts. President Tubman took legislative action against the editor after he implied, on June 19, 1948, that Judge Edward Summerville, Judge King's predecessor, was apparently poisoned for fear he might have dismissed the criminal libel suit.

Taylor came to Liberia on an official passport from Trinidad, B.W.I., by way of London and Paris a decade before the last war.

PHILIP MORRIS ELECTION

Alfred E. Lyon, president of Philip Morris and Co. since 1945, has been elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

Liberian Tangent

Senator William Langer of North Dakota has introduced a bill to help folks settle in Liberia.

It provides for a three-man commission, $10,000 per annum, and "necessary personnel, including technicians, without regard to the civil service laws." Section 5 (b) is really something. It allows the establishment and operation of "reception and disembarking centers, supply depots, commissaries, dispensaries, pharmacies and first-aid stations, and such other buildings and facilities are are necessary and proper."

Paragraph (c) provides for supplying tools, equipment, materials and technical assistance and advice to the migrants, and the making of loans not exceeding $1000 in any case .

Is it impertinent to ask why the man who has been yapping so loudly about foreign expenditures brings this up? How about establishing a commission to do something about those able-bodied, willing and equipped by training and experience, to render a service to the country here at home, but who are barred because of the arbitrary designations concerning calendar years?

READY TO WORK.

Chevy Chase.

African Object Lesson

The Firestone Rubber Company has built what is described as a miniature "little America" in Liberia, West Africa. Developed over a period of 25 years, the domain is described as the envy of West African capitals that have achieved much less in 100 or 200 years. Its record in health, facilities and conveniences is held up as evidence that West Africa need not be a squalid, malaria-ridden part of the world.

What has been done here in miniature can of course be done on a bigger scale, but it is an enormous job. The Firestone "rubber empire" embraces 400 square miles, less than an Alabama county. Africa covers more than 11 million square miles, nearly four times the size of the United States.

What the rubber company has achieved is but a sample of the field for constructive work challenging the genius of man. If he can learn to lay aside tribal feuds and concentrate on the constructive the possibilities are almost limitless, some of them closer home than Africa.

Liberia In 102nd Anniversary

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP) Liberia observed its 102nd anniversary on July 26 with impressive ceremonies throughout the nation honoring its independence.

High point of nationwide festivities came at the Centennial pavilion when American Ambassador Edward Dudley presented as a gift from the state of Illinois a bust of Abraham Lincoln, a mural, and a plat on Liberia.

In making his presentation, Dudley referred several times to statements by Lincoln about Liberia. Vice President Clarence Simpson of Liberia accepted the gifts in behalf of his country.

Dr. T. E. Ward, president of Liberia college, led the audience in prayer. The program was opened with the singing of the American national anthem and the Liberian national anthem.

Other highlights of the day included a review of troops by President William V. S. Tubman at Barclay's Training center. Troops of the First Regiment paraded before the President and numerous dignataries.

Featured speaker was Charles B. Sherman, government economist. Sherman is the first returned product of the Tubman program to send students to America for higher education. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

The bust of Abraham Lincoln and the painting are the works of a Negro American, Cecil D. Nelson, Jr.

The painting represents the great strides made in building Liberia.

Death Claims Noted Liberian Political Figure

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP)—James F. Cooper, high ranking Liberian businessman and political figure, died Jan. 20, after a long illness.

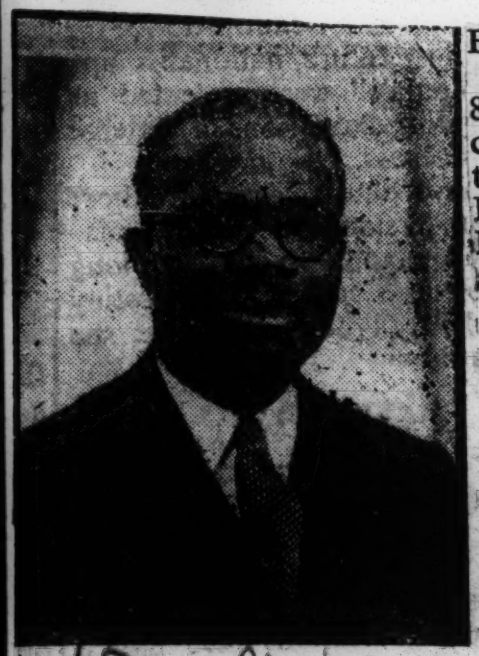
Mr. Cooper, who was regarded as the richest citizen of Liberia, operating the largest native owned rubber plantation, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage two years ago shortly after returning from Lake Success in the U. S., where he was an official observer at the UN sessions.

He returned to the U. S. last year seeking medical relief at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. Upon finding the doctors ld no hope for a restoration his health, he started his trip me but stopped off in Washgton, D. C., and New York to cumulate enough strength to ntinue his journey.

A candidate for president ring the last elections in Liria, Cooper was the leader of e Democratic Party, the opsition political group to the rue Whig Party now in power. e had a brilliant career of pubservice, having held the binet posts of Secretary of easury, Secretary of War and cretary of the Interior.

A close collaborator with the restone Rubber Company ich put its scientific and marting skills at his service, oper accumulated a considable fortune. He is reported have more than $100,000 insted in the U. S. aside from s Liberian holdings.

The ex-businessman is survivby his third wife, Mrs. Ellen Cooper and their two daughrs, Elsie, 11, and Frances, ree, the younger daughter was rn in the U. S. The older ughter was born in England ich country, Mrs. Cooper, colored, is a native.



MR J. N. ODOGWU

Barrister-at-Law who returned to Nigeria by the "Accra" last Wednesday. He will be registered at the Supreme Court today. See Who's Who on page 2.

Nigerians Attend Youth Assembly

BRUSSELS (Belgium). — At the World Assembly of Youth held here at Ecole Normale de Laeken between August 1 and 8, Mr Folarin Coker and Mallam Shehu Kazaure were the candidates selected by the Nigerian Government to represent Nigeria on the British Colonial Delegation.

Mr Coker, a Nigerian Government Scholarship student, is a Yoruba studying economics and political science in the university college at Exeter, England.

Mallam Shehu Kazaure is a Hausa student from the Institute of Education in the University of London.

Among the colonial delegates to the assembly are representatives from British Guiana, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Jamaica, Barbados, Malta, North and Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad, Singapore and the Malayan Federation.

The assembly constituted over 800 youths, under the age of thirty, comprising delegates from all the dominions and states of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all the European states, and the United States of America.

Women Send Gifts To Mrs Roosevelt

KANO, Aug. 31.—"That a lady so great and so distinguished as you are, in the height of fame and fortune, should remember the boys and girls from a continent so forgotten and neglected, impressed us as a mark of real greatness."

These were the words of the Women Association there, in a covering letter signed by women representatives from the Yoruba, Ibo, Efik, Hausa, Benin and Cameroon communities, and despatched with a gift parcel to Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt of the United States of America.

The association was deeply appreciative of the generosity of Mrs Roosevelt as found expression in the way she encouraged Mazi Ozuomba Mbadiwe, to carry on the work of his academy, also in the warm welcome and hospitality which she accorded Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe during his visit to the Sates.

These women who "are working hard and looking forward with earnestness for the day when African womanhood will be felt in public life" sent gifts of assorted African handbags with her name beautifully inscribed on them to Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt.

Widow of the late President F. D. Roosevelt of the United States of America. The women community of Kano have sent her a gift parcel in appreciation of her interest shown towards Nigerians in the U.S.A.



MRS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

State Drums Will Announce Position About Oba Falolu

The current reports in the town that His Highness Oba Falolu of Lagos died two days ago is the popular opinion in high quarters.

Last Friday, his medical adviser declared that His Highness had no hope, and further advised the family to start on arrangements immediately because anything might happen the following day.

In the "inner palace" of the Oba the reports persist.

Those of the royal family, in keeping with Yoruba tradition, say that His Highness is still breathing and that his condition leaves no doubt about ultimate recovery.

The court attendant told ANA that the Oba's health was still perfect.

Four days must elapse, some kingmakers said, before the state drum is sounded to announce the death of Oba, according to Yoruba custom, that is, if it is true that he has died.

The royal family will not disclose any information until such time.

Late in the night on Saturday, White Cap Chiefs and some members of the royal family told ANA to hold on publication pending the sounding of the state drum.

Some believed that the state drums may be sounded today or early tomorrow.

The Oba ascended the throne seventeen years ago, in August 1932, and is about eighty years of age.

Warri Man Demands Full Freedom For Nigeria

Says Warri And Benin Must Be Given Their Own State

IBADAN.—Speaking on regionalisation at the Western Regional Conference on constitutional revision which ended last Tuesday at Ibadan, Mr M. G. Ejaife, B.A., Principal-designate of the Urhobo College and one of the representatives of Warri Province, demanded a Warri-Benin State, and complete independence for Nigeria now.

He averred that the question of population and financial backings did not arise, because "one must measure one's coat according to one's cloth."

Replying to the opposition, he pointed out that the majority and Benin Provinces which are bigger than any of the mentioned countries, when joined, should not have their own state.

The Vatican City, Switzerland and the Gambia are countries with less population, yet they have their own states.

He saw no reason why Warri alone is 560,000 and if joined with the Benin Province it would be over one and a quarter million strong.

Great Britain, he went on, cannot claim to be very rich, and yet controls itself.

He was emphatic in demanding complete independence for Nigeria now, and added:

"We want independence now whereby it would be possible for Nigeria to be represented in the comity of nations.

Mr Ejaife was against the presence of Obas in the legislatures and assemblies, because if they were entitled to take seats in the Houses of Assembly or the Legislative Council, in the future, they could as well be allowed to stand elections as do the common people.

Answering pro-Oba critics, he pointed out that by withdrawing the Obas from the legislatures they would not be relegated to the background because these legislatures were but recent institutions.

Nigerian Obas had their dignity preserved before the creation of the just three-year-old Houses of Assembly.

An official report reveals that the final recommendations of the conference were that there should be a federal responsible system of government consisting of three states formed on ethnic and/or linguistic basis.

These should be the Western, Eastern and Northern states.

Each state should have a Governor and the federal government should have a Governor-General.

The federal legislature should be called the federal parliament and should consist of one house only.

The Governor-General should be the president.

Members of the federal parliament should all be elected and there should be no representation of vested interests.

Each state should have its own state parliament which in the West should consist of two houses.

These should be the House of Obas and the House of Representatives.

In all matters except finance the two houses should have concurrent legislative powers.

The Governor should be president of the House of Representatives.

It was recommended that the whole of the Colony should be grouped with the Western Provinces and should form a separate province.

It was also recommended that there should be a commission to investigate the present boundaries of the Western Provinces.

There should be a federal cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and a number of ministers and also each state should have its cabinet with ministers.

The native authority system should be reformed and the word "native" should be replaced by the word "local."

Elections to the federal or state parliament should be held every five years.

Finally, it was recommended that all the proposals should be introduced at one time and not later than 1951.

Noted African Leader In U. S. To Protest Rule

Has Difficulty In Getting Out Of British Colony

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, West African newspaper publisher and political leader, had difficulty in getting out of Nigeria, British colony and protectorate, to make the 8,500-mile flight to the United States to address the thirty-fifth annual conclave of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity last Tuesday night.

At a press conference at the Statler Hotel last Tuesday, Dr. Azikiwe revealed that after he had made application to the American Consul at Lagos for a visa to visit the United States, the British governor of Nigeria informed him that the governor of the Gold Coast another British colony and protectorate, objected to his landing at Accra to take a Pan American plane for New York.

After some discussion, the governor of Nigeria offered to put a plane at Dr. Azikiwe's disposal on condition that the flight from Lagos to Accra be made at night and be timed so that his arrival in Accra would be just about 15 minutes before the Pan American plane took off.

RESERVATION CANCELLED

Dr. Azikiwe cancelled his reservation on the Pan American plane and made a reservation on the British Overseas airline to London. The next day he informed the governor that he had made other arrangements.

The West African political leader left Lagos on Wednesday, December 21, and on his arrival in London the next day he went straight to the British Colonial Office where he complained that the understanding between Nigerian leaders and that office, based on a program of cooperation, was not carried out.

Dr. Azikiwe said a few months earlier he had visited London and agreed to a modification of Nigerian demands for self-government outside of the British Commonwealth and he told the British Colonial Office that it might be necessary to review this understanding, if the governor of one British colony was going to forbid a resident of an adjourning colony to land in British territory.

From London, Dr. Azikiwe flew to New York and then came on to Washington where he spoke at a joint public meeting sponsored by the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority at the Banneker Junior High School Auditorium last Tuesday night.

TO PRESENT DEMANDS

Besides coming to speak at the Sigmas' conclave, Dr. Azikiwe also is here to push the demands of the Nigerian people for freedom from British rule and for self-government from whatever platform he finds available. He planned to talk with State Department officials during his stay here.

The Nigerians, he explained, object to Britain's exercising both external and internal sovereignty over Nigeria. The British dependency wants to be self-governing.

In 1947, a deputation was sent to the British Colonial Office in London from the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons, a former Germany colony. This delegation drew up a charter of freedom, suggesting a program of fifteen years to enable British and Nigerian officials to rule side by side so that the Nigerians would get governmental experience. After that period, it was suggested, Nigeria was to be given dominion status within the British Commonwealth.

The delegation, Dr. Azikiwe said, was told that Britain was not ready to discuss their proposal and that they should go back to Nigeria and cooperate with the governor.

The delegation returned to Nigeria, assembled the National Assembly, and decided that the Nigerians were no longer interested in having self-goverment within the British Commowealth but wanted self-government outside of the British Empire.

At present, Nigeria has a legislative council of forty-four members, of whom only fur are elected. Dr. Azikiwe is one of the four elected members. Of the other 40 members, sixteen are British officials and the rest are nominees of the governor, three of whom represent British commercial, mining and shipping interests.

Dr. Azikiwe said the nationalist movement in Nigeria is on the upsurge. The nationalist movement, he added, is convinced that no matter whether the Labor or Conservative party is in power in England, colonial policy will remain the same because "they (Englishmen) must always fatten on the back of the colonists."

NOT IMPRESSED

The West African leader is not favorably impressed with President Truman's "Point Four" program. "Some of us are beginning to wonder whether it is the intention of the United States to buttress the market, he said, but maintains a forces of reaction against us," he monopoly on their products. He said. cited cocoa as an example. Local

Britain will not permit the people marketing boards fix the price of in her colonies to trade in an open

Wild Riots Sweep Nigeria, Police Kill 40

LAGOS, Nigeria, West Africa—Rigid curfew and press censorship rules have been imposed in Nigeria, with a state of emergency having been declared in the Eastern provinces by Governor John MacPherson following a series of coal strikes and riots in which some forty Nigerians were killed.

Great tension continues to pervade the entire country and a commission, including some African members, has been set up to investigate the cause of the outbreaks. The rioting began Nov. 18 when wives of striking coal miners set fire to the home of a pit manager at the government-owned mine at Enugu. The riots spread to two other towns, Abak and Owerri, both in the Eastern provinces.

The entire affair began when the Enugu miners staged a two-day strike to emphasize their demand for a basic daily wage of five shillings, ten-pence, about 82 cents in American money. This demand was opposed by the colonial government because it would have increased the price of coal two shillings, six-pence a ton, about 35 cents. The clashes followed.

After the women had fired the pit manager's home, police were called out and they fired upon some of the striking miners, with at least nineteen persons being killed in the initial shootings. It was then that a general sympathy strike was launched at Port Harcourt. There, again, police guns blazed and one person was killed. During the outbreaks the miners attacked European stores and other establishments in the British Colony.

Clipping continued
WILD RIOTS SWEEP NIGERIA,
Police kill 40.

cocoa which is purchased from the natives at about $90 a ton. The same cocoa is sold to Britain for about $100 a ton, and Britain in turns sells it to the United States for about $500 a ton.

Dr. Azikiwe said the profits go to buttress Britain's economy. He added that there was no reason why American business men should not buy cocoa from Nigerians direct. He also said Nigeria cannot import anything directly from the United States.

Courier

As the result of intensified resentment against British rule, Dr. Azikiwe said recently there have been riotings and lootings centered on European shops in both the Gold Coast and Nigeria. European women and children, he stated, had to be evacuated because of fear of a massacre.

Pat. 12-1049

Dr. Azikiwe was born in Nigeria. He was a chorister in a Methodist Church and was encouraged to come to the United States by Dr. Aggrye, a Gold Coast native who had spent twenty years in thsi country and was educated at Livingstone University.

P. Hlung

His father, Dr. Azikiwe, gave him $300 pounds to pay his fare. The West African leader attended Storer College at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, where he remained a year doing high school work.

He entered Howard University and stayed there a year and in September, 1929, he entered Lincoln University (Pa.), from which he graduated in 1930. He received the degree of Master of Science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1933. While at Lincoln he majored in political science and for his M. S. degree he majored in anthropology.

Dr. Azikiwe worked his way through school in this country. The first summer he worked for a while at the Bethlehem Steel mills in Baltimore but returned to Storer and worked on the college farm.

He taught at Lincoln for four years—two years as a part-time instructor and two years as a full-time instructor. He returned to Africa in July, 1934 after spending three months in London reading the proofs of his book, "Liberia in World Politics."

He is a fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, a member of the Journalists Institute of London, and a fellow of the Royal Economic Society, London.

Nigeria

INDUSTRIALISING NIGERIA
THE ROLE OF THE PEOPLE (2)

By NWANKWO CHUKWUEMEKA, M. Sc., Engineer
Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Howard University

AFTER several years of careful study of the American technological achievement and industrial leadership, it is interesting to observe that the characteristic feature of the American businessman is his propensity to think big, talk big, act big and take big risks.

These peculiarities have their rewarding effects.

It is the risk of the enterprising citizens that creates employment for the people, guaranteed security, better living conditions, and consequently the wealth of the nation.

We are not implying that Nigerians do not take risks; the Zik's Press Limited, and some similar economic institutions in Nigeria operated by our people are very encouraging signs.

We do say, however, that much more could be done than has been accomplished at present.

LIQUID CAPITAL

Perhaps the all important prerequisite to industrialization is liquid capital.

No industry, however small its output, can expect to enjoy a minimum measure of success unless it is provided with adequate capital in the form of money to purchase equipment, raw material, secure necessary "know-how," and carry on with operating expenses.

It is in this sphere that individual thrift and banking institutions particularly industrial banks are invaluable assets.

No one in this country who has not attempted to enlist the aid of the alien controlled banks of Nigeria will fully appreciate the need for a national bank of Nigeria, a bank owned and operated by Nigerians for the advancement of indigenous industrial enterprises.

WHAT INDUSTRIES?

It may be asked again, but what lines of industries are most suited for our national development and how can we proceed to initiate them?

First, it must be realized that one man cannot raise the necessary capital to make a success of any line of industry that may be considered an economic unit.

If, therefore, several Nigerians unite in corporate bodies and agree to raise the funds, a moderate working capital could be forthcoming.

As to the line of industries, there are several from which an interested group may start with.

The steel or pig iron industry which is the foundation and basis of all other major industries is an example.

We have iron ore deposits in the country.

We cannot be satisfied with the views of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Nigeria that our iron-ore deposits are not in economic concentration.

He has no satisfactory proof to substantiate his stand.

Ever since 1912, no known extensive records of recent date are available on the iron-ore deposits of Nigeria.

I am of the opinion that if an accurate investigation was made, sufficient evidence would be obtained to justify the exploitation of our iron ore deposits.

It should not cost much (certainly the information is worth the cost) for an interested group of Nigerians to secure the services of an American engineer to conduct this survey.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

There are several other practical industries like paper, textile, earthenware, glass, shoe, furniture, brick and cement, chemical or pharmaceutical supplies, food processing plants, etc.

A pamphlet is now in preparation which will discuss some of these industries in detail and which will contain rough estimates on the amount of capital and labour requirements.

Thus far in our discussion, attention has been focussed on the needs of our country and the challenge to our people to organize and translate into action the industrial aims of the country.

We Nigerians must realize by now that animated cry for rapid industrialization alone will not set up overnight industrial plants in our country.

We have to show concrete proof of our readiness.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

It now remains for us to study the role of the Government and how it proposes to implement the new policy as embodied in the official address of the Officer Administering the Government of Nigeria during the second session of the Nigerian Legislative Council Debates, March, 1948:

"The Government will do all that it can to encourage and facilitate the development of industrial enterprise by any agency."

First, the Government through its spokesman has made it clear that no large scale industrial projects are contemplated.

WHAT IS WANTED

Second, the Education Department, speaking on behalf of the Ibadan University College made it clear that no engineering branches are planned to balance the instructional facilities obtainable locally.

Granting that the new economic policy is progressive in theory, we would like also to see the Government make concrete and outright policies on the methods contemplated to aid the development of industries in our country.

The ten-year plan is certainly not an answer to our problem.

Complete elimination of technology, Applied Sciences, Engineering (Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical and Architectural) cannot be described as doing everything to aid the growth of industry.

If the people are shown the light, as undoubtedly engineering sciences which have been so long and pathetically withheld from us will do, they will naturally find the way.

We are compelled to repeat that this is a scientific age and that a nation-builder must realize this fact and ground its wards with the principles that have made the advancement of our age possible.

DEFINITE POLICIES

We have pointed out that the Government will have to announce specific policies.

One of these, and by far the most important, is tariff protection of local industrial enterprises.

There is no doubt that a policy in this direction will encourage quick accumulation of local capital for industrial project. Other encouragements that would be direct implementation of Government policy are:

(1) Industrial and commercial intelligence far more efficient than what is now obtained from the office of the Director of Commerce and Industries.
(2) Marketing.
(3) Government stores: a policy indicating that the Government would purchase its supplies from local producers who produce in sufficient quantities and quality those articles usually obtained from foreign sources.

KEY INDUSTRIES

(4) The Government would facilitate the import of machinery from foreign countries.
(5) Guarantee dollar exchange for service of foreign loans.

There are also certain key industries which are feeders to authorities small-scale industries without industries cannot profitably.

These industries are usually dependent upon Government support because of the high outlay of capital and skill.

Such industries are electric power supply, iron industries.

WORD OF WARNING

Government could encourage our local administration ities to develop these key

In conclusion, a word of warning may be extended to those of us who are studying the Government economic policy as related to the development of large scale industries.

It is suggested by the Government that partnership with the British Colonial Development Corporation is most desirable.

This view also we grant as most practical, however, practical businessmen are invariably governed by previous experiences.

We hold that our experience

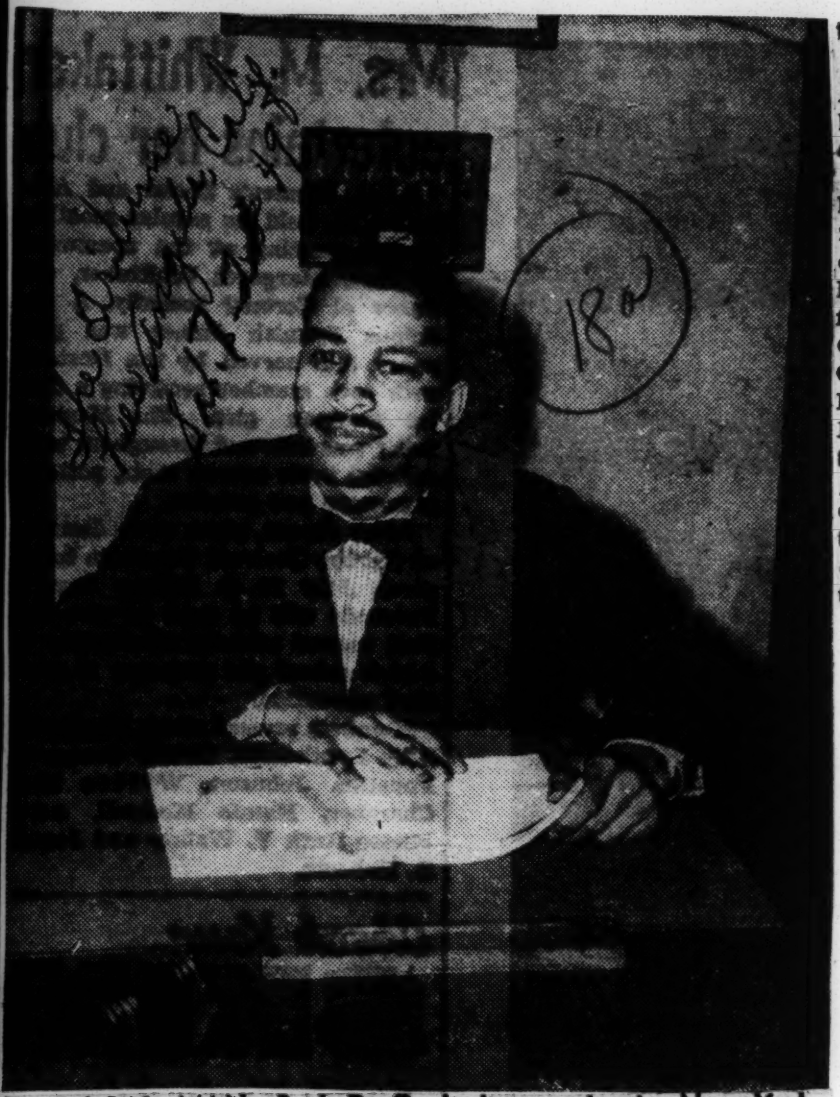
with European commercial firms, the mining concerns of the North, the shipping interests, and a dozen or more other big financial enterprises of Nigeria do not give us any guarantee.

PARTNERSHIP

The pre-war policies of the Government of Nigeria did not prepare us for our new state nor do much to foster the accumulation of capital and necessary commercial and technical skill vital for the type of partnership that would be most advantageous to us.

A partnership in which management is not predominately Nigerian and the share capital furnished by Nigerians and the British counterpart on the basis of seventy to fifty per cent Nigerian and forty to fifty per cent British would be setting the stage for the worst type of economic exploitation ever perpetuated on us by the mining, shipping, banking and commercial combines now in our midst.

THE END.



LOCAL MAN—Paul D. Davis is enroute to New York from which he will fly to London to join Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu of Nigeria, whom he will accompany to Nigeria.

Active in several local business enterprises, Davis was selected to work with the Nigerian royalty during the prince's recent visit to Los Angeles where he set up a local branch of the American Council on African Education, securing 100 scholarships for African students to West Coast colleges and universities. Rumor has it that the prince, upon his return to Nigeria, may become king of the British protectorate and that it may become independent. (See story)

Local friends of American prince say he may become Nigerian king

Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu, brother of the king of Nigeria and original heir to his late father's throne, may ascend to the throne of the British protectorate upon his arrival there, a reliable local source said here this week.

Recently on the Coast, organizing a local chapter of the American Council on African Education, Prince Orizu is said to have indicated to local friends his intention of ruling his country when he returns there in mid-summer. He is also said ot have indicated that Nigeria may be granted complete independence by Great Britain this year.

Orizu, who holds an American Ph.D., handed over the kingship to his brother 10 years ago when his father died, so that he might come to America to be educated. After taking his own degree, the prince has busied himself getting scholarships for his countrymen in American colleges and universities through the council he organized.

For that reason, he came to Los Angeles early this Spring. Before he left, 100 scholarships to West Coast schools had been obtained.

Headquarters have been established at 2272 S. Harvard; nearly 200 persons are members. President is Dr. Roscoe C. Ingalls, of Los Angeles City College; other officers are: Dr. Ruth Temple, Floyd Covington, the Rev. H. Mansfield Collins ,C. Blaine Venerable, Paul D Davis, Hugh E. MacBeth, Miss Phyllis Scott, George C. Sevelle, the Rev. Clayton D. Russell.

Nigeria, which is about the size of the western states, has a population of 30 million and is rich in palm oil, cocoa, rubber, hides, coal and tin.

Govt. Notice No. 1651

PROCLAMATION

UNDER

THE EMERGENCY POWERS ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1939

By His Excellency Sir John Stuart Macpherson, Knight Commander Of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Nigeria, etc. etc.

WHEREAS by an order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 9th day of March, 1939, and entitled the Emergency Powers Order in Council, 1939, provision was made relating to the several matters therein set forth in respect of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and of the Cameroons under UnitedKingdom Trusteeship.

AND WHEREAS by Section 3 of the said Order it is provided that the provisions of Part II of the said Order shall have effect in any territory in which they shall, from time to time in case of any public emergency, be brought into operation by Proclamation made by the Governor and shall continue in operation until a further Proclamation directing that they shall cease to have effect is made by the Governor:

AND WHEREAS a public emergency has arisen necessitating bringing into operation of the provisions of Part II of the aforesaid Order;

NOW THEREFORE, I, JOHN STUART MACPHERSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Nigeria, do hereby proclaim that Part II of the said Order of His Majesty in Council entitled the Emergency Powers Order in Council, 1939, is hereby brought into operation throughout the whole of Nigeria, that is to say, the Colony, the Protectorate, and the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship, and shall remain in operation until such time as the said Part shall be proclaimed as ceasing to be in operation.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of Nigeria the 26th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

Kenneth Dike Will Undertake Research On Nigerian History

An official report reveals that a young Nigerian who has had a distinguished academic career overseas has returned to his homeland to undertake research on Nigerian history in the nineteenth century.

He is Mr Kenneth O. Dike, who was born at Awka, in Onitsha Province.

Mr Dike began his education at the Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha, and afterwards attended Achimota College, in the Gold Coast, and Fourah Bay College, in Sierra Leone.

In 1944 he entered King's College, Aberdeen University, and graduated M.A., with First Class Honours, three years later.

He was awarded the Forbes Gold Medal in History, and the Caithness Prize and was elected to a Research Fellowship at the University.

He is now working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at London University.

In connection with his work for his Ph.D, Mr Dike is preparing a thesis on "Trade and Politics in the Niger D lta between 1830 and 1885".

He has been granted a Fellowship by the Colonial Research Council to enable him to do field work in Nigeria.

He expects to be in the country for about eight weeks.

Mr Dike is the guest, while in Lagos, of His Honour Mr Justice S. B. Rhodes.



MRS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Widow of the late President F. D. Roosevelt of America, who was presented with an ostrich egg by a group of women in Kano some time ago. She has now returned thanks.

Mrs Roosevelt Sees First Ostrich Egg Of Her Life

Gift From Nigerian Women Is Acknowledged With Thanks

The African Academy of Arts and Research announces that Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, former first lady of the United States and wife of the late President F. D. Roosevelt of the United States, in a recent letter to the President of the Academy, expressed her appreciation for the gift sent her by the Kano Women Association under the leadership of Madam E. S. Bardi, a business woman of Kano.

Mrs Roosevelt has also received Mr Charles Lemeh, one of the academy's students who left here early in September and who was appointed by the President of the academy to lead the fifteen students to their destinations in the United States of America.

The President notified Mrs Roosevelt in advance that Mr Lemeh and Mr Peter Ike Mbadiwe would call upon her to deliver to her an ostrich egg and to report to her the progress of the academy programme in Nigeria.

On reaching the United States, Messrs Lemeh and Ike Mbadiwe went to see the great American lady, but were unable to gain admission.

They did the wise thing to leave their address and the object of their mission with the chief attendant to the former first lady.

Mr Lemeh, in his report to the President of the academy, said after few days he received a telegram from the secretary to Mrs Roosevelt giving him time and date to see Mrs Roosevelt.

Mr Ike Mbadiwe also received the same telegram.

Mr Lemeh reported that that meeting with Mrs Roosevelt was his greatest experience in the United States.

His professors and several important friends of the academy were extremely surprised at the rare opportunity accorded him and congratulated him for it.

Mrs Roosevelt received him most graciously and inquired about the health of Mazi Ozuomba Mbadiwe and conditions of things in Nigeria.

Mrs Roosevelt was highly pleased with the ostrich egg and said that it was the first one she had yet seen.

African Drugs Potential In Therapeutic Values

West African Pilot June 11-15-49

Togo-Born Scientist Regrets Lack Of Laboratory Test

A new type of Nigerian, tall, healthy and physically fit and with a sense of pride and confidence has arrived on the scene, according to Togoland born anthropologist, Dr R. E. G. Armattoe, Director of the Lomeshie Research Centre in Londonderry, Ireland.

Dr Armattoe, who was interviewed a few hours after his arrival by plane last Sunday, has German, French and British educational backgrounds and is a linguist of no mean order.

BACK TO ACCRA

Coming to Nigeria for the first time, the doctor hopes to visit Oyo, Ile Ife, and Benin and study the physical cultures of the people about whom he has already done some reseaarch work; but an urgent call is taking him back to Accra today, Tuesday.

The little he has already seen of Lagos, however, impresses him as reasonably modern.

The people, he observed, now move about with pride and confidence in themselves — a phenomenon which never existed some years ago, when many Nigerians he knew abroad would rather be called Gold Coastians than be identified with Nigerian nationality.

Director of the Lomeshie Research Centre, Londonderry, and Senior Viking Research Fellow in Medicine and Anthropology, this African scientist believes in the therapeutic values and potency of African drugs; and the fact that they have been handed down from generation to generation, he opined, points to a scientific tradition with which ancestors must be credited.

CLASSIFICATION & DOSES

What was required of these drugs, he suggested, was careful classification and standardisation of doses, preferably by African botanists and doctors.

He however regretted the dearth of originality and initiative enterprise in our graduates, most of whom merely come out to make money for themselves and settle down to routine practice of their professions.

Asked what he thought of African super-science, the doctor smiled non-comittally.

Inquiring into this phase of study, he felt, bordered on psychiatry and telepathy; and it was difficult to state exactly by what media people could for example communicate with one another at distances apparently unconnected by physical means, have a premonition of coming events, or possess a true picture of places and scenes unvisited.

MIND OF MAN

But he was sure that the mind of man, that steals into the electronic secrets of atomic fission and calculates the motion of stars in the Wilky Way, will one day reduce these mysteries into scientific expiricism.

Simple in address and modestly unaffected, Dr Armattoe strikes anyone as a mind highly refined and trained to realise the ideals of his Lomeshie Research Centre.

Egyptians Not Worried About Us—They're Just Sympathetic

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-2-49

Africa

By P. L. PRATTIS, Courier Executive Editor

(Third in a Series)

CAIRO, Egypt—If the word of Dr. Mohammed Awad Bey is to be accepted at full face value, neither ancient Egyptians nor modern Egyptians, thought or think of themselves as a colored people. They believe they are a variation of some so-called Mediterranean race. Dr. Awad ought to know what he is talking about. He is director of cultural relations in the Egyptian Ministry of Education and director of the Sudan Institute.

He was one of the Egyptian delegates to the organization conference for the United Nations at San Francisco. He is a scholarly man who received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees at the University of Liverpool and his doctorate at the University of London. His special subject is geography and his major interest is in international affairs.



Mr. Prattis

Skin Colors

It should be noted that Dr. Awad is about the color of J. Finley Wilson (although there is a bit more copper in his complexion), that he has wavy, jet black hair and black, searching eyes. He is of medium build and stature. On any street in Harlem he would be taken for a Negro.

I had spoken to Dr. Awad about American Negroes. I had told him that there were some fifteen million of them and that, like the eighteen million Egyptians, they were of all colors because they had mixed with all races and peoples. In spite of this mixture, I informed him, American Negroes consider themselves colored people and their sympathies are with the colored people of Asia and Africa, particularly Africa.

I then wanted to know from Dr. Awad if the ancient Egyptians were a colored people; that is, mulatto, brown or black. Or did he consider that the ancient Egyptians were a white people. I asked him further if present-day Egyptians consider themselves a white or colored people, whether they prefer to be known as white or colored, and whether they feel closer, in terms of blood, language and religion, to the dark peoples of Africa than to the white peoples of Europe and Asia.

Ancient Egyptians

In reference to the ancient Egyptians, Dr. Awad told me that the color of their skin was light brown, their heads were long, their hair was wavy, but not curly, their build was slender and their stature medium. He indicated that they were settled in Northern Egypt and that they were a slight modification of the Mediterranean race. He stated that there were two influences which affected them from the earliest times. One, from the South, was dark and negroid; and the other, from Libya and Syria, was rather fair. These influences, he said, have been active throughout ancient, medieval and modern times.

Sat 7-2-49

Dr. Awad also reverted to the notion which these ancient Egyptians had of their skin color themselves. He said that they represent themselves in their paintings with a red color. The people south of them they represented as dark brown or black. The Libyans they painted white and the Asiatic peoples they painted yellow.

Just Like Negro

In respect to what present-day Egyptians think of themselves, Dr. Awad could not speak with as much certainty. In the first place, he noted, differences of color have no significance to Egyptians so far as peoples are concerned. If you say an individual is white or black or brown, you are using a descriptive term, not one that sets him off as a different sort of human being. Egyptians consider all human beings the same. But an Egyptian young man, as an individual, might prefer a white, a yellow, a brown or a black woman, simply because he liked the particular color. The same might be true of an Egyptian woman in selecting a husband. But it would never occur to either of them that there was any difference beyond the skin color or due to the skin color.

Because of this, asserted Dr. Awad, there has never been any such thing as color prejudice in Egypt. He admitted that from time to time there may have been preferred classes who were fair. He referred to the Greek, Roman, Arab and Turkish conquerors of Egypt. For a time, he pointed out, all of these fair-skinned conquerors thought of themselves as a class apart, not because of their color, but because they were conquerors and masters. But all of these conquerors, in the course of time, mixed their blood with that of the Egyptians and became part and parcel of the native population.

Dr. Awad was careful to note that this had been true with all conquerors throughout history with the exception of the English. The English were the first nation to subjugate Egypt and remain aloof from its population.

Never Generalized

In direct answer to the question as to whether the Egyptians think of themselves as white or colored, Dr. Awad stated that the Egyptians never generalize so broadly, but they think they are closest to the people of the Sudan, Libya and Arabia. He conceded that the British probably ranked the Egyptians with colored people, but the Egyptians never had any idea of a color line, even during the British overlordship.

It is perhaps well to make clear here that the tendency noted among Egyptians to reject inclusion under the term "colored" is due to their understanding of what it means. To them "colored" and "Negro" are the same. "Colored" is not a general term applying to all peoples with more pigment in their skin, such as Egyptians, Indians, Chinese. The term they use to describe themselves is "dark." Thus a colored man is a Negro, but a dark man may be an Egyptian, an Indian, a Chinese or a Japanese.

I then took occasion to tell Dr. Awad something of the accomplishments of American Negroes despite their handicaps and I wanted to know what Egyptians knew about American Negroes and what they thought about them.

Ignore Differences

He answered that educated Egyptians know a little about the American Negro, that men in the academic world like himself know a great deal, but the average Egyptian knows little indeed. Pressed to find out if the Egyptians thought they were different from the American Negro, he declared that the Egyptians, for the most part, have never thought about any differences or any similarities.

Dr. Awad rejected completely the suggestion that any distinction exists in Egypt between fair-skinned Sudanese who, so the Egyptians say, are just the same as all the other Egyptians. As all other Egyptians had told me, Dr. Awad insisted that the comparatively low status of the Sudanese and the Nubians is due, not to a color bar, but to the lack of education and training among these groups. He emphasized that everything possible was being done to raise the level of their education and pointed out that when qualified they were given the most reprsentative positions in the government.

He informed me that the director of the examinations department of the Ministry of Education is a Nubian, as well as the director of secondary schools. The present military hero of Egypt is a black Sudanese, the leader of the Faluja garrison, in the war with Israel. Once again, I was reminded that the Nubians had once ruled Egypt.

New Freedom

I then saw fit to remind Dr. Awad of what is taking place today in Africa and Asia, of new freedom being won by some of the peoples of those continents. But I pointed out that vast sections of Africa were still in the iron grip of the imperialist and I wanted to know how Egyptians felt about the plight of these peoples and what she was doing to help speed freedom to them.

He assured me that Egypt, having been a victim of imperialism, feels very strongly for all these peoples. But he reminded me that what she can do for them, except in a moral sense, is very little. The Egyptians, he said, are unhappy that the people of the Congo should suffer, but what they can do, actually, for the people of the Congo, because of distance, is much less than they were able to do for Ethiopia in the war with Italy. At that time, Egypt sent volunteers to help Ethiopia. Within this context, Dr. Awad included Egyptian help for Palestine and assistance and political asylum offered to Libyans and other North African peoples. He gave the impression that the Egyptians can only help as far as they can reach.

Bond of Unity

I then informed Dr. Awad that although American Negroes consider themselves loyal Americans, their heart goes out to all other victims of colored prejudice, whether they are Chinese, Indians, Egyptians, Arabs, Nigerians or Senegalese. I said that American Negroes looked forward to see a bond of unity forged among colored peoples everywhere to fight for their complete freedom. On the basis of this, I asked Dr. Awad if Egyptians feel they should help to create that bond of unity among colored peoples. I also asked if Egyptians feel there should be some form of practical and spiritual co-operation between them and American Negroes, what form such co-operation might take, and what, in his opinion, Egyptians and American Negroes might do to induce such co-operation.

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Affirmatively, he replied that Egyptians do feel that they should help to create a bond of unity among peoples who have suffered or are suffering. But he did not think Egyptians at present are prepared to take an active leadership part in an all-embracing organization. However, he assured me that Egypt would certainly join such an organization if it were formed and that it would like to see the basis of cooperation as solid as possible.

Her Natural Job

Egypt, Dr. Awad added, feels that her big and natural job in the Nile Valley and the Middle East. It is in this area that Egyptians believe they must play a leadership role. That is why they have taken such a prominent part in trying to bring together the members of the Arab League, composed of the Arab nations in the Middle East. But, Dr. Awad noted, Egypt has been careful to steer clear of any suggestion of Pan-Islamism. That would not only generalize their struggle, but would introduce into it the emotional factor of religion.

However, despite Egypt's preoccupation with the Middle East, she wants to do what she can to improve conditions throughout Africa and asia. That is the reason she would not be because Egyptians sent some of her best men to the Asiatic Conference called by Pandit Nehru. Egypt is not unmindful of having suffered, they understand the existence of the common problem and the common enemy where all these people are concerned.

I gathered from Dr. Awad's answers to my final questions that he really did not know how Egyptians and American Negroes could get together, but Egypt would be interested and would help if an organization were created to unite

Nigeria Seeks Return Of High Art Treasures

IFE, Nigeria, (ANP)—Return of life sculptured heads and terra cotta, which was taken from the country by the British, Germans and Americans, is being sought by Nigerian authorities here. The collection represents the work of the Ife tribes of an art so bronze and terra cotta, which was finest in Egypt and Europe.

These examples of a lost African culture were first discovered by students of art and anthropology in 1910. A German anthropologist, Leo Frobenius, carried a group away with him, while other collections found their way to England and America. Nigerian authorities are now seeking their return so that they may be placed in a museum soon to be constructed.

However no trace has been found of the Frobenius collection. Before the war, it was kept in air-tight cases in German museums. After the war the heads were removed to Silesia, and it is presumed the collection has fallen into Russian hands.

Heads to America

William R. Bascom, an anthropologist of Northwestern university, took two of the heads to America. Approached with the request to return the art treasures, he stated he would send them back only if the British made a similar gesture. The British have 15 of the Ife bronzes which are on loan for cleaning and exhibition.

The only art objects left, which are in the storage room of the president of the Oni of Ife, spiritual and temporal ruler of the Yoruba tribes, consist of two of the finest of the bronze heads and a considerable collection of terracotta. They are protected by a palace guard.

The age and origin of this sculptured art are still a matter of dispute. Estimates of its antiquity range from 400 to 1,000 years. The heads are revered by Africans as having social and religious significance, with a few being worshipped in village shrines in ritual.

No Marriage Mart in Nigeria, Say Natives Studying in U.S.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP)—Three Nigerian natives, students of Xavier University here last week protested the authenticity of a news article appearing in one of the local dailies, relative to the purchase of wives in Nigeria on "the credit plan." The article was supposedly based on an interview with a returning Lutheran missionary, Dr. Norbert Reim, who denied the statements credited to him by the reporter.

The students, C. O. Nweze, M. E. Okeke and H. C. Ogbolu, charged that sweeping statements supposedly made by Dr. Norbert, was a mere display of ignorance, said they: "We don't buy wives and therefore the question of 'Marriage Market' does not arise"

The students in generalizing on the subject of marriage in Nigeria, explained that the marriage system in their land is held sacred and so complicated that it would be very difficult for a foreigner to fully comprehend it. "We pay "bride price" to the parents of the daughter, but such payment serves only as a guarantee as regards to her economic security. This method also discourages divorce."

Nigeria Freedom Demands Pushed

(The Associated Press)

London, Nov. 28—Britain faced Monday night sharper demands for freedom by her largest colony, Nigeria, seething after 10 days of shooting and rioting.

Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones told the House of Commons the situation in most of the trouble spots in the strategic, rich West African colony "is under control." The trouble grew out of a strike for higher wages by coal miners.

Nonetheless, big RAF planes were reported standing by ready to rush steel-helmeted police to new tension areas. Informed officials said troops are available either in the colony or in Gibraltar to meet any emergency.

These officials said they expect the country's already strong independence movement to get a shot in the arm from the union of all African political and labor organizations which has come about as a result of the shootings.

This union is demanding trial and punishment of those responsible for the shootings which have cost 21 African lives and 36 casualties since Nov. 18.

INDUSTRIALISING NIGERIA
THE ROLE OF THE PEOPLE (1)

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria
14a Nigeria
June 3-3-48

By NWANKWO CHUKWUEMEKA M. Sc., Engineer
Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Howard University

WARS have always brought significant changes in the lives and customs of nations and individuals.

The economic phases of the changes are perhaps most widely felt.

The Great World War of 1939 was not an exception: hence the rapid increase of manufacturing industries (particularly those industries that cater for local consumption) in industrially undeveloped countries of the world was not altogether unexpected.

IN BACKWARD AREAS

Although the war-time tendency towards local industrialization was noticeable in all countries, the rate of development, the type of manufacture, and the activating forces necessitating the initiation of various industries in different countries varied considerably.

In self-governing countries like the United States of America, England, Brazil, Peru, etc., it will be noted that national security and general economic prosperity of the inhabitants of these countries largely determined the policies and the scope of their industrial developments.

My discussion will be limited to the developments in the industrially backward countries that are under European colonial administration.

SWIFT CHANGES

Our country, Nigeria, is a typical example.

It is now an accepted fact that the pre-war economic policies of the industrially undeveloped territories were not only unprogressive but totally unplanned and in conflict with the best economic interests of the indigenous masses.

Furthermore, as witnessed by export restriction placed on the locally woven cloth of Nigeria in 1943, the Government used its controlling power to discourage industrial enterprises initiated by the people.

But the uncertainty connected with the duration of the war coupled with strong criticisms (chiefly from America), directed to the decadent European colonial economic policies, resulted in swift changes that made it possible for the Nigerian post-war ten-year economic plan of 1946.

ILL-PLANNED ECONOMY

Briefly, the economic plan of Nigeria, though a departure from the pre-war conditions, does not differ fundamentally from the status-quo.

At best, it is ill-planned and holds no significant future for our economic welfare.

If we are to develop at the rate projected by the ten year plan we will have to wait another fifty years to emerge from handicraft industries to the stage of simple cottage industries.

It seems evident that political subjugation retards efficient utilization of the natural resources of a country for the greatest good of the masses, best distribution of labour and better international trade relations.

It is, however, difficult to draw a sharp line of distinction between political expression and economic freedom.

It is perhaps best stated by saying that both are essential and necessary foundations upon which a nation builds her freedom and that one is a necessary complement of the other.

Political theorists, however, do agree that national freedom will be illusionary without an outright implementation of bold practical policies that will guarantee the economic foundations of freedom.

With this background the full implication of my observation will be studied.

Nigeria's freedom lies in the direction of dynamic economic advances for the indigenous elements.

A corollary to this observation implies that an autonomous state for Nigeria is unattainable so long as alien nationals control the major avenues of our economic prosperity.

THE DIFFICULTY

There can be nothing gained, however, by vilification of either the alien government or the representative of alien nationals who have taken advantage of the abundant opportunities offered by Nigeria to strengthen and ramify their economic hold on us.

Granting that civil disabilities usually operate to retard progressive economic expression, it must be pointed out that we have made very little scientific attempt, either collectively or as private enterprising citizens, to demonstrate our willingness to assume risks by formulating our own economic plans.

One is literally shy to make a systematic economic survey of the country and to be confronted with files of documents depicting poverty, nakedness, ignorance, starvation, poor health, abnormally low wages, and low standards of living.

NO BALANCE

Naturally outsiders and disinterested observers conclude that we are a group of backward people for our economy has not progressed proportionately with our social and political gains.

The main cause for these inconsistencies in the midst of Nigeria's vast natural resources lies in the fact that there is no balance in the economic resources of our country.

We are pre-dominately dependent upon primitive agriculture whose rate of production is uncertain and grossly unscientific.

No nation has ever attained economic prosperity solely on the resources of primitive agriculture.

The only solution that seems inevitable at this stage is rapid industrialization of our country.

We must industrialize to increase our potential productivity; to raise our living standards; to provide varied avenues of gainful employment for ourselves, t[illegible]ake those prime necessities o[illegible]fe without which living is b[illegible]d in misery and drudgery av[illegible]able and at sensible costs, an[illegible] finally, to advance our na[illegible]nal economy and freedom.

WE MUST ACT

[illegible] are over-dependent upon for[illegible]gn nations for commodities tha[illegible]can be readily fabricated in our[illegible] land and for which our co[illegible]try furnishes us with abun- da[illegible] raw materials.

[illegible]t for this economic change that I have projected to be fruitful and far reaching in results we must not be complacent and solely depend upon the Government or foreign concerns to take the initiative.

We must act, and very promptly, either as private industrialists or as corporate bodies or combinations of both.

It is not sufficient to depend on the uncertain agricultural prices, particularly when there are no statistical records to indicate that the benefits of such prices accrue to our people.

RISK TAKING

Our existing commercial structure which is virtually under the monopoly of highly financed alien institutions like the United Africa Company will make such dependency on agricultural prices suicidal and unwise.

It may be asked, what are the conditions to be satisfied for a successful industrial structure?

A careful survey of the leading industrial nations of the world, United States, Great Britain and Japan and also the recently industrialized nations such as Brazil, Peru, India, Argentina, reveals that several accumulated factors have led to the success of their manufacturing industrial developments.

These factors may be briefly summarized as organization, technical skill and "risk-taking."

Although only three major requirements have been listed in this discussion, we are aware that several other allied factors may have precipitated any of the three primary conditions.

It is not essential that a nation become a bulwark of vast reservoir of raw materials before its citizens reap the benefits of industrial prosperity.

Otherwise, England could not have advanced industrially as she is today.

Nor is it important that the mass of the people be versed in the art of reading and writing.

Howbeit, availability of raw materials, cheap power supply,

reliable means of transportation and a relative degree of literacy tend to enhance the rapidity of industrialization. 3-3-49

If we turn our attention to Nigeria it is only too evident that our country is not without the supply of these contributory pre-requisites for industrialization.

WHAT WE NEED

Unlike England, our country furnishes us with vast raw materials from which a humble start in industrial development could be made.

Our potentialities are numerous and great.

The army of youthful enthusiasts who each year graduate from our secondary institutions and our steadily growing (though badly disorganized) businessmen and women form a nucleus from which sound organizations and technical skill could be recruited.

What we need, and that very urgently, is a group of "risk-taking" leaders.

We have to face the issues squarely and examine our business methods critically with the view of eradicating the stumbling block that tends to hinder us from taking our proper place in the general economic shape of things.

We cannot derive real benefits from the industrial policies that the government may be disposed to make unless we are willing to assume risks.

Nigerian Cartoonist A. Lasekan Wants Art Museum In Nigeria

The African should in his art retain his national identity, and make the best of his own native forms and features so as to impress, in this way, his national spirit and culture upon the world.

This was the utterance of Mr A. Lasekan, the celebrated cartoonist of Nigeria, who on March 14, at 5.30 p.m. in Tinubu Methodist School Hall, and under the auspices of the Youth Congress of Nigeria and the Cameroons, delivered a lecture on the "Future of Nigerian Art," with Mr J. J. Odufuwa, Managing Director of the African Echo, as chairman for the occasion. 3-21-49

After a technical exposition on the fine arts which, according to Mr Lasekan, included painting, sculpture, architecture, music, poetry and drama, he said that the future of Nigerian art depended upon the concentrated interest of the African on the all-round development of his art, the patronage of which should find expression on the part of Government, in the erection of an art museum; and on the part of Nigerian industrialists, in pictorial advertisements that are often more effective than words.

He referred to the Greeks and the Egyptians to show how they had, through art, preserved their civilisation; and appealed to Nigerians to take their art seriously in order to preserve their civilisation.

In his closing remarks, the chairman, Mr J. J. Odufuwa, said that there was politics in everything, even art, as the lecturer had daily exemplified in his cartoons.

The masses should always be reckoned with, and more than mere enthusiasm was necessary to achieve self-government.—(ANA)



This desk and chair of figured Mahogany are of eighteenth tury design and were made by the Nigeria Public Works artment on behalf of the people of Nigeria as a wedding present er Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her riage in November 1947. The desk and chair have been on view e Exhibition Centre, Marina, since April 21, and the exhibition nd on Saturday, April 30.

Grandson Of Chief Danyin Succumbs

After protracted illness, the death occurred recently in his house at Ogunmokun Road, Mushin, of Ogun Ajagbe, a prominent figure among the Ketu community of Lagos.

The deceased was grandson of Chief Alaiyejoka Balogun Danyin who, together with his army, pursued King Gelelah of Dahomey to Opara River during the Wo-to-to war in Ketu and in consequence of which almost every compound in Dahomey suffered loss of man power the ruins of which remain traceable in Dahomey till date.

Expressions of sympathy have been going to the deceased's family both in Ketu and Danyin in the French Dahomey, the Ketu De-scendants Union in Oke-Odan as well as Otutu Bi Osun, the ruling House of Ilobi.

All-Nigeria Dancers Invited To America

According to the President of All-Nigeria Dance Association, Mazi Mbonu Ojike has recently been asked by two American corporations interested in dancing to tell them how the All-Nigeria Dance Association's best attraction may visit America.

From Zurich, Switzerland, also came a request from a cinema company which wishes very much to discuss how some Nigerian dances may be manufactured into films for the benefit of outside world who like to take an artistic look on Nigeria by way of cinematography.

Chief Imam Ogunro Dies at Age Of 100

The death of Imam Salami Ogunro, which occurred on Tuesday, May 24, in his residence, 27, Isalegangan Street, left open the post of Chief Imamship in the Quranic Society.

For five years, until his death, the Imam was the chief of all the Quranic Imams, having succeeded Imam Idris Akodu, who died in 1944.

The Imam died at the ripe age of one hundred years and, yesterday, after the burial another Imam was appointed.—(ANA).

Nigeria's Army Said To Have Lowest Pay

Nigeria appears to have the lowest standard of living judged from the angle of the following army statistics for food ration for African and European personnel.

The flat rate of ration allowance received by both white and black is sixty-nine pennies per day for whites and fourteen pennies a day for black soldiers in Nigeria.

The Gold Coast receives respectively ninety-eight and thirty-five pennies.

For Sierra Leone, it is eighty-two and twenty-three pennies per day, respectively.

In July 1947, the ration allowance for African personnel in Nigeria was eighteen pence per day, reduced to seventeen pennies in 1948.

It was twice reduced between July, 1948, and January, 1949, to one shilling and one penny per diem.

Only two pence increase was made when the new ration rate was announced two weeks ago.

A flat lodging allowance for many Europeans is fifteen shillings eleven pence per day and eight pence for African soldiers.—(ANA)

Crowds Attend Funeral Of Late Chief Bassey. Of Lagos Efiks

Late Chief Bassey died only a few hours before the time scheduled for his installation as Worshipful Master of the Perseverance Lodge, Lagos.

Despite the heavy downpour of rain yesterday, a large crowd of sympathisers mustered to attend the churching and burial of the late Mr Bassey Edet Bassey, Chief Store-keeper of the Marine Department, Apapa, and newly elected head of the Efik community in Lagos, who died last Thursday, July 7, at the age of fifty.

The churching took place in the Tinubu Methodist Church, after which interment followed in the new Ikoyi cemetery.

Born at Calabar fifty years ago, the late Mr Bassey was educated in the Duke Town School, Calabar, where he also taught for two years.

In 1917, he resigned his appointment from the school and joined the Medical Department as a third class dispenser.

By dint of hard work, he rose in a comparative short time to the post of a first class dispenser, serving at Owerri, Lagos and Kaduna.

In 1941, he was promoted Chief Dispenser, and received in 1946, a Certificate of Honour for his meritorious service.

In 1944, he was created a chief to serve in the Calabar Native Authority Council.

The deceased was a member of the Efik high cult, the Egbo Society, and was only recently elected the head of the Efik Community in Lagos.

He was also a Worshipful Master of the Hope Lodge 1156 (S.C.), Calabar, and the reigning Worshipful Master of the Travellers Lodge 3727 (E.S.), Lagos.

Youths Of Calabar Form Tribal Council

Inspired by the desire to foster social, economic and cultural advancement of the people of Calabar Province, the Calabar Youth Council has been formed at 5, Evans Street, Lagos.

The Council, according to the Secretary, aims at welding together all the youths of the province for effective action.

Although the C.Y.C. is going to concern itself with matters affecting the Calabar Province, it shall not, in any way, be indifferent to matters of general interest to Nigeria at large, he assures.

"The Union calls upon all the youths of Calabar Province to come together and solicit the goodwill and support of all Nigerian youths," he urges.

The present Secretarial of the union is at 22A, Lewis Street, Lagos.—(ANA)

Hands Off North, Mallam Warns In Budget Speech

West African Pilot 3-17-44

Balewa Sees New Generation Of Northerners On The Rise

IBADAN, March 16 (ANA). — As long as Nigeria has not the qualified men to run her public services and to man the economic development of the country, expatriation pay must be permitted, so the Honourable Tafawa Balewa told the Legislative Council today, March 16.

He did not mind whether such money went to the coffers of the Asiatic, European or American but regarded expatriate pay as an investment to pay for the services of those concerned for the future benefit of Nigeria.

Advocating for more emphasis to be placed on economic development, Mallam Balewa told the House that he did not understand the unnecessary importation of thirty-six cadet administrative officers into Northern Nigeria.

It was a surprise to him that after forty years of experimentation on the indirect rule system in the North a single Northerner has not been found to assume the duties of a cadet administrative officer.

Nevertheless, indirect rule "has no place in the new Nigeria we are trying to build.

"People must now realise that a new class of people are being created in the Northern Provinces," he warned.

The mentality of the Northern Nigerian has gone beyond the limit which many are accustomed to placing it, the Honourable Member continued.

The debate on the budget was difficult because the next budget might come under a new constitution and no one had any definite idea what the financial position would be.

However, the country could not afford to increase taxation every year with rising costs.

Repeating his stand last year in which he held that outsiders should "hands-off" Northern affairs, he warned thus: "The destiny of Northern Nigeria shall never be in the hands of a small group of a minority, probably in the sea coast," but on Northerners themselves.

To be concluded.

Nigeria's First Canning Industry Starts Work

West African Pilot 12-26-43

Efforts Of New Commerce And Industries Branch Succeed

The first canning industry in Nigeria was started a few weeks ago at the Magazine Creek, Victoria Beach, by the Department of Commerce and Industries, it was reliably learnt yesterday.

Under the management of Mr F. L. Stanton, the industry has canned seven hundred tins of pine apples which are supplied by the Agege agricultural farm.

The industry will supply only home requirements and is not for export.

At present, however, the industry is run on experimental basis and will not confine itself to pine apple and fruit canning alone.

Working in conjunction with the Fisheries Department, fish supplied by the latter department will be canned also.

While Nigeria has been in the past enjoying canned fruits from other tropical countries, her own home produce in this sphere will at least stop, in the near future, export from abroad.

If Nigerians had taken up the industry there was every promising future to grow into gigantic lucrative business concern.

Owing to shortage of staff in the factory coupled with lack of machines the production is very small; but this matters very little since it is not the aim of the industry to place production on market.

Mr Stanton, asked whether the tins were reformed or have been shaped from England, said that there were only two machines "Reforming" and "Flangunning," which shaped the tins into perfect spheres.

The process of preparation is simple and would take the most foolish man to get out in two hours a quantity of considerable weight.

The pine apples are sliced and with some sweatened fruits, boiled for a few minutes.

Lastly, it is encouraging to learn that already a Nigerian had placed order for canning machine and equipment which it is hoped would rub shoulders with the present new industry.

The production would be distributed to local shops for examination, concluded Mr Stanton.—(ANA)



GEORGE Padmore Writes Exclusively

Freedom Of Colonial Press Is Withdrawn

LONDON—Native-owned newspapers in Africa are assuming the same influence as Negro-owned newspapers in America in the struggle for Human Rights and democratic liberties. This is causing great alarm among British colonial officials. So much so, many Afro-American newspapers are forbidden circulation in many parts of Africa.

The authorities are afraid that the Africans will derive inspiration from the struggles and achievements of peoples of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, especially those living in the northern sections of the United States with whom the young intellectual Africans are trying to establish cultural contacts.

Everywhere throughout Africa, European officials are tightening up control over the native press. Under a recent censorship Bill passed into law by the Legislative Council of Uganda, Gov. Sir John Hall, is empowered to make newspaper editors insert in their papers an "official correcting statement" where in his opinion a false or distorted statement appears. African editors who refuse can be fined and sent to jail. The newspaper printing press may also be confiscated by the Government.

Last summer during the Lambeth Conference in London, Semakula Malumba, leader of the Bataka Movement, a nationalist organization in Uganda, circulated a document among 300 bishops attending the Conference. In it the English bishop of Uganda, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Stewart was accused by the Africans of trying to transfer certain lands belonging to the African Church to European settlers and foreign corporations to exploit gold and other minerals.

Copies of the document were also sent to Members of Parliament and the Secretary of State for Colonies. No action has been taken against Malumba, who is still in London but African editors who printed the allegation against the Bishop have been arrested and sent to jail under the recent censorship enacted by order of Governor Hall.

Taking up the case in the House of Commons, Mr. Rankin asked Secretary of State in what circumstances Kibuke Musoke was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Uganda for publishing a seditious document; what was the nature of the document; and what parts of it were held to be seditious.

Mr. Rankin: "Is my right honourable friend aware that the publishing in this case consisted of circulating a letter written by Semakula Malumba, of Uganda, to Bishop Stewart of Uganda? In view of the fact that copies of that letter are in the possession of Members of Parliament would they be in danger of receiving the same penalty if they circulated it?"

Continuing his investigation into the suppression of freedom of speech and publication in this African territory, Mr. Rankin asked the Colonial Secretary to explain to Parliament,
what is the nature of the seditious matter alleged to have been published."

In defense of the Governor, Creech Jones said that "the editors were recently convicted of printing seditious articles. I have asked the Governor for the information requested in the second part of the question and will write the member (Mr. Rankin) as soon as possible."

TSHEKEDI REQUESTS JUDICIAL INQUIRY

New developments arising from the Serowe tribal talks came to light last week, when Regent Tshekedi Khama called on the British High Commissioner, Sir Evelyn Baring at Pretoria. Tshekedi presented to the High Commissioner a declaration signed by himself and more than 40 headmen, requesting a judicial inquiry into the position created by the marriage of Seretse Khama, the chief designate, to Miss Ruth Williams, a former London typist.

The declaration reads:

"We are leaving the Bamangwato country to ally urselves to a neighbouring chief in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and become his subjects.

"We have been compelled to take this drastic step, not because we do not love the country of our birth, but because we have great concern for the future of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, if the manner in which Seretse contracted his marriage with Ruth Williams and the steps so far taken to proclaim him chief of the Bamangwato — the biggest tribe in the Bechuanaland Protectorate — are accepted as precedents to be followed in similar matters in future.

"We, therefore, ask the British Government to note the voluntary removal of ourselves from the Bamangwato country and tribe as protest against the marriage of Seretse Sekgoma Khama to Ruth Williams and to the steps taken to proclaim him chief.

MANY LEAVING COUNTRY

"It is our express purpose to avoid a division in the tribe, and as proof of our intentions, in spite of the fact that a substantial number of people — including men of our rank and status — are leaving the Bamangwato country with us, we have not worried the Government to allow us to settle on Crown lands or to find us land in the Bamangwato country, as has been done in past tribal disputes.

"We submit that our recognised laws and customs have been violated, and that the known procedure by which our heir apparent to the chieftainship should be proclaimed chief has been disregarded.

"We feel that the steps taken so far to obtain a snap decision on matters of this magnitude and concern are unsatisfactory.

"We claim the right to make this stand by reason of the responsible positions we have hitherto held in the tribe.

DICISION AT VARIANCE WITH LAW AND CUSTOM

"The latest decision to accept Ruth Williams as queen and consequently mother of the chief-to-be is in direct conflict with the long-established law and custom of the Bamangwato and other Buchuana tribes.

"The law on this point was clearly set out in a memorandum to the High Commissioner, signed by Tshekedi Khama and his legal advisers on December 15, 1948. We wish to record that this document was accepted, then challenged, and reaffirmed, as a correct summary of the law and custom. by a kgotla gathering similar to the gathering which has recently made a different decision.

"Under this law Ruth could never be the queen of the tribe or mother of the chief-to-be.

"The recent tribal gathering was summoned for the purpose of considering the crisis that had arisen through Seretse marrying a white woman, contrary to the above-mentioned Native law and custom, and fofr no other purpose.

"In olden times there would be civil war among our tribe today, and the present regent chief of the tribe, Tshekedi Khama, points out that no provision is made in the statutory law of Bechuanaland Protectorate to meet the situation that has arisen in this case.

GROUNDS FOR CHALLENGE

"We challenge the present decision on the following grounds:—

"The decision has been arrived at on sentimental grounds, regardless of any law and custom and the consequences which may result in the conduct of the affairs of the tribe on important matters in future.

"On November 19, 1948, a duly convened kgotla gathering formally recorded its decision that Ruth Williams was not accepted as wife of the chief-to-be and her issue would not be accepted as future chiefs of the tribe.

"Seretse declared that if the tribe persisted in refusing to accept Ruth, he would stay away from his country, and it was on this sole ground that the former decision was reversed.

"This type of decision is a negation of every recognised principle of government and means that the new chief becomes an autocrat by threatening to leave his country whenever his will is crossed.

"The decisions reached were mob decisions, and it is doubtful if the affairs of any country can be given over to the government of the mob.

POLITICAL MANOEUVRE

"The decision was a political manoeuvre against the Regent Tshekedi, rather than a genuine acceptance of Ruth Williams as the chief's wife and mother of the tribe.

"We never intended, and do not now intend, to challenge the position of Seretse as heir apparent, but we do question the legality of the steps he and his supporters have taken in their attempt to proclaim him chief and Ruth Williams queen.

"We ask that there should be a judicial inquiry to declare once and for all the final position as regards Ruth and her children.

"If this step be not now taken, we solemnly advise the British Government that continuous trouble will inevitably follow from now onwards, creating a complete disintegration of tribal administration and compelling the British Government to forgo their declared principle of indirect rule and themselves to administer the country directly. The inevitable result must be the end of the Protectorate".

Prince Seretse Khama and Miss Ruth Williams

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

AFRICA TRIBESMEN HAIL 'WHITE QUEEN'

London Stenographer, Who Married Bamangwato Chief, Traveled as 'Mrs. Jones'

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 20—Ruth Williams, 24-year-old London stenographer who last September married Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, arrived in her new country today in pursuance of her dream to become a "White Queen" in Africa. She smiled with satisfaction as her husband's henchman greeted her but witnesses reported she seemed to be a lone figure standing among the mud huts carrying two small suitcases.

In Serowe, capital of the Bamangwatos, her temporary "palace" had been prepared—a brick bungalow on the outskirts just as drab as the modest suburban home in London, which she left four days ago. Absorbed in their romance, the couple seemed oblivious of the fact that their real troubles were about to begin.

The red-haired "White Queen" traveled from England as "Mrs. S. Jones." Because the Governments of the South African Union and Southern Rhodesia have officially protested against her marriage, she came yesterday by British flying boat to Livingstone in Northern Rhodesia and stayed in seclusion in a hotel room until early this morning when a specially chartered plane brought her to Francistown, a few miles within the Bechuanaland border.

The chief-designate met her and introduced her to a sister and a girl cousin. After acknowledging salutations from tribesmen the couple set out by automobile for Serowe, 100 miles distant.

Evidently Mrs. Khama's itinerary had been selected to avoid difficulties arising from the color bar and mixed marriages. As a British subject by birth and a British-protected person by marriage, traveling privately none could hinder her. An officer here of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom explained that she could not legally be prevented from joining her husband.

However, it is feared that complications will arise soon and that they may prove far reaching. There is an impression that by bringing his bride to Bechuanaland Chief Seretse has deliberately challenged both convention and authority.

Acting for the protecting power, the British High Commissioner has ordered a judicial inquiry into the circumstances attending the tribal conclave last June that accepted Seretse as chief and his bride as consort after a previous conclave had repudiated their marriage. This inquiry was ordered at the instance of Tshekebi Khama, Chief Seretse's uncle who has acted as regent for more than twenty years and will continue to do so during the inquiry which may last several months.

Chief Seretse, moreover, has brought suit against his uncle for delivery to him of the personal estate of his grandfather, Chief Khama the third. Regent Tshekedi holds that Chief Khami's will, by which Chief Seretse's late father was disinherited and the entire estate was left to a younger son, Tshekedi, has been duly authenticated.

There are all the makings of a family feud capable of developing into an intertribal feud. At a conclave last October, Regent Tshekedi solemnly warned of war. Should it break out, it would doubtless end the Bechuanaland Protectorate—and also the "white queen's" dream.

WHITE QUEEN IS WARNED

Court Predicts Ruin in Wake of African Husband's Litigation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOBATSI, Bechuanaland, Sept. 8—Should Ruth Khama, the former Ruth Williams, London stenographer, ever realize her ambition of becoming the "white queen" of an African tribe she may at the same time discover that she is a pauper.

In a High Court session here today the presiding judge, Sir Wal-

ter Harragin, warned her husband, Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bamagwato tribe, that he was embarking upon litigation that was likely to prove so prolonged and costly that in the end both sides might be ruined.

As a beginning, Seretse Khama this evening was poorer by some $4,000. He lost his plea for an injunction against his uncle, Tshekedi Khama, who has ruled as regent for more than twenty years, and was ordered to pay the costs of both parties.

Seretse Khama is bringing suit against Tshekedi Khama to recover the entire estate of his grandfather, Khama III, alleging that under tribal law and custom such an estate goes with the chieftancy.

Chief, White Wife Warned

LOBATSI, Bechuanaland — A high court's ruling against Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bamagwato tribe, here last Thursday, makes it apparent that British judicial officials intend to side with Europeans who are opposed to Seretse's English wife assuming her role as tribal queen.

The militant lawyer-chief, whose "white queen" was recently given a warm welcome by the tribe, has brought suit against his uncle, Tshekedi Khama to recover the entire estate of his grandfather, Kha[illegible]

He alleges that, under tribal law and custom, such an estate goes with the chieftaincy.

Loses 1st Court Test

Seretse opened what promises to be one of the most dramatic litigations in British colonial history by asking an injunction against his uncle who has ruled the tribe as regent for more than 20 years.

The presiding judge of the High Court, Sir Walter Harragin, not only denied the injunction but ordered the chief-designate to pay the costs of both parties, approximately $4,000.

The jurist went even further, he took the opportunity to warn Seretse that he was embarking upon litigation that was likely to be so prolonged and costly that, in the end, both sides may be ruined.

Not First Warning

This warning to Mrs. Khama, the former Miss Ruth Williams, London typist, that she may become a pauper in the end, if she insists on being the tribe's queen, is not the first from a European source.

Before her arrival in her black husband's domain, the Europeans tried to scare her off by warning that she will not only have to live in "mud huts," but will also be a participant in voodoo rites.

[illegible] intention of fighting for his rights within the strict boundaries of tribal law and custom, recognized by treaty by the British, neutral observers opined that the case will be settled finally by the Privy Council, Britain's highest judicial tribunal.

African Prince And White Wife Take In Cinema

PALAPYE, BECHUANALAND, S. F. — (ANP) — Probably the most sensational events in South Africa these days is the appearance of Prince Seretse Khama of the Bamangwato tribe and his white wife, the former Ruth Williams of London.

Last Sunday, for instance, they went to see a movie—Leon Chaney in "Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman," one of the better horror pictures. White persons viewing the film were spellbound—until word passed around that Seretse and his wife were there.

The movies were being shown at the Palapue hotel, where African natives are not allowed in accordance with local segregation laws. Seretse, himself, would stop there only for a brief lemonade served to him through the window. His wife, Ruth, as the whites call her, however, is entitled to go where she pleases.

On movie night he wore a dark suit and white shirt and his wife donned a saxe-blue pullover and a black two piece outfit. They sat at the side of the table with the projectionist. Describing the situation, John Reiger in the London Daily Express, one of the world's largest selling newspapers, wrote:

"From this point onwards the proceedings of Mr. Chaney diminished in importance. He leered and he peered. He made faces . . . It was [illegible]

"The little group of traders and their ladies nudged each other. The whisper was flashed round that Ruth was in the room."

"The chief designate of the Bechuanaland tribe of 100,000 Bamangwatos and his wife cause this kind of sensation everywhere they go. Even the natives after they see her will never admit see-ing her to anyone else.

In the tribe's capital city, Serowe, something big is expected to happen soon. Mrs. Seretse is entitled to apply for admission to the Serowe Recreation club which features tennis, cricket, and golf on weekends, because she is white. The big question is—if she does apply, how long will it take the committee of eight to decide yes or no.

This marriage has even reached the ears of Dr. Malan, prime minister of South Africa. He used it to justify his practice of strict segregation. He says, "are you surprised that the subjects of Seretse or any Africans here say: 'If Seretse Khama can have a white wife, why not I?'"

Chiefs Leave Tribe Over White Queen

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —Tshekedi Khama, regent, and 43 chieftains of the Bamangwato tribe took a walk last Thursday rather than accept an English woman as queen.

In a letter to Evelyn Baring, British high commissioner in Pretoria, the regent and the chieftains, two of whom are in direct succession to the tribal throne, warned of impending trouble if a judicial inquiry is not held to determine the white queen's and her children's future status.

White Wife Resented

The otherwise serene customs of the Bamangwatos became an international issue recently when Seretse Khama, chieftain-designate, married—without the regent's and the tribe's consent—Miss Ruth Williams, 24, a London typist.

Tribal customs make it mandatory that the chief selects his queen from among his own women, a tradition that has never been desecrated until now.

The couple were married in London last fall while Seretse was studying law.

Gets Majority Support

He returned home recently and received the support of a majority of the tribe as their leader despite the opposition led by the regent, his uncle and some of the chiefs.

Seretse's wife is still in London.

Join Other Tribe

In their letter to the British high commissioner, the regent and the dissenting chiefs said:

"We are leaving Bamangwato country to rally ourselves to a neighboring chief in Bechuanaland and become his subjects.

"We never intended and do not intend now to challenge the position of Seretse as heir-apparent, but we do question the legality of the steps he and his supporters have taken in their attempt to proclaim him chief and Ruth Williams queen.

Warn Of Trouble Ahead

"We feel it will be in the interest of the tribe for us to remove ourselves to another area, as we find it intolerable to accept Ruth Williams as queen and mother of the chief-to-be.

"For this reason, we ask that there be a judicial inquiry to declare once and for all the final position of Ruth and her children. (So far the couple have no children.)

"If this step be not taken now, we solemnly advise the British Government that continuous trouble will inevitablly follow from now onward, creating complete disintegration of the tribal administration and compelling the British Government to forego their declared principle of indirect rule and to administer the country themselves directly."

Europeans Fear Future

Seretse's insistence on having his English wife rule the tribe with him as queen has caused consternation in Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa where "white supremacy" remains an irrevocable political and social creed.

Both Governments and the white press in both countries have intimated to the British officials who must make the final decision in the matter that a white queen for the Bamagwatos would be fatal for white civilization in Africa.

Both the Government and Opposition in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia last week condemned Seretse's marriage and expressed fear it may have repercussions throughout Africa.

Disaster Predicted

Sir Godfrey H. Huggins, prime minister, declared:

"It would be disastrous if this fellow were allowed to become chief."

Ray Stockil, opposition leader, said:

"We who were born here know that if we permit mixed marriages they can lead to nothing but misery, confusion and degradation."

South Africa Worried

While the South African Union has no control over Bechuanaland, home of the tribe, the Nationalist press has made the attitude of the party headed by Dr. Malan clear.

A leading organ said:

"The Union Government cannot stand idly by in the face of developments of this kind, and the decision of the British Government will be awaited with exceptional interest."

Dr. Malan and the Nationalist Party, successors to ex-Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts and the United Party, have fastened upon the native South Africans, colored (mixed) people, and Indians racial restrictions surpassing that of previous regimes.

Tribesmen Chant Welcome As 'White Queen' Arrives

Francistown, British Bechuanaland, Aug. 20 (AP).—The 24-year-old British former typist who some day may be white queen of the Bamangwato tribe arrived by plane from England today for her first View of her African husband's domain.

Tribesmen danced and sang their welcome in apparent disregard of the squabble kicked up by their elder statesmen over Chief-Designate Seretse Khama's marriage to the blonde English girl, Ruth Williams. Some elders went into exile rather than accept her.

The small European colony knew she was coming—although she traveled incognito as Mrs. Jones—but they showed no interest in her arrival.

Her husband was late getting to the little airstrip.

Wearing a pink, flowery new look frock, Ruth waited alone for some time until Seretse drove up in the blue automobile he bought her as a wedding present.

The black and white couple embraced warmly. They were married while he was studying law in England.

There were no police or government officials in the welcoming party.

Seretse chose a European-style house rather than a clay hut for their first tea. Hundreds of tribesmen gathered around, chanting and dancing.

The 27-year-old Chief Designate then drove her to Serowe, capital of the 100,000 Bamangwatos, 100 miles away.

(A dispatch received later from Johannesburg, South Africa, said the couple had not reached Serowe, but that no harm was feared. The road between Francistown and Serowe is bad. Belief was expressed Seretse and his wife had been invited to spend the night with one of his many supporters along the way.)

Africans Dance On Her Arrival



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

RUTH WILLIAMS

She may be queen

18 a 1949 Prince A.A. Nwafor Orizu, Nigeria, Africa

NIGERIAN PRINCE NAMES DAVIS
AS AFRICAN AIDE

Los Angeles, Calif.,-Local and national circles were somewhat taken aback this week when Prince A.A. Nwafor Orizu of Nigeria, International president of the American Council on African Education, announced publicly several hours before his departure for New York City that he had requested and completed negotiations for Paul D. Davis, brilliant young Los Angeles business man and law student to accompany him to Nigeria.Prince Orizu delayed his return trip one week and operated incognito from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geirge C. Sevelle, 1219 S.Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, and brought the total number of scholarships obtained on the West Coast for African students to more than one hundred, including colleges in every state west of the Rockies.

It was learned in close circles that this young pioneering leader, whose nation of 40 million peoples, occupy a land comparable in size with the Western states and rich in palm oil, cocoa, rubber, hides, coal and tin deposits, will accept the kingships upon his return. He was elevated to this office ten years ago by the death of his father, but it has been held by an older brother while he obtained an education in America. Nigeria is now the largest British protectorate and is expected to attain complete indepence shortly.

While on the West Coast a branch office of the American Council on African Education was established with headquarters at 2272 S.Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., and nearly two hundred persons became active members in the organization. Dr. Orizu founded the Council in 1942 with national figures such as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Seymour of Yale, President Marsh of Boston University, President Bevis of Ohio State University, Roy Wilkins of the N.A.A.C.P. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and others backing the Council's program of cultural and intellectual understanding between Africa and America through education. Under the Council's supervision, which has national offices at 172 MacDonough Street, Brooklyn, New York, there are now 322 African students in American universities studying in order to return to their homeland and help in the manifold work of construction and reconstruction that is needed there.

Davis is the youngest of six children of the late Jefferson D. Davis, Georgia school principal and minister. His mother, Mrs. Ione W.Davis, still resides in Columbus, Georgia, and his brothers and sisters are: Jefferson D. Davis, physical engineer, New York City, N.Y.; John H. Davis, electrical engineer, Washington, D.C.; George Carver Davis, chemical engineer. Rahway, New Jersey; Garland Davis Goldston, designer-modiste, Pasadena, Calif.; and Francis Whatley, social worker, Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World
Tues. June 28, 1949
Atlanta, Ga.

Rhodesian Premier Says Whiteman Must Rule

West African Pilot Tues. 3-8-49

British Settlers Plan New Dominion In East Africa

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON, March 5.—Re-asserting the Nazi doctrine of "white supremacy" which constitutes the foundation stone of the South African Government, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia told a conference of European settlers at Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, that the time had come to create a new British Dominion in Central and Eastern Africa under exclusively white domination

Describing this new State as "Capricon Africa," Sir Godfrey said that conditions did not permit a full democratic system in view of the overwhelming black population.

"For the time being the native must be ruled by a benevolent aristocracy — and it must be an aristocracy in the real sense of the word."

BEST CITIZEN

That is, "Government by the best citizens who are the white people who have made their homes in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, as well as Nyasaland."

The Prime Minister went on to say:

"We are all agreed that local self-government through native chiefs and councils must be encouraged.

"Their ability in this form of Indirect Rule will prove or disprove their ability to take part in the Central Government.

"But for the time being only white men must rule.

"However," he added, "the fundamental policy must be one which embraces everyone and aims at the spiritual, moral and physical well-being of all."

The conference was organised by the Southern Rhodesian Government and white unofficial members of the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

No Africans were invited.

In fact, the conference was a challenge to the doctrine of "Pan-Africanism," expounded by the distinguished Afro-American scholar and thinker, Dr W. E. B. Du Bois, and which has inspired the black nationalist movements in Africa to the great alarm of General Smuts and other white political and economic bosses in the southern part of the so called "Dark Continent," who have been trying to steal the idea of "Pan-Africanism" and use it to the exclusive advantage of the European settlers.

EIGHTH DOMINION

Roy Welensky, the leader of the Northern Rhodesian delegation and one of those who attended the African conference in London last November convened by the Colonial Office, said that "Capricon Africa" was so called because it embraced territories lying n o r t h of the tropic of Capricon and below the Equator.

"We will be laying the foundation-stone of the 'eighth British Dominion.'

"I believe that this joint State will in twenty-five years seriously challenge South Africa's claim of leadership of the central and southern portion of the African continent."

18a 1949

Sierra Leona (Mrs. Caseley-Hayford)

English King Honors African Woman, 80

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (ANP)—When the annual appointments made to distinguished Britons on the King's birthday were announced this year, one was received which brought pride and appreciation to this city and colony. Mrs. Caseley-Hayford, 80, was appointed a member of The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.



ALBERT Barnett

News From South Africa Reveals Unrest Among Natives

RECENT NEWS dispatches from the Union of South Africa tell alarming stories of unrest among the natives, of ill-treatment and rank discriminatory practices that may result in an armed outbreak, if not actual civil war.

From Capetown, the Union's seaport metropolis, comes news that the situation has become so acute and the youths so demonstrative, that the Nationalist government has sent an SOS to England in a frantic effort to "appease" the natives and avert bloodshed.

According to reports one of the last steps taken was a request to Britain by Dr. T. E. Donges, Minister of the Interior, not to let natives have firearms of any sort, the action, he said, being taken to forestall trouble by "misguided agitators'.

Newsmen and others in direct touch with the situation as it has developed during the past six months, attribute much of the discontent and unrest to the great drought which has gripped the Union, resulting in untold privation and suffering.

Capetown natives are reported starving while cattle are being transported thousands of miles away to get fodder for their emaciated bodies.

Natives in the Keiskama Hoek district are said to be in the direst need, suffering from malnutrition and even begging for weeds from Mission gardens of the neighborhood. The pediatric wards of local hospitals are crowded with children whose bodies are wasting because of the food shortage.

Rivers are drying up and in one district—East London—no rain has fallen in more than two months. So desperate is the plight of the natives that water is being shipped there from Durban, seaport city of about 350,000. Plans to feed natives from government reserves are being urged to relieve the distress.

Some of the youth malcontents and their elders too, are openly accusing the government of withholding food and water from the natives in an effort to kill the Africans.

+ + +

All this is disturbing news from the Union of South Africa, world's greatest producer of diamonds, gold and coal. A dominion of the British government, the population exceeds 12,000,000 and the racial stock breakdown reveals more than 20 percent European (white); Bantu (natives) about 70 percent; colored (mixed, mulattoes, quadroons, etc) and Asiatic, about 3 percent

Many interesting and colorful stories are told about the famous mining industry in Kimberley, where the famous Kohinoor diamond was found and how the British Government has regulated and slowed down production in order to maintain balance between supply and demand, thereby standardize the market price of diamonds on the jewel marts of the world.

African natives do the actual manual labor in connection with the mining, after the giant shovels and other mechanical devices have dislodged the soil and rock beneath the earth's surface. Legend has it that when the natives report for work, they are stripped to the skin and given 'company' clothes to wear while they work.

On completion of the day's stint, they again undress, submitted to a minute search, then permitted to don their "home" clothes. Legend also describes the many ingenious and sly methods by which the natives have been able to secrete and hide the precious stones about their bodies—even though naked.

New Rioting in South African Area

There was a story in one of the Canadian papers recently telling of a riot in Johannesburg, South Africa, in which one African was shot dead and four cops hurt. It was highlighted by the stoning of streetcars and other vehicles by hundreds of irate Africans. A Reuters dispatch, the story was the result of the raising of fares on the municipal trolley service to Johannesburg's African native areas by one penny. Africans had angrily boycotted the trolleys during the day. It was the second major outbreak of disorder in South Africa, the Reuters dispatch declared, within a year. The other featured bloody clashes between Africans and Indians who fought throughout the Union of South Africa until the situation was quieted down by authorities.

The latest riot was begun when an African threw a brick at a cop. On that signal, hundreds of hungry, Jim Crowed, enslaved, exploited, and oppressed Africans started throwing stones at police and were getting their ammunition from heaps of stones gathered in advance for the occasion. Mounted police were used to disperse the furious natives. Europeans near the area used the occasion to attack any black person they saw. The similarity of this riot in far away Africa on the night of Sept. 1 with that at Peekskill, N. Y., three days later, is plain.

The white Europeans who beat, stoned and otherwise attacked a portion of the vast "slave" population of Africa had their counterparts in native White Americans in New York State flailing away at anyone with a dark face trying to get through the Peekskill riot area, whether a participant or not. Unless somebody gets wise and takes steps to ease the situation with some common sense action, the grave unrest in Africa is going to continue and will eventually explode every white person out of the continent, atom bombs, planes, guns, etc., to the contrary. And somebody should start working to ease the tension on the American scene. It too, can get out of hand.

SOUTH AFRICAN THINKS ANTI-MARRIAGE LAWS BASTARDIZE CHILDREN OF SUCH UNIONS

Heated Discussion Rages in Capetown Where Mulattoes Are Numerous

SAYS PROGRAM OF WHITES ADDS TO CONFUSION

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—(ANP)—A bill to ban marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans, currently being debated before the house assembly here, brought outspoken and vigorous opposition from Capt. R. J. du Toit, white military police and United party member from Cape Flats.

Du Toit's opposition was ... ing marriages is "most disgraceful, un-Christian and unnecessary."

The bill briefly provides that from the date the law is put into force, no marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans may be solemnized, and any such marriages solemnized will be declared void. Persons guilty of violating the act are liable to penalties prescribed by law for perjury.

Speaking his views on the matter, Du Toit said, "I am utterly opposed to mixed marriages; but opposed as I am to mixed marriages, I am more opposed to any attempt, particularly in a country like South Africa, to legislate against them."

on trial for murdering one of their friends ... skin.

named Paramente Khotatso. One of the ... "Chief Gabashane said to Number sixteen, Mapeshoane Masupha, confessed ... Six accused: 'Do your work,' and I saw on the stand to his part in the murder ... Number Six accused put on a pair of and told this terrible tale: ... flesh-colored gloves.

"I knew a man called Paramente Kho- ... "Then he took a scalpel knife and tatso. I remember the month and year ... started to cut Paramente all round his his death—December 1946. I participated ... neck and upwards until he had taken all in the killing of this man Paramente. ... the skin from his head and face.

"It was a Tuesday after dark when I ... "I got frightened and went out. was sent for by my brother, Chief Gaba- ... "Then I came back and Paramente shane. Many men were at his house. ... was struggling still.

"We were told to waylay Paramente ... "His nose, ears, tongue, and eyes were Khotatso and bring him to the hut owned ... gone.

by accused Number Nine. We waited ... "Number Ten accused was holding a in ambush. ... billy-can containing the flesh. Then

"We rushed at Paramente and caught ... Number Four accused called three hold of him. Paramente cried out: 'Oh, ... women, Alina Lerotholi, Mamoohlo Se- Lazarous [Number Eight accused], my ... punya, and Amelia Mpiko, and Chief friend, what are you doing to me?' ... Gabashane told them to take the billy- an

"Paramente then started screaming ... can and cook the flesh in it. loudly and we began singing a war song: ... "Chief Gabashane thanked us and 'Where does he go, Saule?' ... said the matter should be kept a Chief's

"We took our captive to the hut of ... Secret. Number Nine accused. There, by ... "We all dispersed and went home to

The Murdering Basutos

SOUTH AFRICA:

For the last few years the British ... have tried vainly to stamp out ... "ritual murders" in the Negro ... ritory of Basutoland in South Africa. ... Some 120 Basutos have been tried ... and 40 hanged for these killings, ... apparently carried out on the orders ... of witch doctors. Yet despite British ... efforts to halt them, the ritual mur- ... ders have recently increased.

The London Daily Mail reported ... last week: "In every village in this ... 'African Switzerland' there is an ... unholy quiet these nights, for none ... dare walk abroad for fear of being ... seized to provide some witch doctor with ... magic medicine."

Last week also sixteen Basutos went

SOUTH AFRICAN FILM

By DONALD SWANSON

(Mr. Swanson is author, director and producer of the first all native cast film made in South Africa. A print is due here soon.)

JOHANNESBURG.

OF South Africa's ten million native population, it is doubtful that more than a third has ever seen a motion picture. But in the towns, and even in the remote bush-country where the occasional mobile cinema-unit visits, the moviegoing habit is growing rapidly.

Not surprisingly, African audiences are showing a marked preference for films about people of their own color. I found that pictures featuring Paul Robeson, Cab Calloway or any other Negro artist drew by far the biggest audiences, and it seemed logical that a film with an all-African native cast would do even better—and perhaps interest overseas audiences too.

Inquiries among the managers of mine compounds and native townships, welfare officials and the Africans themselves proved that this was right. A small group of British film technicians who had been making documentaries with me in Africa agreed to try the experiment, and so the idea to make South Africa's first full-length, all-native musical feature, "Jim Comes to Jo'Burg," was born.

Money for such a venture was not easy to come by, but we managed to raise $12,000. Cameras and sound equipment could be hired, and neither story nor music presented any problem, for Africa is full of stories and the average African has a natural musical talent.

Casting

Casting was our major problem. For weeks we combed native towns, mine compounds, schools, missions and shanty towns. There was talent in plenty, but few of our prospective cast were prepared to abandon steady employment as janitors, clerks and shoeshine boys for the sake of a few days', or at the most a few weeks', film work, much as the idea appealed to them. Joe Chipanda could only get Saturday afternoons and Sundays off from his work as a garage hand, and Dan M'Keze's employer would release him from his duties as cook-boy only on Mondays and Saturdays after lunch. But that was the way we had to work.

Men with long, fuzzy hair one day would turn up the next morning with shaven skulls (for the native barber is nothing if not thorough) and women extras would do their best to drive the continuity girl crazy by appearing in an ever-changing succession of borrowed dresses in an effort to impress us with their Europeanized dress-sense and style.

Dolly, our starlet, was beautiful, except for one thing—a missing front tooth. We took her to the nearest dentist and had a replacement fitted—a portable one on a neat dental plate. It took weeks to groom Dolly for stardom, during which time she proudly and unfailingly wore the tooth. But the first day she was called to perform before the camera there was no tooth. She had given it to her mother for safe keeping. "It will last longer," she said, "if I do not wear it every day."

Handling our Johannesburg cast was difficult enough, but directing raw Swazi warriors on a game hunt for one of the country sequences was even more difficult. They had no qualms about hurling themselves into a herd of stampeding wildebeest and letting fly with spears and assegais, but the camera was treated with a mixture of coyness and suspicion that wrecked scene after scene.

On Location

Photographing the game was a much easier proposition. A fast-moving jeep or two to round them up and with a little patience and some risk it was possible to stampede the animals right past the camera.

There being no studio available (even if we could have afforded one), we had to improvise. A disused mission-hall was transformed into "Lo N'Goma Club" (which is Zulu for "The Music Club"). This was the setting for most of the acts and dances in our film. And how those native singers and dancers performed! The singers, strange though some of their music may be to the white man's ears, have a sense of rhythm and harmony and a richness of expression that is deeply moving. Of the dancers Pavlova said twenty-five years ago, and Alicia Markova has said today, that theirs is the greatest dancing in the world.

In this film there are dancers from Zululand, musicians from Portuguese East Africa, playing on primitive instruments fashioned from hollowed logs and gourds; there are actors from Basutoland and Natal, and scenes of native life not only in the cosmopolitan streets of Johannesburg but in the remotest districts of Swaziland.

To all these territories and to many more our film will go. Where there are no theatres a mobile cinema-unit will project to rural audiences on an outdoor screen, and simple native folk in distant villages as well as city-dwelling Africans will, at last, be able to see what they are already proudly calling "our own film." "Jim Comes to Jo'burg" is a simple story, simply made and it cost but a fraction of the normal feature film, but already it is giving pleasure to a vast new audience in Africa—an audience which, in time, will call for more.

SIX MORE CONVICTED IN VOODOO MURDERS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MASERU, Basutoland, Aug. 26 —In a high court here today one death sentence, five sentences of two years at hard labor and ten acquittals closed what the presiding judge described as the "most astounding case heard in a civilized court in this twentieth century." It was the greatest trial for ritual murder (voodoo) in Basutoland.

Strangeness was added by the fact that the two principals were not in court. Chief Bereng Lerotholi and Chief Gabashane Masupha, who instigated the crime were hanged early this month for another ritual murder.

They were in a direct line of succession to the paramount chieftaincy and were prominent when the British Royal family visited Basutoland two years ago. It turns out that they actually were murderers when King George VI presented medallions to them and shook hands with them.

The only possible appeal is to the Privy Council in London, which in recent instances has both quashed and confirmed sentences. Attention has been drawn in London to the fact that in most cases the convictions had been obtained on evidence of accomplices turned informers and that frequently many months elapsed between arrest and trial.

Since the resurgence on voodooism some six years ago in this British territory, inhabited by 600,000 blacks and where whites are not permitted to settle, forty-five persons have been hanged and scores sent to prison for participation in ritual murders. Five more are awaiting execution and further trials are set down for the next court session.

Be Fair or Perish, Whites Warned

By RENE CLAIRE

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—(ATLAS)—The rise of segregation in Africa prompted General Jan Christiaan Smuts to warn whites that they must throw off their racial superiorities and be fair to the colored races, or they will be driven out of Asia and Africa.

This white-beared South African, now 79, said recently, "It is an historic century during which the black, brown and yellow races of the world will pull themselves out of ignorance and savagery to become their own masters," said Gen. Smuts.

"With India, Burma, China, Indonesia and others are leading the movement," he declares.

"Asia is Africa's neighbor on the cast. We must rise to the vision and magnanimity or we shall be wiped out with the march of events."

But the General is convinced a better world will be the result, and that yellow, black, brown and white peoples can live in peace, harmony and prosperity without anyone dominating the others.

ROBESON TO SING IN EAST

PEIPING, China (ANP) — The Chinese communist radio has invited Paul Robeson to sing for communist China. The aircast also denounced the Peekskill riot.

South Africa Rejects UN Trusteeship Plans

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.— (ANP) A final and flat refusal to accede to the UN general assembly's request that Southwest Africa be placed under the trusteeship system was handed in here last Wednesday by the Union of South Africa, together with a note from the union government saying it would send in no more reports on its administration of the territory "in the interests of efficient administration.

The union's refusal was based on the contention that Southwest Africa "is an integral part of the union's administrative set-up" and made clear that the government had no intention of transferring the area to the trusteeship.

South Africa Towns Curb Entry of Natives

Johannesburg, South Africa, Nov. 5 (U.P.).—Officials in 21 towns, including Johannesburg and Pretoria, today invoked the 1945 native restriction act, which regulates the number of natives who can enter the city limits. Officials said the step was taken to halt the flow of unemployed natives into urban areas.

SOUTH AFRICA BOYCOTTS PLEA FOR HOTTENTOTS

Lake Success, N. Y., Nov. 28 (AP) —South Africa boycotted a United Nations meeting today rather than listen to a representative of the Herero and Hottentot tribes it rules.

The Rev. Michael Scott, an Englishman, outlined the grievances of the native tribes in Southwest Africa against the Union of South Africa before the U.N.'s 59 nation trusteeship committee.

Gerhardt P. Jooste, South African ambassador to the United States, threatened to stay away if Scott appeared. Today he made good his threat. Reporters were unable even to find any South African representatives sitting in the visitor's gallery as observers.

Southwest Africa was taken from Germany at the end of World War I and given to the Union of South Africa under a league of nations mandate.

Rejects U. N. Voice

South Africa has refused to recognize that the United Nations systems of international trusteeships has taken over league of nations mandates.

This spring the union parliament voted to incorporate the mandated territory and to quit sending reports to the U. N. about conditions there.

Scott accused South Africa of disenfranchising the native population and holding them in virtual slavery. He asked the committee:

1. To give the African natives an opportunity to state their own case before the U. N. and that the U. N. take no final decision on the future of the territory until that is done.

2. To return the natives lands to them and place Southwest Africa under an international trusteeship.

China Files Resolution

Nationalist China today filed a 4 point resolution with the U.N. calling on U.N. members not to recognize any Chinese Communist regime and condemning the soviet union for helping the Chinese Reds.

The resolution was a formal follow-up by Dr. T. F. Tsiang, chief Nationalist delegate here, to 59 nation political committee of his 60 page speech yesterday in the the U.N. assembly.

Protectorates Of Africa Petition King George

Pray Him Protect Them From South Africa's Merger Plan

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—Faced with the threat of military invasion by white South African forces, the chiefs and native leaders of the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, have appealed to King George to save them from being annexed by Dr Daniel Malan and incorporated into the Dominion of South Africa like the former mandated territory of South-West Africa which Malan refused to turn over to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

The appeal reached the King through the Rev. Michael Scott, crusading young English champion of the native races of South Africa.

Although threatened with arrest and deportation from South Africa should he return there, Mr Scott, following in the tradition of William Wilberforce, has defied the white South African rulers by addressing meetings throughout this country and advocating the cause of the blacks at the United Nations at Lake Success, New York.

"OUR FATHER"

Addressing King George as "Our Father," the petition, signed by thirty-one Basuto chiefs and elders, begs the King "to protect them against Dr Malan's desire to incorporate their country into the Union of South Africa."

His Majesty, through his Private Secretary, has sent an acknowledgment of the reciept of the petition, which has been referred to Mr Philip Noel-Barker, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, for his advice.

Commenting upon the serious nature of the problem which might cause a crisis in empire unity, a special correspondent in the "Observer" says that if the Labour Government betrayed the Africans by agreeing to let Dr Malan grab the last nominally "independent" native territories in Southern Africa, "Britain's African subjects in the protectorates would resist this decision by force of arms, and hostility between Britain would be provoked among the non-European people throughout Africa."

"If the request were refused, South Africa would almost certainly decide to change her status within the Commonwealth"

Herein lies the dilemma facing Mr Creech Jones and the Foreign Office.

BRITONS AGAINST BOERS

This challenging problem has aroused strong feelings among certain sections of the British people who have no particular love for the Boers, the main supporters of Dr Malan's Fascist government.

Pro-British sentiment in South Africa is represented by the British Party under the leadership of Field Marshal Jan Smuts.

Dr Malan's imperialistic ambitions should be firmly rejected, says the liberal, "Manchester Guardian".

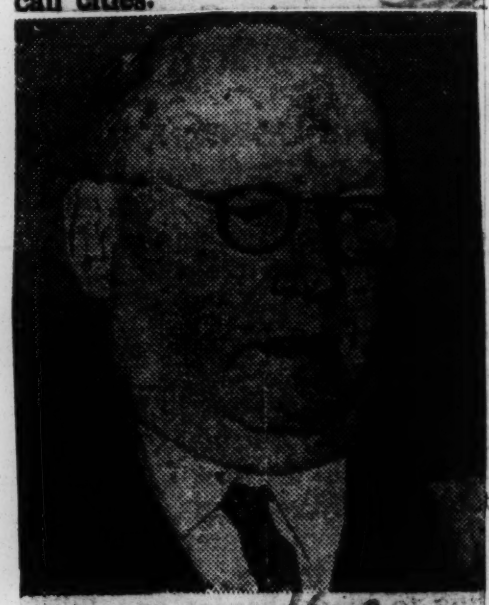
The paper asserts that such a change would be resented by the great majority of the inhabitants, who are almost all of Bantu race.

BANNED FROM CITIES

Since Dr Malan has become Prime Minister in place of General Smuts, he has introduced full-fledged Fascism for the eight million non-Europeans.

His latest act against the Africans is to close all cities and towns from Africans.

All natives, except those already employed by Europeans in urban centres, are barred from entering Johannesburg, Pretoria and nineteen other South African cities.



DR DANIEL MALAN

Boer Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who is leading his Fascist Government to press for the annexation of Bechuanaland and other African protectorates into the Union. The Africans are protesting against this.

"SJAMBOK" ON:

BANTU HISTORY

Mr. D. Mck. Malcolm, ex-chief inspector of African education in Natal has issued an appeal to the Zulus to do a bit of research among their clans and compile historical sketches of the various clans under the following heads: (i) origin of clan (ii) where it to-day lives (iii) its history (iv) its chiefs, "izibongo" (praises) i.e. those of the chiefs and others, (iv) other interesting facts. Prizes are offered for these works. First prize: £25, second: £15, third: £10, and four honourable mentions £5.

These historical sketches may be written in either Zulu or English and must bear the name and address of the writer, and must reach Mr. D. Mck. Malcolm, University of Natal, Warwick Avenue, Durban, before the 10th August, 1950.

A Splendid Idea

I wish to congratulate Mr. Malcolm very sincerely on his splendid idea and I strongly appeal to those to whom the appeal is specially directed to do as they are requested, not because they are attracted by the money prizes, but because it is in the best interests of our race to gather and preserve the facts about the origin, past, chiefs and movements of the different tribes and clans that go to form a nation.

I happen to know one African friend of mine who has left no stone unturned to collect facts about his clan. His collection and that of others should be compiled into an encyclopaedic African history which can be used to supplement the scanty and, in most cases, unsatisfactory material taught in our schools.

Who Was Grandfather?

I always grow highly indignant to find our school children knowing all about King Alfred the Great, John Calvin, and even Guy Fawkes — I am not against but in favour of this knowledge, please,— but nothing about the clan to which they belong. You ask these children to name their grandfather or great grandfather, they will stare at you as if you have asked them to deliver an impromptu lecture on Kant's philosophy.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs must not be allowed to continue one second longer than it should. A person should, of course, know all about people of old times and far away places, but that knowedge should be supplemented with the knowledge of one's own family or clan.

It is a common thing nowadays for children to recite "praises" (izibongo — dithoko — maboko) of the great African chiefs. For this I have plenty of praise. It would be an excellent idea if in addition to these, each child could learn his family or clan "praises" from the old people, and recite them in school or at concerts.

Facts Wanted

Frankly speaking, I have no respect for any African who is ignorant of his family history, and who, therefore, only knows that his name is Jabulani Moanakalakunu and no more.

As already suggested, if facts, however few, could be collected about each clan, these could be put into a book which would be of vital value to all to-day and even more so to posterity.

CENTRAL AFRICA RAPS SOUTH AFRICAN PRIDE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 20—South Africa has received with mixed feelings the news that the territories to the north decided last week upon the creation of a Central African federation, thus making it clear to the world that the center of gravity on the subcontinent has been displaced.

The northward trend had been manifest for some years, but wishful thinkers still professed to believe that any pan-African concept must be based on South Africa. After the historic meeting at Victoria Falls last week, when Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland decided to take the initiative for the creation of an all-British "Capricorn Africa," the influential Johannesburg Star sees a parting of the ways.

Cecil Rhodes had envisioned a vast state "from the Cape of Good Hope to Zambesi," and Field Marshal Jan Smuts had continued this tradition, it said. Now it seems possible that that dream has gone forever.

Nevertheless, South Africa is reluctant to recognize that the formula "from the Cape to Zambesi" has become "from the Cape to Limpopo," the river that forms the boundary between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The point is that while the Zambesi is one of the world's mighty rivers, Limpopo is a mere ditch, forded with relative ease.

South Africans of British stock ascribe the northward move of the center of gravity to the attitude of many of Dutch stock who favored neutrality when the war broke out in 1939. The Nationalist circles may be closer to reality when they suggest that the determining factor may have been the different outlook on relations between the white and colored races, with the corollary that nationalist South Africa is the true defender of "white civilization" and that the proposed Central African federation may be paving the way for a largely Negro state in the heart of the Continent.

Behind The Headlines

The Situation In South Africa Should Occasion No Surprise, All Things Considered

By ALBERT L. HINTON

AT THE risk of incurring the displeasure of some of His Majesty's most loyal subjects and particularly that segment who are supporters of the British Empire's colonial policy, I am going to comment again on this rather delicate subject. The last time I invaded this sacro-sanct territory I recall it drew a prompt reply and defense from Mr. Robert Alexander, assistant professor of economics at Rutgers University, who proceeded to give me my comeuppance and very neatly too.



MR. HINTON

But three significant incidents within the past two weeks have served to underline and aggravate an already aggravated situation, particularly as it pertains to the Union of South Africa. In London last week the Colonial Office made public the findings of a survey of the problems which face Great Britain in "helping colonial peoples raise their standard of living." The conclusion was reached that African natives could reach a higher level of technical efficiency if their principal handicaps—inadequate education, poor housing and malnutrition—were removed. The report was compiled from the findings of a team of investigators which used as guinea pigs 6,000 African workers employed by the Kenya and Uganda airways.

* * * *

MEANWHILE IN NEW YORK, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the largest Protestant agency sponsoring mission work in Africa, urged the United Nations General Assembly to take steps to curb the racial policies of the Nationalist Government in South Africa. The resolution pointed out that Nationalist government laws were designed to eliminate all non-European representation in Parliament, that the election last year of Dr. Daniel Malan as head of the South African government, on a platform of "Apartheid" was a threat to "the meager rights and privileges of the large non-European population, applying to the African, Indian and colored sections of the community in varying degrees but no a common principle of racial and color discrimination."

"Apartheid" was described as an "extreme form of racial discrimination resulting in the complete denial of human and civil rights." "We are strongly of the opinion," the resolution stated, "that the situation developing in South Africa, contributing as it does to the growing feeling of frustration in the Africans and intensifying race tension, is a matter of international concern."

* * * *

THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE of these high-sounding phrases was brought out recently in an address by Dr. Marie Gunther before the World Relations Commission. Dr. Gunther, who has been recently appointed instructor of European history and German at Storer College, asserted that the racial conflict in South Africa is not merely between whites and blacks, but also between the African natives and the colored (people of mixed blood) and the racial disharmony between the Indians, the Boers, the British and the Bantu.

You can hardly blame the ebony-hued South African, Dr. Gunter said, for resenting the fact that some offenses call for legal penalization if committed by him, whereas a white person, guilty of the same offense, goes scot free. And you can hardly hold him responsible for being a trifle disturbed by the sure knowledge that he is, per se, denied employment as a skilled laborer and is thereby economically pushed into a tight corner.

This circumstance was heavily underscored by the opposition voiced recently against the proposal to offer post-war training to African ex-servicemen by the white trade unions so as "to save the white workers and veterans from skilled labor rivalry and competition for employemnt.

"The present South African government is not doing anything to lessen the suppression of the native, in fact it is determined to perpetuate white supremacy within the Dominion and especially outside the native reserves and the protectoratees." These are the sentiments of Dr. Gunther who, to say the least, certainly speaks with the voice of authority. She lived in South Africa for ten years and only arrived in this county last June.

* * * *

OTHER DISTRESSING ASPECTS of the situation: Legally, there is free and compulsory education for both white and colored children, but the dark-skinned South African youngster has to pay for his education right from the beginning of his schooling. All of this, of course, should not occasion too much surprise under the circumstances. Dr. Daniel Malan made no secret of his reactionary racial views following his election as South African Prime Minister last year.

Policy for Africa

Italian Trusteeship Opposed, U. N. Supervision Urged

The writer of the following letter is executive secretary of the Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial on April 9, Mrs. McCormick's column on April 11 and other material you have published seem to me, following travel and discussion in recent weeks in this country, to reflect the feeling many Americans have of wanting some better proposal for the former Italian colonies than that now being made by our Government.

You call this latter "an old-fashioned settlement," thereby remaining gentlemanly and mild, even though critical, about a proposal which retains two of the worst basic features of the world's worst colonial experience: (a) that the victors seize the spoils (with the reverse English twist here that Italy becomes a "victor," although it was in reality the first loser in World War II, besides being the first armed and shooting aggressor, in Ethiopia in 1935, in the Western development of that war); and (b) that every principal reason given for that settlement is rooted in political, economic and military ground outside the colonies themselves, their people and their needs.

The particular "old-fashioned settlement" arrived at last week at Lake Success bears little trace of the spirit of the U. N. Charter, of the venturesome trusteeship proposals. It is straight out of the Eighteen Eighties, with a kind of modern cellophane wrapping, tinted with trusteeship and international responsibility phrases, through which one may see clearly the form and content of the proposal. The powers began the fabrication of this proposal in 1945—a long time ago when measured in water over the dam.

Outmoded Colonial Policy

The Charter's adoption; the trusteeship operations; the draft declaration of human rights; ERP, OEEC, ECA; the Palestine agreement; Europe's twelve-power actions; the North Atlantic Pact; the Fourth Point's challenge for world aid to underdeveloped areas—these and other things have left 1945 very far away indeed. Great risk is involved in all of them. But for the needy and politically powerless peoples of these four African areas we propose essentially only the pattern and thinking of 1880-1945.

In this four-colony matter the General Assembly for the first time has before it something in which its decision will be not merely a recommendation but will be binding on the four powers involved. It is an important test of the General Assembly. Two-thirds of its members can presumably assure the application of any of the present old-fashioned proposals.

If they do it seems likely they will strike a blow at the spirits and hopes of many million "underdeveloped" peoples of the world. What those hoping millions await is not a blow, it is a boost. Their spirits are already low enough.

But the General Assembly can lower them still further if it wishes. These millions—not alone those in the four colonies—cannot physically resist at this time. But their determination to resist, their preparation to resist, can be greatly strengthened. For some expected immediate advantage to Western European solidarity and safety, a solidarity and a growing safety which have advanced over four hard years to their present stage without the need of colonial expansion, we risk our confidence and solidarity with millions of people of color everywhere.

Is the daring thinking and acting

"The question is not what happened in Eastern Europe [Africa] before and during the war. The question is what is happening there now. If there were error in not recognizing sooner the encroachment on human rights in Europe

man rights in Hungary and Bulgaria brought forth from Benjamin V. Cohen, on behalf of the United States, this paragraph reported in your paper today, in which I have twice inserted "Africa" in brackets:

into which Western Europe has now a new united approach in Africa? felt itself forced and led to be for it alone? Are the statements its leaders are newly making about the strategic and economic dependence of a united Europe on Africa not to be matched by

A United Africa

The precedent-making discussions which began on April 13 in the General Assembly on religious and human rights in Africa not to be matched by

[Africa] before the war, let us not repeat that error now."

John Foster Dulles, who had the task of putting the old-line proposals of the United States before the General Assembly, has several times said, publicly and privately, that calculated risks must be taken for peace, as indeed they are always taken in war. For peace in Africa and among all under-advantaged peoples everywhere, calculated risks must be taken.

The four powers submitting to U. N. their disagreements on the former Italian colonies and the General Assembly in its first chance at decisive action should freshly consider such calculated risks in Africa in the cause of justice, understanding and peace. One such calculated risk would be:

(a) A real international approach to the administrative and technical-aid program needed in all four areas, under the aegis of the trusteeship department of U. N., or, if required, under a specialized agency set up for the purpose. This international solution was examined in the 1945 atmosphere and was rejected. But the 1949 atmosphere and realities are measurably different. Other large questions are being examined and decided in the light of 1949. African interests should have similarly enlightened treatment.

The fact that today's proponent of international administration is Russia and the assumption that Russia would be a participant in any international administration—these considerations constitute a steep, high obstacle.

Mrs. McCormick has pointed out that any administration in which Russia participates is practically deadlocked from the start. Yet I join her, your other editorial spokesman and a good many others, I believe, in urging a fresh and realistic approach. It should not be spinelessly agreed that no really progressive move is possible in this first test decision of the General Assembly, affecting several million underprivileged people directly and many more milliions indirectly.

(b) The second suggestion in this calculated risk seems to me calculated somewhat to reduce the risk: that Ralph J. Bunche be drafted to head this international undertaking. His services in the Near East are clear to many who may not know that his earliest overseas interests and actions were in and concerning Africa. He is a man who in his person, experience, vision and ability might contribute signally in this difficult test problem of the world's new and uplifting role in Africa.

EMORY ROSS.

New York, April 13, 1949.

NATIVE LEADERSHIP HELD NEED IN AFRICA

The extension of "civilization" into Africa depends upon "the development of leadership among the African peoples," Albert J. Luthuli, a full-blooded Zulu chief from Umvoti, Natal, South Africa, declared yesterday at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the Westminster Foundation at Columbia University's Faculty House, 400 West 117th Street.

Chief Luthuli, who has just completed a seven-month tour of the United States under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions, praised "the democracy at work" he had seen. Expressing the belief that this country "is moving towards perfecting democracy," he urged that the United States "spread democracy around the world."

Chief Luthuli said 95 per cent of Africa's 160,000,000 peoples could not read or write. Emphasizing the need for education and training, Chief Luthuli said:

"Only a very small percentage of the children are in school. Education is still largely a matter of the Christian missions. Seventy per cent of the children never go beyond the fourth grade. The state must take the responsibility for educating all citizens.

"In the midst of its national awakening, leadership among her peoples must be developed in Africa."

Declaring that it was the duty of the United States to help the peoples of the world, Chief Luthuli warned that communism "is seeking to capture the African and his soul."

Development of Africa

People of That Country, It Is Said, Must Share in Program

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

On June 20 you reported Governor Dewey's Williams College commencement address of the previous day, and published an editorial on it. Much that the reporter and the editorial writer said seemed to me good and sound. But the way both dealt with Africa provides another example, along with others disheartenningly numerous, of how thin is the knowledge and how poor is the understanding of Africa and Africans in this day's United States.

In the first place, between the two, just one reference to the people of Africa was made, in a phrase by Mr. Dewey: "the people of the five still free continents—Western Europe, Africa, the Americas and Australia." He calls the people of Africa free. This is of course false. That is bad enough but it is so patently false that most junior high pupils, and many others, will spot it as such and throw it promptly out.

What is much more serious is that this careless phrase can be seized by many as a sinister phrase to mean, in its context, that a smug, or ignorant, or malevolent West believes it has a God-given right to rule others, perhaps particularly others of color, and still to regard them as "free," while at the same time indignantly classing as "unfree" or slaves those who are ruled by Communists. My thirty-seven years of living and interchange with Africans make me fairly sure that many Africans are no more reconciled to being permanently ruled by Christian Westerners than by Marxist Communists. And Africans are in several ways the most important single element in the whole of Africa.

In the second place, the Dewey and editorial references to Africa are wholly on the materialistic side. Dialectical materialism is a synonym with many Westerners for things we distrust, fear and resist. Can we never see, from others' viewpoint, that capitalistic materialism—experienced longest and at its worst in some colonial and other parts of the world of colored peoples—is a synonym with many of them for things they distrust, fear and resist with all their powers?

In the third place, your combined references to Africa are, every one of them, solely from the viewpoint of the Western Europe and Atlantic Pact nations.

Most of those statements seem to me to have essential truth in them. But not one of them, nor any other statement in either the speech or the editorial, so much as even hints at the necessity of Africa and Africans sharing in the freedom which is repeatedly asserted to be so basic and precious to Atlantic Pact peoples and for which they must work, struggle and fight. This is an extraordinary omission for an American paper and politician of the high stature of THE TIMES and Mr. Dewey. For not one of these statements is to be realized, in my judgment, unless the people of Africa are to participate, and increasingly to guide, share and profit commensurately with the foreign peoples in all these huge developments of African resources. The African people are an indispensable part of all these matters—these people to whom the sole, and false, allusion is that they are "free."

I really have no doubt that you and Mr. Dewey regard the economic, moral, spiritual and political advance of the African people as essential to Africa's development to the freedom of man and the peace of the world. But this is said nowhere in the speech or editorial. The resulting effect will almost certainly be bad. In many quarters it is likely to strengthen the impression already taking root that America either is getting squared away for an outsize imperialist exploitation of underdeveloped countries; or that, if it has high ideals, it is yet so short on knowledge, insight and understanding of Africa and Africans, and on wise leadership, that its ideals can never break through to flower—and that in either of these cases America is a somewhat uncertain, perhaps even a dangerous, partner in a sensitive and fearful but searching and yearning world.

EMORY ROSS,
Executive Secretary of the Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

New York, June 21, 1949.

[We believe that the points raised in Mr. Ross' letter were dealt with in an editorial in an issue of June 16 and in other earlier comment on the Truman Plan.—Editor, THE TIMES.]



GEORGE Padmore

Chicago Defender

Britain Invites U.S. To Explore Colonies

LONDON—As the result of an agreement reached between Mr. Evan Just, head of the United States strategic raw materials division of the Marshall aid program, and representatives of the British Colonial Office, the State Department will lend the British Government geologists and geodetic engineers to expire the mineral resources in African colonies. These plans are part of the European recovery program, whereby Britian has undertaken to supply America with uranium and other strategic raw materials as part payment for American aid to Britain. Because Britain is lagging behind in shipping raw materials from Africa to America, the United States economic experts have stepped-in to speed-up and clear "bottle-necks" in the African development program.

British imperialists who are afraid that once American businessmen discover the real potentialities of Africa, it will be difficult to get them out of the colonies, challenged the Secretary of State to inform Parliament why it was necessary to beg America to help develop Africa.

Speaking for the British financiers, Sir Waldron Smithers asked Mr. Creech Jones to explain why "he is asking 50 U. S. geologists to survey the coast-to-coast African railway; and why he is not inviting British geologists to do the work."

Replying, the Labour Secretary said that "it is hoped to recruit some 25, not 50 United States geologists for attachment for three years to the Colonial Geologist Service. The Service cannot obtain enough qualified British geologist, owing to the break in training during the war. It is also hoped to recruit for attachment for three years to the Directorate of Colonial Surveys 24 to 30 geodetic engineers for work in East and Central Africa, including areas where railway development is planned. The geologists and geodetic engineers will carry out the same duties and enjoy the same facilities as British members of the two Services."

The Colonial Secretary added that: "Before requesting the assistance of the American Government every effort was made to secure qualified British recruits to both these Services by advertisement and by direct contact with universities and professional bodies."

AIR SURVEYS OVER AFRICA

During the discussion in Parliament, the Secretary of State for Colonies revealed that extensive air surveys are being carried on over Africa in order to map the continent. "The air surveys by private companies have been carried out under arrangements made direct by the companies with the Colonial Governments concerned or with private firms in the colonies." The Royal Air Force was also taking part in the work of mapping. Asked by Mr. Keeling what is the total area to be surveyed in the colonies during the next 10 years, and whether he is satisfied that the area covered by the photography can also be mapped in the same time. The Colonial Secretary informed the House of Commons that "in accordance with the original plans, 800,000 square miles will be surveyed."

ROGERS SAYS:

South Africa's Malan And His Gang Are Still Grabbing Natives' Lands

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

I PREDICT that South Africa will be the first to be out of the United Nations. It will either be tossed out or it will slink out of itself like another Judas Iscariot.

The other nations, it is true, have their faults, greater or less, but none of them descend to such barefaced exploitation, torture, murder and land-thieving of an unarmed, but brave people, as South Africa, which is now under Malan domination.



Mr. Rogers

Imagine a Ku Klux Klan far more greedy and ruthless than that of Reconstruction and you'll begin to get an idea of what most South African Negroes are undergoing. It had always been bad. I say this as one who has been reading the Government reports for years, especially after revolts, to find anything resembling what's now going on there one must go back to when the minions of Leopold of Belgium used to chop off the hands of Congo natives when they didn't bring in enough rubber. If this bestial Government is permitted to remain in the UN, the latter is going to lose the respect of an outraged humanity the world over.

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WORST OFF SEEM to be the Herreros of Southwest Africa. The Rev. Michael Scott, white missionary, who works among them, recently told the trusteeship committee of the terrible conditions under which these blacks lived on which the South African delegates walked out claiming that the UN was unduly interfering in their internal affairs.

This is precisely not true. Southwest Africa, former German territory, was given as a mandate to South Africa, one of the tremendous blunders of World War I. As trustee, it is required to report to the UN, but for four years it has defiantly refused to do so. It has virtually annexed the mandated territory, thereby preventing the Africans from attaining independence as certain mandated territory of the League of Nations have done.

Under this defiance of the UN voted Nov. 29 to submit the matter to the international tribunal at the Hague. Among those who abstained from voting were the United States and Britain.

Malan and his gang are grabbing still more of the lands of the natives. Today the latter own only 25 per cent of their homeland and they are virtual slaves on that. The Socialist Government in Britain attempts to do something about it, but always backs down on Malan's threats.

THE RELIABLE "New Statesman and Nation" of London, Oct. 8, gives a picture of present conditions. "The Malan Government," it says, has discovered "a very ingenious and profitable way of reintroducing" the slavery that Britain abolished in 1834. "The idea, brilliant in its simplicity, is to maintain private gaols (jails) which employers can always keep full and from which they can draw convict labor as they wish. On Sept. 2, the Minister of Justice of the Orange Free State, Mr. Swart, opened one of these gaols at Leslie. It was built by the Leslie Farmers' Association Labor Supply Company which has fifty shareholders with shares worth forty pounds each ($112). Its private gaol will hold 300 Negroes; it is the fifth of its kind in the Bethal District, which means, as Mr. Swart pointed out, that more than a thousand farm-laborer convicts will be conveniently available for the employers. He denounced critics of this system as 'malicious, ill-informed, mischievous.'

"In the South African press there are charming photographs of Mr. Swart and the Director of Prisons looking happily through the bars at an uninterrupted vista of perpetual convict labor. The system seems quite perfect and the slavery absolute.

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"THERE CAN NEVER be a shortage of recruits since there are always natives who have not paid their annual poll tax—1 pound ($2.80) for each adult male—or who, having paid, have lost the receipt, or who have entered a railway carriage marked 'European Only,' gone into the railway station by the wrong entrance, or committed some similar crime."

AMONG THESE "CRIMES," I might add, is failing to have the complicated system of passes, which a native is supposed to have and which any white man can ask him for. The South had something like that during slavery, but this is far worse.

The article continues, "Once in prison the man can be treated as seems fit to his employers or to the police, who . . . are firm believers that nothing is too bad for those whose skins are darker than their own." Labor, it says, "had been getting short at the current rate of $1.40 and a bag of meal, a month, plus the privilege of being allowed to eat the meat of any animal that died by accident or disease on the farm."

CAYTON

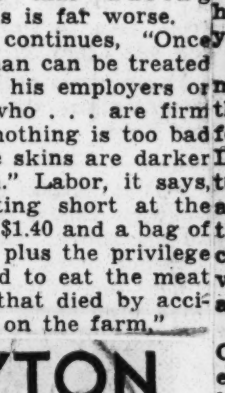
The Fear and Guilt Of White South Africans Is in Direct Relationship To Their Small Numbers

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

EVEN the stolid New York Times views with alarm what is happening in South Africa. When the New York Times begins to view with alarm, friends, push has come to shove.

The South Africans are perhaps the world's most inspired racialists. By comparison they make our gentlemen of the South look almost like gentlemen. And that is quite a feat. There are several reasons for this difference. Where in the United States the Negro is only about 10 or 11 per cent of the population in South Africa about 2,000,000 dominant whites are holding down 8,000,000 subordinate blacks. Further this is taking place in Africa, a continent populated by black people.



Mr. Cayton

The fear, the hate and the guilt of the white South Africans are in direct relationship to their smaller percentage of the population.

IF YOU THINK that our South will go to crazy lengths to keep Negroes in their place the South Africans are even worse. Just recently the South African Government's official policy of apartheid—this can vaguely be defined as "separateness"—reached a new high (or low all according to how you look at it.)

The local Chamber of Commerce of Klerksdorp demanded that there be separate hearses for the two races. Councilman D. J. Piennar explained to the town council that it was unpleasant and unhealthy to contemplate that a hearse bearing a black corpse to the cemetery might the very next day be used to carry a white man's coffin.

Then take the matter of passes. One of the hang-overs from slavery was to require South African black men to have official permits to travel, to work or be absent from work, to walk the streets after 9 P. M., to have their wives live with them in the shanty towns set aside for the natives.

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ABOUT 75,000 BLACKS go to jail each year because they don't have the proper passes to do what they were doing when the "white law" stopped them.

A few weeks ago the whites of South Africa thought they would make the black man's burden a little heavier. They did this by attempting to extend the pass system to include women. Then the smoldering resentment and hate of the blacks rose to a boiling point.

In the mining town of Krugersdorp the natives called a strike. A picket line was thrown around the native quarters and pickets were gathered to club any native who attempted to go to work. White policemen were stoned and police and strikers exchanged gun shots.

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THE NEXT DAY when a truce parley was held the strikers did not sit down in the traditional gesture of humility when the whites addressed them. The issue of the passes was settled, really the whites had not meant to make native women carry passes, but the black population had tasted another although slight victory. Stated the black man's paper, "The old generation of Africans who believed in resolutions, deputations, petitions and peaceful conciliations is fast dying out. . . . There is growing among . . . African youth a spirit of almost uncontrollable anti-whiteism."

Not only is the South African government embarking on this policy of increasedly rigid repression of the native population but she is beginning to show expansionist ambitions by annexing the former German colony and later mandated territory of Southwest Africa in defiance of three United Nations resolutions which proposed to put this area under an international trusteeship.

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THERE IS MORE than a hint that South Africa has the hope of ruling most of Africa or at least setting the race relations pattern for the entire continent.

And what about liberal, Socialist Government England? She has to say that South Africa was a dominion and she, England, had no right to interfere in her affairs. But now comes the statement at the United Nations that Britain herself would refuse to supply information on political conditions in her colonies to the UN. Friends, no help will come from that country.

African Voodoo Probe Closes

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Pretoria, South Africa, Dec. 18.—Gwilym J. Jones, anthropologist of Cambridge University, completed yesterday several months' investigation into voodoo ritual murders in the British protectorate of Basutoland. He declared that in his view police action alone was powerless to end such crimes.

Dr. Jones was commissioned by the Colonial Office to conduct an investigation into the voodoo wave that began in 1938. An outstanding fact is that chiefs and headmen hav figured among the accused in nearly every trial.

Chiefs Ordered Murders

Testimony in most cases tended to show the chiefs ordered the murders so they might "make medicine" of human flesh to consolidate their authority.

Dr. Jones said the murders would continue "so long as the ruling class believes that such flesh is effective in medicines which they use to further their political ambitions." He added that the murders would cease only if the rulers themselves took a determined stand against them

Ho confirmed that 70 ritual murders—he prefers to call them "medicine murders"—had been discovered since 1938; two were reported during his own inquiry.

As some of the chiefs convicted and hanged were well-educated Christians—two such were presented to the royal party when King George VI visited Basutoland in 1947—it would now appear that the remedy may be political rather than judicial.

RECOGNITION FOR TRADE UNIONS FINDS SUPPORT

Submitting evidence on behalf of his association before the Industrial Legislation Commission in the City on November 4, Mr. George McCormick, secretary of the South African Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association said that his association would welcome the development of African trade unions. He warned against exploitation, and suggested that the books should be closely audited.

Earlier, the acting chairman of the Commission, Mr. W. H. Windsor, said that suggestions had been made to the commission that the Industrial Conciliation Act should be altered to include Africans.

It was, he said, suggested that since African trade unions had existed for years, they should be given recognition, but supervised by the Department of Labour or the Department of Native Affairs. The suggestion also stipulated the type of members to be included in trade union organisations.

Mr. McCormick warned against too rapid development of African trade unions which, he said, would be dangerous to European unions. If African unions were allowed to expand too rapidly, his association would reconsider its support for the principle.

Like everybody else who sold their labour, Africans should have the right to strike when that was warranted.

Replying to a question, he said that in his experience anybody who, with support of his colleagues pressed for improved conditions was dubbed an agitator.

The president of the Association Mr. du Preez, said that the unions themselves would know well enough who were agitators. The trade union movement had been developed over centuries, and it would take time for the African to grow out of his primitive stage.

Dr. Xuma Delivers Oration At Funeral Of Riot Victims

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(ANP)—Dr. Alfred B. Xuma, presideet of the African National Congress, made the chief oration last month at funeral services for three Africans who were killed by police during the recent riots at Randfontein location. The services were attended by 500 persons including members of the location advisory board and the ANC.

In his address, Dr. Xuma said that the deceased had not "died in vain but died for the freedom of their people." He accused the government of creating hostility between blacks and whites.

"These men died in these circumstances because the government....believed that might is right. I strongly protest against the order of the ministers of justice as unbecoming for a country which professes to be democratic."

Dr. Xuma, who is perhaps the best prepared physician in South Africa, black or white, was once a resident of Chicago. He came to the United States to study at Tuskegee Institute. Upon graduation, he attended Northwestern University medical school and was sponsored by utilities magnate Samuel Insul and sent to Vienna for post-graduate work and thence to the finest medical schools in Scotland.

HISTORIANS SEARCH FOR AFRICAN HISTORY

CAPETOWN, South Africa-(ANP)-Backed by three governments, historians are attempting to fill in the missing chapter in the history of Central and Southern Africa over the past four centuries.

Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia are supporting this scheme, which is sending scholars to government archives in Europe to bring back, in micro-filmed copies, the unpublished and long-forgotten reports of explorers, missionaries and government officials.

The research is the result of 12 years of planning by V. W. Hiller, chief archivist of the Central African Archives at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Once the micro-filmed reproductions are collected, they will be translated and edited into a new history of this region.

As one result of the study, it is hoped that new information will be obtained to clear up much of the mystery surrounding the races, kingdoms and customs of Central and Southern Africa.

PRETORIA, South Africa.—City life leads many South African Negro workers to magistrates' courts through drunkenness, assault and battery, and other misdemeanors. Since the penal code takes no cognizance of the color bar, the same penalties are meted out to whites and Negroes, regardless of their very different earnings. It follows that prisons are overcrowded with Negroes serving short terms in default of paying fines. Some shrewd Transvaal farmers saw an opportunity in this state of things. At Leslie, in a corn and potato county, they . . . built a jail. The Department of Justice readily agreed to fill it. Now the farmers of Leslie holding shares in the venture have labor aplenty at the cost of 1*s.* 6*d.* [about 25 cents] per man per day. The Minister of Justice in the Nationalist Cabinet, Charles R. Swart, has . . . pictured the convicts "living in the congenial atmosphere of the countryside."—From a special dispatch to the New York *Times*, October 5.

Citizenship In South Africa Is Restricted

CAPETOWN, May 26 (R).—British subjects will have to reside for five instead of two years in South Africa before they can qualify for citizenship under the bill which was introduced in the House of Assembly by the Minister of the Interior.

Smuts Hits Malan On Citizenship Bill

CAPE TOWN, July 12 (R).—General Jan Smuts, leader of South African Opposition, today bitterly attacked Dr Malan's Government's Citizenship Bill and again promised to reverse it immediately he returned to power.

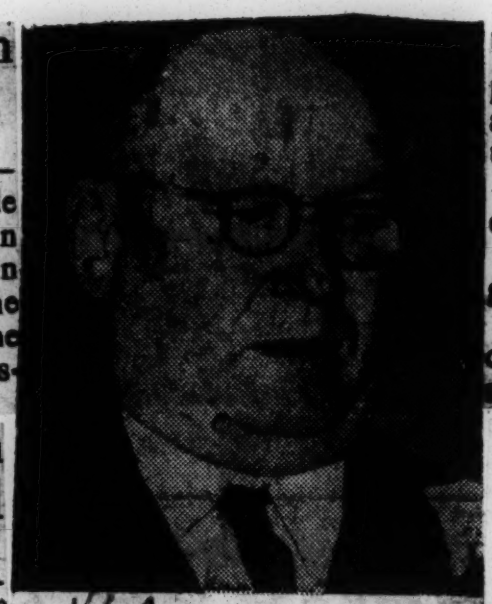
A cheering rally of his United Party heard the General say that the bill had wiped out the favourable impression which Prime Minister Malan had created abroad on his visit for the Commonwealth talks.

Smuts said that British immigrants would now be treated as foreigners though in the past they had always enjoyed a favoured status.

General Smuts added: "We have already seen what harm had been done by colour divisions.

"We have seen how the natives and coloured people are being driven into separate camps of their own which may become Communist camps; and now in addition to all these, we are dividing Europeans too."

He said that the Union's economic situation was already very serious and would become more



DR DANIEL MALAN
Prime Minister of South Africa

The Transvaal Indian Congress has protested to him against the outrages of an organisation committed to a policy of dislodging all Indians from South Africa. The body is made up of White South Africans.

World Losing Faith In South Africa

PEARL (Cape Province) Feb. 13 (R).—General Jan Smuts said here that world confidence in South Africa had been shaken by the change of Government last year and this had led to unfavourable position in the Union's finances.

"South Africa now had to beg for money from country to country and could not get the money she needed for developments," he told a meeting in this prosperous agricultural centre.

Speaking of the Government's racial policy, General Smuts said that the "serpent of black danger" had entered the South African paradise.

The country was suffering from poison and the feeling of unity had disappeared.

"There was no more black danger now than there was ten years ago.

"It was a cry used for political purposes and was a crime against South Africa for which the country would pay."

He was not an embittered and disappointed man.

South Africa had given him glittering chances.

He had not suffered personal disappointment but he was disappointed for South Africa.

South Africa and British Protectorates

Owing to the breadth of this question of the incorporation into the Union of the High Commission Territories it has not been possible to deal with it fully in a single editorial and we propose to continue it this week in order to draw the attention of the Basuto to other aspects of this important matter.

It is interesting to note that the request is made soon after the Union Prime Minister has succeeded in incorporating South West Africa in spite of the protests that were made by the Africans in that country. He is, probably, finding the time opportune for him to make the request because both English and European public have their eyes turned to the black clouds of communism that are looming in the east and are anxious to make as many friends as possible, and for that reason the British Government might be tempted to part with the Protectorates in order to keep up good relations with the Union. But, fortunately for the indigenous population of the High Commission Territories the Native policy of the Union has always been to keep the Africans as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Europeans. The liberal policy of the Cape which had been the hope of the Africans has been superseded by the up-country policy that was anti-Native.

Speaking in the House of Assembly quite recently the Union Prime Minister is reported to have said among other things that they must see whether they could not reserve Africa in its further development for Western European Christian civilization. Nobody who has any sense will mistake the significance of these words, least of all the Africans. They will have no confidence in any Government that has made such a declaration. Many plausible statements have been made from time to time by statesmen and politicians in South Africa and abroad as the grounds for keeping the Africans down such as preserving western civilization as against the backward Africans who if given full citizen rights would in course of time overwhelm the Europeans and jeopardise their existence in this country. We have heard of such words as "Keeping the purity of the white race" and "the danger of giving the Africans franchise." We have heard of fears expressed by Europeans about their future if Africans would be given the same political and economic rights as the Europeans. All this talk boils down to the indisputable fact that Native policy in South Africa is based on "colour discrimination."

The Union Government is a member state of UNO and as such has like other member states accepted the declaration that no people should be discriminated because of their colour or race. The Union Government for the last few years has been attacked in the UNO conferences for its policy of colour discrimination. In their defence those who were responsible for this policy stated that their critics were misinformed by their enemies. But there were those who frankly admitted discrimination and qualified the admission by saying that in a country like South Africa discrimination was unavoidable.

Discussing the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland some one in reply to Sir Godfrey Huggins words that there will be a rule by "benevolent aristocracy," has rightly stated: 'South Africa knows all about rule by benevolent aristocracy and has suffered from it for years. If benevolent aristocracy had meant rule by aristocrats of both races, for there are African aristocrats, it might have produced something different. But benevolent aristocracy has meant not democracy but an aristocracy of race that condemns all Africans in urban and industrial areas to a life of suppression and frustration, with no other outlet for his real capabilities. He lives, for the most part, in shanties and shacks, amid broken homes, and sufferring from malnutrition, poverty and disease—in fact all the inhuman conditions that only a South African colour bar can impose for the economic gain and sheltered and protected aristocracy." These are the conditions existing in South Africa which today is asking for the incorporation of the High Commision Territories the indigenous population which, accord ng to British Colonial policy, are undergoing training for self-government, and that their interests are considered paramount. To them the incorporation of the Protectorates into the Union amounis to being asked to throw the substance of the British Colonial policy which gives them hope for the future and to take the worthless shadow that denies them human rights because of their colour.

South Africa Walks Out of U.N. Group

By WELLES HANGEN

Lake Success, Nov. 28.—South Africa startled the United Nations General Assembly today by abruptly walking out of the 59-member Trusteeship Committee for the remainder of the current session.

G. P. Jooste, South African ambasador to Washington and leader of the union's delegation here, charged the committee with violating the United Nations Charter and challenging the authority of his Government by giving an oral hearing to the Rev. Michael Scott, Anglican cleric who champions native groups in the former mandated territory of South West Africa.

Scott, who assailed South Africa's segregation policy in a statement before the committee Saturday, was allowed to testify "in spite of unverified credentials and in violation of the legal rights of my Government," Jooste declared, adding:

"In the light of what has taken place, my Government has instructed me to withdraw my delegation from all discussions in the Trusteeship committee on this item."

Since the question of South Africa's refusal to place South West Africa under international trusteeship is the last item on the agenda of the Assembly's trusteeship organ, the effect of Jooste's declaration is that the union delegation will boycott the committee until the current Assembly session adjourns.

As soon as he had finished his announcement, Jooste and all other members of the South African delegation, including advisers and alternates, strode quickly out of the committee room.

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South Africa's Native Policy

Injustice Charged in Land Tenure Law, Lack of Representation

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is regrettable that the spokesmen of government policy in South Africa seem unable to meet criticism on its merits but must rather attribute motives of malice to those who call attention to the consequences of these policies.

Moreover, in the letter published in your issue of Dec. 3 there was a conspicuous absence of facts. At a time when the whole future of indigenous peoples is involved in policies governing the ownership and use of land and labor, what can be said of a land policy which over the years has reduced the African population numbering 75 per cent of the whole to ownership of 13 per cent of the land?

Can it be denied that this land policy is in large measure responsible for the over-population and erosion of the reserves and for the accelerating increase of migrant labor to the farms and mines and the growth of the shanty towns around our big cities?

Voice in Parliament

On the other hand, the servile status of native labor in South Africa must in large part be attributed to the fact that this 75 percent of the people are represented by three members of Parliament (who must, of course, be white) in a House of 156 members.

Thus being dispossessed of their land on the one hand, and prevented both by law and custom from entrance into the skilled occupations, they are being ground between the upper and nether millstones of South African native policy.

But the facts, the economic and social consequences of these policies, must now be faced by the Government. They cannot be escaped on the wings of this wind of racial doctrine known as "apartheid."

"The consensus of medical officers of health and the evidence of several surveys is that the infantile mortality rate is not less than 150 per 1,000 anywhere and in some areas is as high as 600 or 700." Thus the National Health Services Commission of 1942 is quoted by a South African writer, Oliver Walker, in his book "Kaffirs Are Lively."

Yet when a charitable organization in America offered to give a thousand pounds of "multi-purpose food," which has been distributed extensively by the Friends Service Commission in Europe, to be used as an experiment in feeding some of our African children we were confronted with the necessity of paying £67 import duty on this. The Government had greatly reduced its grant for the feeding of African children and the Rand Daily Mail wrote in its editorial: "The impression created in America by the Government's action will obviously be that not only are we failing to feed the children properly but that we are not very anxious that anyone else should. This will provide our public relations officers with yet another headache."

Obstacles to Aid

As there had been some months of delay I wrote to the editor of the Rand Daily Mail saying that we did not want to make allegations regarding the Government's motives if it were only a matter of procedure or red tape, and asked him to make inquiries. The editor replied in a letter dated Nov. 8: "My impression is that 'while unwilling to feed the children itself it does not like the idea of anyone else doing so.'" The FAO organization passed a similar stricture, and the matter should be clarified by the information officer so that it may be known where "malice" lies. The food cannot be shipped until assurance is given that the necessary entry permits will be granted.

No people can be judged solely on their Government's policies. Fortunately for South Africa, there are men who help to heal the wounds which wrong policies and false racial theories are inflicting on the land and people of that country.

(Rev.) MICHAEL SCOTT.

West Hempstead, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1949.

Bathing During Water Shortage

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One good way to save water involves no sacrifice at all but on the contrary would be beneficial to everybody. Medical authorities are agreed that daily bathing in winter months, especially with excessive use of soap, often does more harm than good. It dries out the skin by washing away the natural oils, and the protection which abundant perspiration gives in summer is lacking. "Winter itch" is often the result.

The daily bath or shower has become a habit and a fetish. If a few million New Yorkers would skip it on two or three days of the week, and substitute a dry rubdown or an alcohol rub, they would be better off—and so would our water supply.

HERBERT ASKWITH.

Larchmont, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1949.

U.N. TO ASK COURT FOR AFRICA OPINION

Assembly Votes, 40-7, to Seek Advisory Ruling on Former South-West Mandated Area

With South Africa again participating in the debate, the United Nations General Assembly voted overwhelmingly yesterday to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory ruling on whether South Africa could legally defy four Assembly resolutions calling on her to place the former mandated territory of South-West Africa under international trusteeship.

Specifically, the plenary meeting of the Assembly at Flushing Meadow approved, 40 to 7, with 4 abstentions, a much-amended resolution asking the court to determine the international status of South-West Africa and say whether the United Nations, South Africa or some third party had sovereignty over the one-time German colony, put under South Africa as a League of Nations mandate in 1922.

The five Soviet bloc countries as well as South Africa and Liberia, voted against the measure. Cuba, Argentina, Greece and Yugoslavia abstained.

A few minutes earlier, the fifty-nine-member body passed a mild censure of South Africa for refusing to continue sending information to the United Nations on conditions in South-West Africa. Simultaneously, the Assembly called upon the Union to resume furnishing the data and "reiterated" three previous resolutions urging that the territory be placed under United Nations supervision as a trust area.

U. S. Opposes Censure

The vote on censure was 33 to 9, with 10 abstentions. The United States voted against it on the ground that the Assembly should not simultaneously request a legal opinion from the Court and express its own opinion on the political aspects of the case.

The South African delegation returned to the debate on the South-West Africa question yesterday after boycotting the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee in protest against a decision to hear testimony of the Rev. Michael Scott, Angelican clergyman who represents native groups in the territory.

G. P. Jooste, Ambassador to Washington and leader of the South African delegation to the Assembly, began the plenary session with a fifteen-page indictment of "hostile and unwarranted" criticism in the United Nations of his country's segregation policy. The decision to hear Mr. Scott "will stand as the negation of the sovereign rights of member states of this organization and will remain as a precedent which could only have the most detrimental effect in the United Nations," he said.

Mr. Jooste called the proposal to refer the question of South-West Afrira to The Hague tribunal a meaningless gesture by countries intent on deciding the issue on "political" grounds, regardless of the legal opinion of the court.

Many delegations noted, however, that the South African statement, coming after an abrupt walkout in the Trusteeship Committee, was comparatively moderate in tone and did not repeat earlier threats that South Africa might withdraw from the United Nations.

Resolution Modified

India modified the resolution that she sponsored in committee so that the expression of "regret" at South Africa's refusal to continue supplying data on South-West Africa was couched in milder terms.

In a move serving to allay South African resentment, the Assembly adopted, 39 to 6, with seven abstentions, an amendment proposed by the United States and sixteen other countries to the resolution referring the question to the World Court. This amendment had the Assembly ask the Court specifically whether South Africa was bound by the provisions of the United Nations Charter setting up an international trusteeship system.

The Princess Who Could Not Sleep



Princess Alexandrina Albertina Dinizulu, daughter of the late King Solomons of Swaziland and Zululand. She says that she has found it impossible to sleep in her apartment in London, England, because of the noise her upstairs neighbors make. Her case is before a judge now.

The Need For Co-operation

We hear on every side that White civilisation in South Africa is in danger, and that the only way to save it is "to segregate the Natives by driving them into the reserves." This idea is not new; it is as old as the history of our country. But the problem of our inter-racial relationship has not been solved. Instead it has become more and more complicated. The reason for this is not far to seek. All along, since the two races met on the banks of the Great Fish River, their respective leaders have been trying to solve the problem from their respective point of view. At first the leaders of the White race thought that they could solve the problem by "teaching the Kaffir the dignity of labour," and the leaders of the black race maintained that by "driving the white race into the sea" they would solve this insoluble problem. But both these ideas have failed.

The two races are now living side by side, and their economic and political interests are so inextricably interwoven that no white man is talking of "teaching the Kaffir the dignity of labour," and no black man is talking or dreaming of "driving the white man into the sea."

Fundamentally speaking, the truth is that the white man is now afraid to teach the African "the dignity of labour," and the black man is afraid to "drive" the European into the sea, because these ideas have failed to provide the solution to our inter-racial problems. Besides, both races have now discovered the fact that they are interdependent. The Whites need the black man's labour in domestic service, in municipal service, in commerce and industry. The blacks need the white man's assistance and guidance in their advance along the lines of the civilisation of mankind.

Now the problem which faces both of them, and for which, in our opinion, both must provide the solution, is how can they live together in peace and work together for a better and greater South Africa? At the present the bulk of the European population believes that the problem can be solved by the whites or a section of them acting alone. They are unaware, perhaps, that the problem is not African or European; it is the problem of inter-racial relationship. That is to say, the African is no more a problem than the European in this country. This problem, therefore, cannot, in our opinion, be solved by one section of the South African community. Nor can it be solved by measures designed to protect and safeguard sectional interests.

"What is wanted in Africa today", General Smuts once said, "is a wise and far-sighted policy. If we could evolve and pursue a policy which will promote the cause of civilisation in Africa without injustice to the African, without injury to what is typical and specific in the African, we shall render a great service to the cause of humanity."

All sane men on either side of the colour line, will certainly agree that "a wise and far-sighted policy is wanted in Africa," if this continent of great opportunities is to be saved from the evils that have made it difficult, if not impossible, for the nations of Europe and Asia to shake hands with one another like human beings. But the question is, can this policy be devised by "Europeans only"? We certainly are not of this opinion. From our point of view such policy can only be produced by the minds of the leaders of the two races. They, and they alone, can provide the solution for the problem of our inter-racial relationship.

South Africa "holds a multi-racial society. If the race problem can be solved here, it can be solved anywhere. And it must be solved, for mankind as a whole is marching towards a common destiny" This march of the human race is going on in spite of those who do not believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, those who believe in the domination of one nation by another or of one race by another, and those who refuse to recognise what is wrongly called "White civilisation" as the common heritage of mankind.

The South Africans, both white and black, have built up "an important outpost of culture" on this southern end of the African continent, and it is our firm conviction that together, working in harmony, can make Africa the peacehaven of all mankind. For this reason we appeal to white South Africa to take Black South Africa into their confidence and make them realise that they are an integral part of South Africa's national life, and that this country, which has been chosen by Providence to lead Africa out of its darkness, cannot fulfill its mission without their co-operation.

CONCERN OVER SOUTH AFRICA

In its search for solutions of the pressing economic and strategic problems confronting it, the Western World has begun to pay increasing attention to Africa, that vast but still underdeveloped continent of immense resources. But it is evident, as emphasized in President Truman's Point Four program, that the development of Africa cannot be accomplished with the colonial methods of the past, but only with due regard to the rights and welfare of its inhabitants, including those still inarticulate and incapable of self-government.

In these circumstances the Western World must view with increasing concern the policies of the Government of South Africa. That Government has embarked on an increasingly rigid policy of repression of the native and Indian populations. In addition, it is beginning to show expansionist ambitions by annexing the former German colony and later mandated territory of South-West Africa in defiance of three United Nations resolutions which proposed to put this area under an international trusteeship. The status of that territory has now been submitted to the International Court of Justice, but South Africa's boycott of the Trusteeship Committee holds out little hope that it will respect any adverse decision. Finally, in what seems to be an effort to stifle criticism, the Government of South Africa has introduced veiled censorship both of its own press and of outgoing dispatches.

No reasonable person will underestimate the problems confronting any Government which seeks to maintain the integrity of a small outpost of a more advanced European civilization in a sea of still-primitive natives. Nor is our own history in respect to Indians and Negroes such that there can be any satisfaction in casting stones. But the previous regime of Field Marshal Smuts, a hero of the Boer War, has shown how much a liberal and flexible policy can do in abating racial and national differences and preventing open conflicts. It must be hoped that the present Government will take heed of growing criticism and adjust its policies before they freeze into a pattern that might spell tragedy.

Tribe Roars Approval of White Wife

The Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 7-2-49

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, Africa—(ANP)—Seated among the camelthorn trees in a South African village, 6,000 tribesmen arose and cheered Seretse Khama, 27, and voted that he may keep his white wife and rule the tribe. The Courier. Pittsburgh Pa.

Seretse returned to his native village from London where he is studying law at Oxford University to face the decision of his countrymen on whether he would be allowed to assume his duty as tribe chief despite his marriage without the tribe's approval.

He was married last October to Miss Ruth Williams, 24, a typist. In January he was told that he had to give up his tribe or his wife. He promised to return this month to give his decision. He told the tribe:

"I have returned as I promised, and I have already told you I will not part with my wife. As we are speaking now, we can go on for years. You will make it clear—do you want me?"

When asking for the vote he said, "Stand up those of you who will not accept my wife." Sat. 7-2-49

A group of petty chiefs arose.

Then he asked those who were for him and his wife to stand. Then 6,000 tribesmen got up and cheered him for ten minutes.

Among those speaking against him was his uncle, Regent Chief Tshekedi Khama. Seretse is chief designate. A tribal law declares that the chief designate may marry a bride only if she is approved by the members.

Seretse's father, Chief Sekgoma, died in 1925. Seretse has been studying in London for four years.

Incorporation of Basutoland

(The Comet)

Following upon the statement made by Dr Malan some time back about the incorporation of the High Commission Territories, The Basutoland Council during its recent session passed a unanimously resolution expressing its loyalty and desire to continue its attachment to the British throne. The Council further stated that it was not the wish of the Basuto Nation to be incorporated in the Government of the Union of South Africa whose policy in directing Native Affairs was not in any way desirable. The Basuto have always enjoyed peace under His Majesty's Government and it is the wish of the Paramount Chief, Chiefs and the entire Basuto Nation to continue to be under the same protection. Pat. 10-22-49

In this resolution the Basutoland Council was expressing the views held by the Basuto as far back as 1908 when the Union was in course of formation about which a deputation was sent to England to present their protests. Time has not, changed the attitude of the Basuto towards the Union Government and if anything it has rather hardened. Once again the Basuto desire to send a deputation to England to present their petition to His Majesty's Government.

During the discussion on the subject the President of the Council was asked to explain what was meant by consultation and he said he was not able to give any other meaning of the word except its dictionary meaning. Basutoland

If the Basuto have any fear of the incorporation of their country into the Union it is not without good ground. Discussing the same subject in our editorial on the 11th June last we stated. "It is interesting to note that the request is made soon after the Union Prime Minister has succeeded in incorporating South West Africa in spite of the protests that were made by the Africans in that country. He is probably finding time opportune for him to make the request because both English and European public have their eyes turned to the Black clouds of communism that are looming in the east and are anxious to make as many friends as possible, and for that reason the British Government might be tempted to part with the Protectorates in order to keep up good relations with the Union. But fortunately for the indigenous population of the High Commission Territories the Native policy of the Union has always been to keep the Africans as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Europeans. The liberal policy of the Cape which had been the hope of the Africans has been superseded by the up country policy that was anti-Native.

Speaking in the House of Assembly quite recently the Union Prime Minister is reported to have said among other things that they must see whether they could not reserve Africa in its further development for Western European Christian civilization. Nobody can well mistake the significance of these words, least of all the Africans.

SOUTH AFRICAN FIGHTS HEARING ON TERRITORY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 22—South Africa warned today that the future of the United Nations will be gravely endangered if the organization becomes a "forum for agitators and international suspicion and enmity."

G. P. Jooste, Ambassador to Washington and leader of the Union of South Africa's delegation to the General Assembly, told the fifty-nine member Trusteeship Committee that the granting of an oral hearing to individuals purporting to represent the native population of the Territory of Southwest Africa would set a "dangerous" precedent in United Nations procedure.

Specifically, Mr. Jooste urged the committee to reject the application of the Rev. Michael Scott, an Anglican cleric, for an opportunity to testify concerning alleged abused perpetrated against the Heroes and other native groups in the former mandated territory. He charged the clergyman with "malicious misrepresentations" of the South Africa's policy of native segregation.

Stephen M. Alexis, chief Haitian delegate, and C. D. B. King, Liberian Ambassador to Washington, entered strong pleas that Mr. Scott be accorded a hearing. Belgium, Canada and Israel expressed doubt concerning the legal propriety of the move, especially since the question of Southwest Africa's status was likely to be referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE U. N.

The Union of South Africa has the unenviable distinction of being one of the few Governments outside the Soviet bloc unequivocally to flout recommendations of the General Assembly of the U. N. Three times in the past three years, the Union of South Africa has ignored the recommendation of the General Assembly that it submit a trusteeship plan for South-West Africa, the former German colony which the Union had governed as a League of Nations mandate since 1920.

Every other mandate which has not achieved actual independence has been placed under the trusteeship system. But the Union of South Africa has not only consistently refused to cooperate in establishing a trusteeship, but this year has gone so far as to refuse even to submit reports (under Chapter XI of the U. N. Charter) on the administration of the territory. In fact, the Pretoria Government has informed the U. N. that it considers South-West Africa an integral part of the Union. This sort of unilateral action regarding an area for which the international community had declared itself responsible after the First World War is disturbing enough on its own account; it is even more questionable inasmuch as there is a grave doubt whether the 300,000 natives of South-West Africa wish to become a permanent part of a country whose present Government preaches an uncompromising doctrine of white supremacy.

But the fact is that the Union of South Africa attacks the very basis of the U. N. position on the grounds that South-West Africa is no longer a subject of international concern and that the U. N. has no successor rights to the League of Nations in respect to this former mandate. Whatever the validity of the Union's position, it is clear that it will accept no further suggestions regarding the government of the territory from the U. N. Therefore, a resolution has been offered in the Trusteeship Committee, where this whole matter is now being discussed, to ask the World Court to determine the status of South-West Africa and the international obligations of the Union in respect to it. Once the basic legal question is settled, the General Assembly's recommendation may carry greater weight. In any case there is very little else on this question that the U. N. can now do.

This Jim Crow Thing Really Going Too Far

The Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 10-22-49

CAPETOWN, South Africa—The Klerksdorp Transvaal Chamber of Commerce, moved closer to American practices this week when it decided to ask all undertakers in the town to provide separate hearse facilities for whites and non-whites.

One observer pointed out that near the capital of the United States, canine pets of white and Negro-Americans are buried in separate cemeteries. He said, "If they can separate dogs of white and black American masters over there, then we most certainly should apply the principles of apartheid to non-whites over here."

Natives Riot Again in South Africa

Detroit Tribune Sat. Dec. 10-29-49

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—(AP)—Randfontein, 25 miles west of Johannesburg, had its second serious native riot in two weeks. One native was killed, four were wounded and two policemen were injured.

Police said they fired on the 600 rioting natives after charging the mob three times with clubs without dispersing them.

Even U. S. Army Interested

Africa Has Become Explosive Volcano In Troubled World

(Special to The Courier)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — "Africa, second largest of the continents, seems destined to play an even greater part in the world's economic and political affairs." So stated Armed Forces Talk, number 260, summarizing the views of the U. S. Army on this great land which is sorely beset with internal frictions and native clamors for freedom.

But conditions from one end of this continent to the other, eloquently tell of the unrest which indicates that Africa is sitting atop a volcano which may erupt at any moment.

UNJUST PAY DISPARITY

A memorandum presented to the twenty-seventh Congress of the French General Confederation of Workers by African delegates recently, charged that native African workers are receiving from one-fifth to less than one-eighth of the pay given to whites in the same grade of employment.

It was disclosed by a government commission investigating the Uganda cotton industry, that some 900,000 pounds ($2,400,000) in illicit profits were made by cotton buyers—mainly Indians—through widespread cheating of African cotton growers. "The root of the evil of these malpractices lies in the illiteracy of the thousands of growers," said the commission.

EDUCATION SABOTAGED

Extreme pessimism shrouded this situation as far as remedying it was concerned. This was seen in the fact that African initiative in education is usually discouraged or openly sabotaged by white overlords, according to natives. They cited the case of Peter Mbiyu Koinange, son of the Senior Chief of the Kikuyu.

Mr. Koinange, who attended Columbia University in the United States, had a year at Cambridge University in England and attended the London School of Economics. But, when he returned to his native heath in Kenya, he was offered a teaching post at just half the salary of a white teacher. He refused the post, saying: "My tuition charges were not cut in half because of my colour."

WAGES $1 A MONTH

The picture on the labor front is no better. The United Nations Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission to East Africa reported that in Tanganyika, wages as low as $1 a month were being given black workers in unskilled farm labor.

The muzzling of free expression in Indian and African edited newspapers has not helped conditions either. Such cases were reported as common phenomena in Kenya. In Liberia, President Tubman, it was reported, had requested the Liberian Legislature to grant him power to deport C. Frederick Taylor, a naturalized Iberian citizen who owns and publishes "The African Nationalist" in Monrovia.

Mr. Taylor and President Tubman recently figured in court actions in connection with highly critical articles about the Liberian President which had appeared in Mr. Taylor's paper.

EXPLOSIVE TENSION

Riots in Durban between Zulus and Indians have further agitated the flames of unrest and native resentment over continued domination by proportionately insignificant numbers of white Europeans also carries an explosive tension. Truly, Africa—the Dark Continent—is just that, as far as its teeming millions of natives are concerned.

Warning Now

The Hitlerite, anti-Negro, anti-Jewish government of the Union of South Africa, under the leadership of the notorious racist Dr. Daniel F. Malan, is apparently determined to create a pure Nazi state. The latest news dispatches from South Africa indicate that the natives are being stripped of every vestige of citizenship, although they never enjoyed any great degree of democracy as we in America know it.

The race rioting which flared forth in various communities of South Africa recently has been attributed primarily to the race-baiting campaign which is being stirred up by Dr. Malan's crowd. The clashes between natives and Indians in South Africa may be only a prelude to what will follow if the government goes forward with its policy of outright subjugation and oppression of the natives. The white supremacists of South Africa apparently want to start a race war as an excuse to annihilate the poorly armed native population.

News reports reveal also that Dr. Malan is becoming increasingly anti-British and his government is giving power to the Nazi elements in the Union of South Africa and extending a hand of welcome to German Nazis who have fled Europe. A virulent propaganda campaign has been waged against the United Nations ever since that body refused to concur in the racist program of the South African government.

Now we are being told that the Malan gansters are looking toward Uncle Sam for a fat loan to enable the new Nazi state to weather some uncertain economic conditions in South Africa. If there is anybody in Washington crazy enough to consider giving the Union of South Africa a loan, we want to know it now.

The fifteen million Negroes of the United States will fight to the last ditch to prevent American dollars from going to build another Nazi state. We would sooner go to war against the Union of South Africa, rather than give them a nickel with a hole in it. We have already made jackasses out of ourselves by kissing the boots of dictators and building up gangsters.

The rise of a new nation today which is built squarely on the Nazi theory of race is a menace to world peace. For the United States to even consider a loan to the present government of the Union of South Africa would play directly into the hands of Joe Stalin and his gangsters who are busy trying to discredit us in the eyes of the world.

If the people of the Union of South Africa want economic assistance, they must throw Dr. Malan and his crowd out of the government. The world is not big enough for any more enemies of democracy and we are not going to be stupid enough to build up another Nazi state today.

SOUTH AFRICA BARS U. N. TRUSTEE PLAN

Rejects Aim on Territory and Decides to Send No More Data to Lake Success

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 13—The Union of South Africa finally and flatly turned down today the United Nations General Assembly's request that South-West Africa be incorporated into the trusteeship system.

In a cablegram from Pretoria, the Union Government informed the United Nations again that it considered South-West Africa an integral part of the Union's administrative set-up and made it clear again that there was no intention to transform the area into a trust territory.

The Union made its position sharper by announcing that it would no longer send information on South-West Africa. Until now, the Union has sent along information on a "voluntary" basis. The decision to cancel dispatching of voluntary reports was made, the cable message said, in the interests of "efficient administration."

South-West Africa has been an issue of controversy between the Union and the United Nations for three years. Several times the Assembly an dthe Trusteeship Council have put on the record their opposition to the Union's annexation of South-West Africa, which Pretoria originally held under mandate from the League of Nations.

Dr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary General in charge of trusteeship affairs, said the Union of South Africa's three-page memorandum would be circulated among the trusteeship Council delegates. He said no action could be expected for a few days.

The Council itself meanwhile devoted another day to discussion of the United States administration of the former Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific. Representatives of the Philippines, China, France, Mexico and Australia had pleasant words to say about the success of the United States rule in the last two years. Pierre Ryckmans of Belgium said the only fault might be that the United States had established a level of living so high that the natives might not be able to maintain it when the trusteeship ended.

Francis B. Sayre, United States delegate, gave a detailed answer to Soviet criticisms that the United States was practising racial discrimination in the islands, was not interested in promoting self-government and was bent on profit.

The United States delegate denied all the charges. He said the United States was not making a penny profit, had provided free education, and had established a system of municipal governments that was the only kind that could work in the far-flung islands.

The Soviet delegate, Aleksander A. Soldatov, had accused the United States of practising racial discrimination by paying low wages to native teachers. Mr. Sayre answered that the only way to spread education was to train local teachers and that to pay them as much as teachers get in the United States would ruin the island's economy.

7 South Africans Are Executed In Voodoo Slaying

Johannesburg, South Africa, Aug. 4 (AP)—Seven members of the Basuto tribe, convicted of participation in a ritual (voodoo) murder, were executed yesterday in the heavily guarded Maseru jail in Basutoland.

Among those executed were the second and fourth chiefs of the tribe in order of seniority.

The murder for which the seven were convicted grew out of the desire of one of the chiefs to strengthen his influence. He sought the advice of a witch doctor who demanded living flesh to make a special medicine.

A man was found who agreed to sell his brother for £100 ($400). The victim was seized, lips and other portions of the body were cut off, and then he was strangled to death.

WILLARD Townsend



If Hitler Is Dead, His Successor Has Been Found

WE HAVE a scoop. For the past five years, the world has been waiting for the real truth about Hitler. Some believe that he actually committed suicide in his concrete barracks, and others believe that he made a melodramatic escape to Spain or Argentina.

Today, we have discovered the hyena's lair and he is alive and kicking. The story of his escape after the fall of Berlin is worth his weight in gold as a Hollywood Thriller; and the special remote control plane that landed him safely, but still unsound, on the South African veldt will go down in history with the Kitty Hawk as a contraption that exerted great political influence in the lives of men.

Mr. Mustachio lives today in the person of Rev. Daniel Francois Malan, South Africa's prime minister and Africa's new "man of destiny." The 74-year-old preacher, who, in 1942, urged South Africa's withdrawal from the war, charged UN as a menace to "liberty," instituted "apartheid" (the policy of national segregation between natives and whites), sought limitation of Indians' right of land tenure, and disfranchisement of thousands of white opponents, is the little boy who was there in Fascism's hour of need.

While the good fascist reverend has not yet written his "Mein Kampf," we know the general outlines for his political and racial program. His "Republican Constitution" which was published in 1942, proposes to make the "President directly and only responsible to God." With God and Dr. Pirow, his most ardent Nazi advisor, Dr. Malan is ushering in the new White Supremacy Society in Black Africa. His program rules out parliamentary responsibility and divides the inhabitants of South Africa into two classes—Burghers and subjects. The Burghers are the white people and the Negroes and Indians—you have guessed it—remain subjects.

The new Nazi plan of Malan for South Africa is to reshape it as a four-class state. The Base of the pyramid will be formed by millions of completely disfranchised and compulsorily illiterate Negroes; the next layer will be occupied by the Indians, the next by disfranchised whites, and at the top will stand a compact Herrenvolk of reliable Nazi-minded Burghers.

South African fascism is drawing upon and using Prostestant Christianity as its holy shield. Like the Dixiecrats, the South African White Supremists repudiate liberty, equality and social justice with the same sort of theological-political double-talk and are equally determined to make their part of the world a paradise of white Protestantism.

An interesting aspect to this nazification of South Africa is the position of the recent British immigrants to the country. Most of them were in a rush to get out of England to escape the burden of socialist controls, taxation and "fair shares for all" and to live at ease, ministered to by cheap exploited black labor. Having transferred their property to South Africa, they tolerated the series of repressions against the Africans and Indians. The price they paid for their connivance with gross racial discrimination was greater than they bargained for, and the chickens are coming "home to roost." The recent effort made at disfranchisement of this white group has now awakened thousands of white settlers to the Nazi dangers. Previously, they were chiefly concerned to ensure that they shared with the Dutch the privileges of White Supremacy. Now they are tasting the bitter fruits of discrimination and learning that you can't have your cake and eat it too.

Racialism and totalitarianism are indivisible. You cannot maintain the one without the other, and together they bring man[illegible] closer to the precipice of utter destruction. This is true for Germany, South Africa or Mississippi.

SOUTH AFRICA ENDS TRUST DATA TO U. N.

Council Reports to Assembly Statistics on South-West Africa Stopped in July

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 23—The United Nations Trusteeship Council reported to the General Assembly today that it had been unable to examine reports on South Africa's administration of South-West Africa because South Africa had stopped sending any information.

The request was made by the General Assembly last November after the South African Government has refused to comply with an earlier resolution requesting it to place South-West Africa under the United Nations trusteeship system. However, South Africa transmitted reports to the Trusteeship Council on its administration until last July, when it told the Trusteeship Council that it had decided to discontinue them.

South Africa originally obtained administration of South-West Africa under a League of Nations mandate. All other mandated territories either have become independent or have been placed under the United Nations' trusteeship system, with the former mandatory powers continuing, in most cases, to carry on the administration.

Report Made on African Schooling

The Trusteeship Council also reported to the Assembly that it had asked the Economic and Social Council to consider the needs of higher education in the African colonies administered by Britain, France and Belgium under the trusteeship system. The Assembly had asked the Council to consider the possibility of establishing a university in Africa by 1952, but the Council reported that this was not feasible. However, it submitted a number of recommendations aimed at increasing the possibilities for higher education in the trust territories.

The Council also reported that, in accordance with a request from the Assembly, it would keep under constant review the question of administrative unions between trust territories and adjacent outright colonies. Such unions make possible economies in administration and are widely favored by the administering powers, but non-colonial countries have objected on the ground that it will slow up the grant of home-rule or independence to the trust territories.

istration of most of the territories placed under the trusteeship system: the British and French Cameroons, British and French Togoland, Western Samoa, administered by New Zealand, and Nauru and Eastern New Guinea, administered by Australia.

In virtually all cases the Council urged greater participation of the natives in the Government and economic life of the territories, together with improvement of working conditions and health and education facilities.

Regarding Nauru, the Council said that, "given the small size of the territory, the wealth of its natural resources and the small number of its inhabitants, the administering authority [Australia] should be able to develop at much greater speed than circumstances may make possible in certain other territories the educational facilities, the training of the people towards self-government, and adequate health and welfare services, and that it possesses all possible material, human and otherwise, with which to bring about the model establishment of institutions based on the charter and the trusteeship agreement."

RACIAL POLICY INTENSIFIED

South African Nationalists Depend on It for Power

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 27—That racial segregation continues to be the main plank of the Nationalist platform was made clear tonight when Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan opened at Paarl the party's annual congress for the Cape Province. He was supported by no fewer than eight Cabinet Ministers.

The belief that intensification of the segregation policy would maintain the Government in office was reflected in the motions presented to the congress.

They include demands for separate entrances for whites and non-whites, not only in railroad stations and post offices, but in private businesses; for denying unemployment insurance to non-whites; for measures against the non-whie "who remain idle on trust farms while there is labor scarcity."

Speaking at a preliminary meeting, Interior Minister Theophilus E. Donges said: "Our policies are finding increasingly more favor abroad. Even our segregation measures are regarded as fundamentally right by countries having possessions in Africa."

SOUTH AFRICA FACES NEGRO TROOP ISSUE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 14—From unofficial indications the trip to Britain, Canada and the United States by Defense Minister Francois C. Erasmus is proving so profitable that he is likely to spend at least all of next week in Washington. He is engaged in a search for equipment to strengthen South Africa's war potential.

During the Minister's absence progress has been made with plans to bring the defense forces to full establishment. But at the same time there have been developments in opposition to the present South African conception of the defense of this continent by white armies only.

Soon after it came to power last year the Nationalist Government here demilitarized the Negro and half-caste auxiliaries. In addition, Mr. Erasmus announced recently from London that he had obtained an assurance from the Labor Government that the non-whites in Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, three British enclaves in South African territory, would not be armed in time of peace.

Thus south of Tropic of Capricorn defense would remain the prerogative of the whites.

But in British territories north of the tropic, Negro troops of the King's African Rifles from Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will come south next month for two weeks of joint training with the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force. The Rhodesian Territorials are white.

Arming a non-white is absolutely contrary to South African Nationalist doctrine, an obstacle has arisen in the broad plan of defense of the African Continent below the Equator.

Tanganyika, Africa

GERMAN MISSIONS LOSE AFRICAN LAND

Tanganyika Is Expropriating 32,000 Acres Once Owned by Germans as U. N. Trustee

More than 32,000 acres of land once owned by German Lutheran missions are in process of being expropriated by the Territorial Government of Tanganyika, Africa, as trustee for the United Nations, the National Lutheran Council announced here yesterday.

Under a proposed new law known as the German Mission Property (Disposal) Ordinance, the National Lutheran Council in the United States is to be the successor to three German Lutheran Missions that owned the land. The law is yet to be enacted.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Schiotz, executive secretary of the Commission on Younger Churches and Orphaned Missions of the National Lutheran Council, who returned recently after spending fourteen weeks in Africa, said yesterday the land to be taken over by the Tanganyika Territorial Government was not "absolutely essential" to mission work. While in Africa he consulted with Government and mission officials on division of the land.

"The Government has made a thorough study of land needs in the entire territory," he said. "It is popularly known as the Wilson Land Commission Report and recommends that the Government expropriate thousands of acres. Present holders of such properties will be reimbursed."

Natives' Attitude Changes

Dr. Schiotz noted a marked change in the attitudes of African natives because of the Government's new interest in their needs for land.

Property to be taken over by the Government consists of 29,659 acres, mostly mountainous terrain, in the districts of Mbega, Iringa, Njombe, and Rungwe in the Southern Highlands Province; 3,369 acres in the districts of Pare, Tanga, Lushoto and Korogwe in Tanga Province; 1,719 acres in the districts of Morogora and Dar es Salaam in the Eastern Province and 412 acres in the districts of Moshi and Arusha, in the Northern Province.

The National Lutheran Council will hold more than 5,000 acres for mission purposes, use of churches, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, homes for missionaries and a church press after ratification of the new law. All were vested in the German groups until confiscated by the Custodian of Enemy Property in 1939 at the start of World War II. Approval of the legal process by the Legislative Council of Tanganyika and ratification of it by the British Colonial Office is necessary.

Christians to Stay

Many African Christians live on the land being expropriated, and they will be permitted to remain and their interests will be safeguarded under a special clause in the new law.

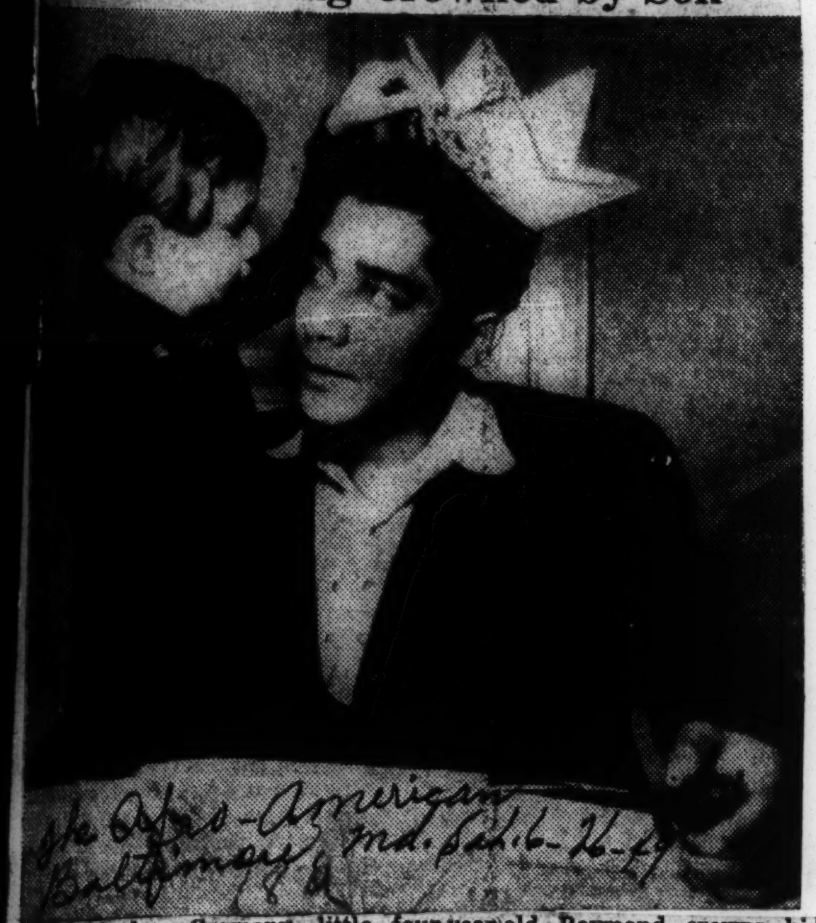
Dr. Schiotz reported that no one may own property in Tanganyika. All property is held on long-term leases from the Government. But, since the German mission properties were acquired under outright title when the law was different, the Government is giving the same kind of deed originally given to the German mission societies.

German missionary societies started their work in Tanganyika some sixty years ago. Before the last war, the Berlin, Bethel and Leipzig missions had 175 missionaries in the field. All were interned during the war. All but a few in South Africa have returned to Germany, and it is considered unlikely that German societies will be allowed to resume their activities in Africa for many years.

The total population of several Lutheran mission posts in the area is 175,000, compared to a little more than 100,000 in 1941. Swedish Lutherans are among the active missionaries in the territory.

Togoland

African King Crowned by Son



In Weisbaden, Germany, little four-year-old Raymond crowns his father, 28-year-old Arthur Sewonu, of the royal African line. The new King inherits his Lome, Togoland, throne from his father. He has spent his entire life in Weisbaden, and is the father of two children. Although Raymond pictured here has white skin like his mother, his six-months-old son has brown skin like his father.

African Editors Jailed, Fined

Criticizing British Brings Reprisals

ACCRA, Gold Coast, British West Africa (ANP) — As the number of militant nation editors tossed into jail on various charges mounted to five, the Gold Coast Press Association last week took steps to halt the rampant intimidation and persecution.

Editor R. K. Afriyea of the Morning Telegraph was recently arraigned before three high court judges for contempt of court in publishing an alleged threatening telegram to the governor.

The telegram reportedly asked the official to withdraw libel action against Kwame Nkrumah, otherwise disturbances would follow.

Sedition Charge Follows

Afriyea was sent to prison for four months when he failed to pay a fine of 300 pounds ($840). Later he was charged with sedition. His trial is slated for this week.

Another edition, G. K. Gbedemah, was sent to prison for six months without option of fine for publishing alleged false news in the Accra Evening News that the British government had brought warships, marines and white troops with the aim of suppressing African nationalism.

Freedom of Press Out

Reliable sources report that J. W. Tsibow, manager of the Ashanti Pioneer and head of the Gold Coast Press association, has called a conference of all editors to consider the present situation.

It is expected that the association, composed of eight daily and eight weekly newspapers, will issue a statement in the near future.

Large fines were imposed upon the editor of the African Morning Post and the acting editor of the Spectator Daily for articles that claimed that courts in the colony are under the thumb of the executive government.

Sedition charges placed against G. K. Amegbe of the Gold Coast Express, will be heard in court sometime this week.

Abdallah Jailed Two Years, Osita Two And Half, Oged & Anyiam One Each

West African Pilot
Wed. 2-23-49 Lagos, Nigeria

Agwuna Warns Presiding Judge About The Wrath Of Youths Coming Some Day

Before Justice J. R. Gregg took Assizes yesterday by sentencing to various terms of imprisonment Abdallah, Fred Anyiam and Oged Macaulay in the Agwuna warned him to desist from sentencing him as otherwise he Nigerian youth which will come to be."

Agwuna got two-and-a-half years.

Mallam Habib Raji Abdallah, President-General of the Zikist Movement, got two years while Fred Anyiam and Oged Macaulay, Publicity Secretary to the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, each got one year's imprisonment.

All four to serve sentences with hard labour.

A REVIEW

Accused persons were charged with uttering seditious words at the Glover Memorial Hall on November 7 by asking that the Governor be forcibly removed from office, the Government of Nigeria be altered by force, the laws of Nigeria be disregarded and that no allegiance should be given to the Government save to the N.C.N.C.

They were also charged with preaching that the United Kingdom and Nigerian Governments were the common enemy of the people of Nigeria.

Giving a retrospective of the whole case, Justice Gregg mentioned that while the first accused, Agwuna, refused to recognise the court, the others pleaded not guilty.

At the mass meeting of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons held on November 7, which was well attended, it was not denied that all accused made speeches.

CASE OF AGWUNA

His Honour said that though most Crown witnesses disagreed summarily as to the time the meeting started such discrepancies did not destroy evidence in the main.

Agwuna, the judge said, had told the audience that the struggle against the common enemy had started, though he did not say who this common enemy was.

Accused further said that "laws and ordinances have been made to debar us but we shall destroy them."

Three of the accused persons said they did not hear what Agwuna had said while the fourth said he spoke on co-operation.

However, on the evidence before the judge, Agwuna was guilty of uttering seditious words.

MALLAM ABDALLAH

Mallam Abdallah was said to have told the audience that he hated the British Crown, declared himself free and announced that he owed no allegiance to the British Government; all these the accused himself confirmed.

Accused also tendered a copy of his speech to the court and was very frank, Justice Gregg said, when during cross-examination he told the court that he knew his speech would bring Government into disaffection and contempt and that he intended it to have that effect.

In fact, His Honour continued, accused had told him he went to the Glover Hall for "the purpose of telling the people of the iniquities of the British Government in Nigeria."

Accused had further admitted reading and sanctioning the Tom Jones Hall lecture, "A Call For Revolution"; further, his name appeared on the programme of the said lecture.

CONSPIRACY

The judge went on to say that after reading "A Call For Revolution" he found same to be extremely seditious and concluded by saying he was satisfied that Mallam Abdallah had committed sedition within the meaning of the law on the strength of evidence at his disposal.

On the whole, Agwuna and Abdallah held a common purpose to commit an unlawful act in conjunction as was shown by their re-affirming the Tom Jones Hall seditious lecture; there was no such evidence of conspiracy against other accused persons.

Coming to the third accused, Fred Anyiam, the judge said that although it was established in Rex versus Burns that it was not sedition to stand by and do nothing while seditious words were being uttered accused did more than standing by.

Anyiam did not dissociate himself from what the other two said because he told the judge it was not his duty; here the judge disagreed with him.

"... FORWARD AND DIE"

There was evidence which was confirmed by the accused of dying for Nigeria, urging people not to fear the prison yard.

Finally Anyiam had said "If we go forward we die; if we go backward we die; why not go forward and die?"

Accused referred to claiming of rights and talked of a woman dying for one manilla.

In the case against Macaulay he had urged that the Governor be dragged down from his horse and made it plain that the meeting was a result of the Tom Jones Hall lecture and the arrest that followed.

Speeches of the last two accused persons were, the judge said, different from the others; yet they had all committed sedition within the meaning of the law.

ANYTHING TO SAY?

Having found all accused persons guilty the judge said "I now come to the question of sentence."

Asked to say why he should not be punished, Agwuna said "it will be improper for Your Honour to pass sentence on me" and proceeded to give his reasons.

Justice Baker in a previous sedition case, Agwuna said, told him that he (Baker) was not a representative of the Nigerian Government but an agent of the English Crown.

Accused was aware that the Nigerian Government, however, was responsible for His Honour's salary.

Accused said he was charged with having committed sedition against the United Kingdom Government which had no authority over him on the one hand and at the same time charged with sedition against the Nigerian Government.

THE WORD "CROWN"

In the Legislative Council, accused said it was made clear that the word "Crown" meant the Government of Nigeria.

And also when the N.C.N.C.-All Nigeria to London delegation met the Secretary of State for the Colonies the latter defined "Crown" in the minerals ordinance as meaning the Government of Nigeria.

Accused did not recognise the court of the Government of Nigeria under the circumstances.

He told the judge he was at a loss to say whether he represented the Nigerian or the British Government.

Lord Milverton, Agwuna went on, confessed that while in the colonies, he used to influence the judiciary to punish nationalists.

The way the Tom Jones Hall lecture was introduced had assured accused that fair trial would be a farce.

WRATH OF YOUTH

"To say that I have been tried and found guilty is ridiculous; I have made no plea.

"I suggest that you defer sentence because," Agwuna went on, if the judge did not, he "will not escape that wrath of Nigerian youth which will come to be."

Folding up, Agwuna said he was not prophesying but what he said was certain.

Mallam Abdallah had not much to say except asking the judge to convict him if His Honour was satisfied that fighting for freedom constituted an offence.

If on the other hand it was not, and by reason of "pressure from above" the judge found it necessary to convict accused, Abdallah resigned everything to His Honour's conscience.

BITTEREST OF MEN

Mallam Abdallah was certain that his cause was right; if he

was convicted, he told the judge, it would be for an act which Britain and Ireland had both committed.

"I thank you for finding me guilty," he ended.

Fiel Anyiam told the judge that Jesus Christ was persecuted for fighting for mankind and the same persecution had continued since.

"When we were fighting behind you, you kept on telling us: 'Fight for world freedom.'

"I am not convinced that I am guilty of sedition, but if I am convicted and sentenced you will make me the bitterest of men."

THE SENTENCES

Mr T. O. S. Benson on behalf of Anyiam and Oged said that their crime was a thing done elsewhere in the world.

Accused persons had the right to fight for freedom but they had done the right thing in the wrong way — unconstitutional approach.

Although His Honour was not bound by the precedent set by Justice Baker, counsel implored him to give accused persons the option of a fine.

The judge, counsel went on, had great discretionary powers, unlike the bishop who would say "Go to hell and nobody will go anywhere."

The judge could convict and also set free by a stroke of the pen.

Justice Gregg: "I take a very grave view of this case" and with these words sentence was passed as above.

Early in the morning, thirty constables were lined up at Tinubu police station armed with steel helmets and batons.

DEAFENING APPLAUSE

They stood at attention and gulped down instructions.

By 8 a.m. the whole of Tinubu Square had been covered by policemen scattered here and there.

The large crowd of over 500 that had come to listen to the judgment would not be allowed in.

When court was over the number of policen en increased as the surging crowd pushed here and there.

Police officers moved to and fro bellowing out orders while a police wireless car warned people to disperse.

There was a deafening applause as the prisoners boarded the Black Maria.—(ANA)

South Africa Free From UN Authority

CAPETOWN, Feb. 22 (R).—The Economic Affairs Minister, Mr E. H. Leuw, speaking in the House of Assembly on a Bill to give South-West Africa representation in the Union Parliament, said that South Africa's position with regard to the territory was stronger than ever.

The United Nations Charter imposed no obligation on the Union to put South-West Africa under a mandate or to recognise the United Nations authority, he said.

The idea that South Africa was legally obliged to submit to the Trusteeship Agreement was disappearing or dead.

It would still remain the Union's duty to administer the territory in the spirit of the original mandate.

ZIK EXPOSES TWENTY LIES IN "NEWS REVIEW" REPORT

By Courtesy Of The N.C.N.C. Mission In U.K

West African Pilot Accra 12-1-49

LONDON.—Maintaining that the Editor of the News Review is incompetent because he published twenty lies about him and the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, Member of the Legislative Council, exposed the cowardly falsehoods which were invented in the office of that newspaper in order to mislead and misinform the British public about the N.C.N.C. Lagos, Nigeria

Dr Azikiwe called the author of the News Review story "a literary moron" because the whole article was a "farrago of nonsense."

EXPLAINING the twenty lies which this British periodical had published Dr Azikiwe observed that it was a demonstration of school boy journalism, in spite of the fact that the paper was owned by a firm of which the Labour Party and the British Trades Union Congress are joint-shareholders.

The following is text of the reply which Dr Azikiwe sent to the News Review following its unwarranted attack on this African nationalist:

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading the balderdash published in your issue of November 17 about me and I have come to the conclusion that whoever was responsible for it is not only a literary moron but is a guttersnipe, because it contains heinous lies which make the whole article a farrago of nonsense and a plethora of contradictions.

In 1947, you attacked me viciously, but I was too busy with the N.C.N.C. Delegation to the Colonial Office, and I was content to pass same to my Solicitors.

I see that you have mistaken my silence as a sign of weakness.

But I know what I am about and you shall soon appreciate what it means to malign people of other races and colour, for no other reason save that they desire freedom for their country.

TWENTY LIES

You have told twenty lies and fabrications about me without any regard for decency, truth or even professional etiquette.

Your efficiency and competency are therefore demonstrable.

(1) You alleged that the N.C.N.C. Delegation of 1947 was a failure.

You adduced no evidence in support of your statement.

As a matter of opinion, I concede to you the right to hold any view; but as a matter of fact, you are talking rubbish.

The truth is that within six months of the return of the N.C.N.C. Delegation to London, the Governor who had caused all the humbug left the country prematurely.

Within one year of the interview we had with the Colonial Office, they decided that instead of waiting for nine years, the time had come for revision of the constitution.

Almost all the protests lodged about denial of human rights had been attended to or ameliorated.

The protectorate status of Nigeria was officially confirmed, as demanded by us.

Why, then did you lie that the delegation was a failure?

Check this as lie No. 1.

NO EVIDENCE

(2) You alleged that I announced "last week" that I was going to Prague.

You adduced no evidence.

The truth is that the N.C.N.C. Secretariat had announced since September that it was sending a delegation to Prague.

This information was widespread in Nigeria and West Africa.

Check this as lie No. 2.

(3) You alleged that the N.C.N.C. would attend an "international conference on human relations."

You did not disclose the source of your wonderful news.

I am assuming that you had repeated the lie which "The Observer" published recently and refused to correct, in accordance with the "noble" traditions of British journalism.

The truth is that it is an international conference on human rights.

Check this as lie No. 3.

(4) You alleged that I announced "last week" that I would visit Moscow.

You adduced no evidence.

The truth is that "The Times" in its issue of November 8 made that publication, whilst I was away at Paris.

Check this as lie No. 4.

OUGHT TO KNOW

(5) You alleged that I collected £13,000 from my people for the N.C.N.C. Delegation.

The truth is that the chiefs and people of Nigeria and the Cameroons collected £13,000 and donated same to the N.C.N.C. an organization, and not to me personally, for this deputation.

The trustees of the N.C.N.C. operate the funds of the N.C.N.C.

And you ought to know that.

Check this as lie No. 5.

(6) You alleged that the "failure" of the mission of the N.C.N.C. to London was "a severe political blow to me."

This is school boy twaddle.

The truth is that all the organisations belonging to the N.C.N.C. unanimously extended my tenure of office as President from one year to three years, and I was given powers to appoint all executives, minus the Auditor, on the basis of a cabinet system of government.

Since the 1947 deputation to London, seventeen organisations have joined the N.C.N.C. bringing its number from 187 to 204.

NIGERIAN T.U.C.

The Nigerian T.U.C, which left the N.C.N.C. as a result of duplicity which has made perfidious Albion notorious, has been split, and its most influential members namely, Railway, Posts and Telegraphs, Elders shipping, and U.A.C. clerical and non-clerical employees are in sympathy with the N.C.N.C.

Check this as lie No. 6.

(7) You alleged that I and my colleagues fell out on our return home.

Although you did not adduce evidence, yet I will admit that this is partially true.

The whole truth is that two of my six colleagues were expelled from the N.C.N.C. as a disciplinary measure, in spite of my plea on their behalf.

Check this as lie No. 7.

(8) You alleged that "Prince Adedoyin left the N.C.N.C. and joined the new separatist organisation of the Yoruba tribesmen, known as the Egbe Omo Oduduwa which was founded last year."

The truth is that Mr Adedoyin was expelled from the N.C.N.C. by the Annual Convention in April 1948, because that honourable gentleman did not attend the annual meeting of the N.C.N.C. in order (1) to report on the deputation to London, and (2) to present an anuual report of the N.C.N.C. for the year 1947.

Check this as lie No. 8.

DR OLORUN NIMBE

(9) You alleged that Dr Olorun Nimbe "joined the Democratic Party, having disagreed with Zik's methods."

You did not prove your allegation.

The truth is that the honourable gentleman was expelled from the N.C.N.C. by the Annual Convention in April 1948, because he refused to attend the annual meeting (1) to present the annual account of the N.C.N.C. for the year ended December 1947, and (2) the account of the N.C.N.C. deputation to London.

Dr Olorun Nimbe was Hon. Treasurer of the N.C.N.C.

Check this as lie No. 9.

(10) You alleged that Dr Nimbe "joined the Democratic Party."

You failed to substantiate your allegation.

The truth is that Dr Nimbe is already a member of the Nigerian National Democratic Party, and the question of his joining the Democratic Party does not arise.

Check this as lie No. 10.

MISSTATEMENT

(11) You alleged that on hearing that the new Governor would change the Constitution of Nigeria, I rushed into print with a Freedom Charter.

This is a deliberate misstatement of fact which should not have appeared in any responsible and well-informed press.

The truth is that the Freedom Charter was adopted at the People's National Assembly at Kaduna, in April 1948, as a resentment against the attitude of the Colonial Office towards the 1947 Delegation; whilst the Governor officially announced that the constitution would be changed, in August 1948; that is, four months after the adoption of the Freedom Charter.

Check this as lie No. 11.

(12) You alleged that the Freedom Charter met with lukewarm support among the Yoruba, Hausa and Ibo peoples of Nigeria.

You adduced no evidence.

The truth is that many Nigerian tribal organisations, including the Nigerian Youth Movement, the Egbe Omo Oduduwa, the Northern Peoples Congress, adopted many features of the Freedom Charter in their "proposals" for revising the

constitution.

As for the Ibos, you should know that the Ibo State Assembly, which is the mouth-piece of five to six million Ibos (that is, ninety-nine per cent of the Ibos) adopted the Freedom Charter in toto at their semi-annual conference which was held at Aba in June 1949.

Check this as lie No. 12.

"PRACTICAL ACTION"

(13) You alleged that I ran a new campaign in which I promised my followers "practical action."

You adduced no evidence to indicate where and when.

This is a generalisation which should be treated with the contempt it deserves.

The truth is that I never committed the positive act you alleged.

Check this as lie No. 13.

(14) You alleged by implication that I convened a public meeting at which I was absent and it was decided that taxes should be paid to me instead of the Government.

This is a perversion of the truth which should make every black man-jack in Nigeria realise how some whitemen can lie so shamelessly.

The truth is that a young nationalist informed a British court that he had already paid his tax to the N.C.N.C. treasury and he refused to pay taxes to the British.

He has since paid the tax to the Nigerian Government.

Check this as lie No. 14.

ANTHONY ENAHORO

(15) You alleged that Anthony Enahoro was Editor of Zik's Comet.

This is a disgraceful half-truth.

The fact that I am Chairman of the Comet Press Limited would not make me owner of the Comet, as any freshman law student knows.

Surely, the fact that Lord Southwood was at one time Chairman of the Odhams Press Limited, proprietors of News Review (who were made to pay £2,500 damages for libel recently), at one time, would not make him "owner" of the News Review, at that time, as any dunce should know.

Check this as lie No. 15.

(16) You alleged that "Zik's Newspapers which had loudly supported the prisoners during the trial for sedition suddenly described them as irresponsible and foolish youngmen."

You did not cite any instance and you did not quote any particular issues to justify prevarication.

You must realise that your allegation is completely false.

Check this as lie No. 16.

MUDDLED BRAIN

(17) You alleged that I offered Enahoro his old job when he was released from prison.

You did not adduce any evidence.

The fact is that I offered him his old job, before he was released from prison in 1946, and he applied to me to get back his job when he was about to be released from prison in 1948, and I did not offer him any job on his release from prison in 1949, because he came and told me that he had arranged to start a paper of his own.

You can now see how you have lied so astoundingly.

Check this as lie No. 17.

(18) You alleged that "a fortnight ago, a Congress of the Peoples Against Imperialism" was held in London at which I attended.

This is a fabrication from your muddled brain.

The truth is that the meeting referred to by you was held in London six weeks ago (October 8-10, 1949).

I did not attend any conference two weeks ago.

Check this as lie No. 18.

BRAIN WAVE

(19) You alleged that "last week" I announced my decision to go to Prague.

Again, you have had a brain wave.

The truth is that, last week I corrected a false statement which had appeared in "The Observer," and which was reproduced in a great number of the British press, including one paper in Lagos (now popularly identified as the "groundnuts" press) owned by your Daily Mirror Group.

Strangely, neither "The Observer" nor the Lagos paper has had the decency to correct this falsehood, just as I expect that you will not have the guts to publish rebuttals of mine in your paper.

"The Observer" alleged that we had sought and that we were seeking "Soviet intervention" in the British Colonies, which was an exceptionally dirty lie fabricated by inefficient journalists.

Check this as lie No. 19.

FALSE AND MISLEADING

(20) You alleged that the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism adopted a resolution stating that "the Congress was not interested in the Western or Eastern blocs of Europe."

This is false and misleading.

As a member of the Sub-Committee which considered, studied and drafted the resolution referred to by you, I reproduce hereunder the text of the resolution, as follows:

"The Congress of Peoples is a federation of movements having different ideologies.

"In the fight for its common objectives, whilst it recognises the right of each movement to reserve to itself its own political position, and in particular its attitude to the governments of the two blocs, it sets itself the task of co-ordinating and harmonising the various viewpoints for achieving a common orientation which will lead to unity of action."

Don't you see the difference between our resolution and your fabrication?

Check this as lie No. 20.

HONORARY TITLE

In view of these twenty lies—white lies, naked lies, shameless lies—permit me, Mr Editor, to confer on the author of this piece of canard the honorary title of "The Most Distinguished and Damnable Liar of the British Press for the Year 1949."

It has fallen upon you, in addition to the "Sunday Express," "The Economist," "Tribune" and "New Statesman and Nation," to carry out a smear campaign against me and the N.C.N.C, simply because we decided to attend a conference at Prague.

Instead of conceding to us the right to freedom of movement since we had valid passports, and since Britain is not at war with either U.S.S.R. or Czechoslovakia, you and your dirty comrades proceeded to besmirch my reputation, thinking that you are having fun.

But you are mistaken, because Goebbels ultimately sang his swan song.

Your scurrility is appalling. If the writer of the article in your paper is not a literary scoundrel, then he is a guttersnipe who deserves to be told so in the language he best understands—the language of the gutter.

My being black, and your being white, should not give you licence to toy with my reputation every time your moronic brain tells you so.

Your school-boy journalism does not interest me, and your paper has only impressed me as the production of a literary dunce.

The Right Honourable Aneurin Bevan, M.P., your Minister of Health, who understands your language and dishes it out to you after my heart, said:

"One of the chief pieces of evidence that newspapers no longer printed the news in this country accurately can be found in the fact that the newspapers of Great Britain never had less influence with the British public than they had at the present time."

MUD CAMPAIGN

If a Cabinet Minister, of His Majesty's Britannic Government can give such an eloquent testimony about the depravity, rottenness, corruption and inefficiency of the British press, there is no need for me, a mere Member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria, and a political leader at that, to expect any respect from you.

Why then should I make further comments on the incompetence of the author of the mud campaign against me in a paper reputed to be owned jointly by the British T.U.C. and the Labour Party?

Postscript! I can swear that you could not have gotten your "facts" from the Public Relations Officer of the Colonial Office of Nigeria, or even from the Intelligence Department of Nigeria.

The lies are so obvious and so amateurishly told in the guise of smart journalism.

Nigeria Concerned First With Freedom Struggle

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria
Thur, 10/13/49

Zik Lectures In London: Tells Of Nigeria's Current Politics

By KOLA BALOGUN, Our Special Correspondent

LONDON.—To a crowded house in the Student Christian Movement's rendezvous at 103, Gower Street on Tuesday, October 4, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, speaking on "Contemporary Nigerian Politics," started by submitting that no programme of development could be carried out except the people were free.

To illustrate, he gave the topic now on the minds of everybody as an example of how political domination stultifies the growth of dependent peoples.

The pound, he said, is now worth only eleven shillings and two pence in Nigeria.

It meant, therefore, that parents who have to maintain a student in America would have to increase their budget by over fifty per cent.

That. he said, was only one aspect of colonial status.

DOLLAR EARNER

Nigeria is a big dollar earning area, but strange enough the people of Nigeria cannot sell their produce to America but must sell to Britain in order to enable her to make vast profits, which the people may not benefit from.

Warming up, Dr Azikiwe proceeded to tell the gathering what the people of Nigeria are doing to abrogate the present status and thus have the chance to live a full life.

He began by tracing the background of the 1947 London Delegation.

Lord Milverton, he said, imposed upon the people a constitution that allowed only four elected representatives of the country to have a say in the running of the country.

TOE-LINE

The remaining members of the legislature being nominated and official members who have to toe the Government line.

At that time too, the Government enacted four obnoxious bills.

The N.C.N.C. embarked upon a country-wide tour of the country which lasted for nine months.

After the tour the N.C.N.C. sent a delegation to London.

Apart from the fact that the British press made a ridicule of the delegation, the Colonial Office snubbed it and asked them to go home and co-operate with Lord Milverton and his objectionable constitution.

Naturally when the N.C.N.C. reached home the people reacted, and at the National Assembly held at Kaduna in April 1948, the people decided for complete independence outside the British Empire.

Speaking on the revision of the Richards Constitution now going on in the country. Zik pointed out the following anomalies:

NORTH & LAGOS

(1) Discrimination between the North and the South, for in the whole of the North, Southerners were not allowed to take part in the review.

This he believes to be an attempt to disfranchise Southerners in the North.

In the South, officialdom selected organisations with moderate views to be in the majority with the result that the few selected minorities, although the most representative groups in the country, were always outvoted.

This led to the boycott of the Lagos Conference by the N.C.N.C., where the Commissioner of the Colony made the best of this official manoeuvre.

THE STRUGGLE

In summing up, he stated that "there is a sense of frustration and there is also a sense of direction in Nigerian politics."

On the question of education, he said that in order to get out of the present economic difficulties, the N.C.N.C. Education Committee may advise Nigerian students to look further afield.

At question time, it was pretty obvious that the audience wanted to know what he had to say about the present international differences, and to point out to which group the N.C.N.C. belongs.

The doctor made it quite clear that the N.C.N.C. is far more concerned with the struggle for Nigerian freedom.

Whoever co-operates sincerely in this struggle is a friend.

The average Nigerian is not concerned with 'isms' but with concrete facts of a full life and independence, Doctor Azikiw stressed further.

Public Opinion

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria Fri. 11/25/49

Zik's Principles Of Freedom

By B. O. N. ELUWA

To most of us in this country, November 16 is a special day because it is the anniversary of Zik's birthday.

By different people, it is celebrated in different ways.

It inspires the majority of our people to write poems, compose and sing new songs, hold mass rallies, make speeches and toasts.

To a few, it is a day of reflection.

We are all acquainted with the brilliant speeches characteristic of Zik.

But his recent speeches are different.

They are more than brilliant.

They discuss the most fundamental principles upon which our political convictions and future depend.

Here are some of the statements from Zik which we should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest, because they are bound to affect our lives very vitally, and to change the course of West African history.

"... About the present international differences ..., the doctor made it quite clear that the N.C.N.C. is far more concerned with the struggle for Nigerian freedom.

"Whoever co-operates sincerely in this struggle is a friend."

"When we talk of two power-blocs, in simple terms, they fall into socialist and imperialist blocs...

"It is to our best interest that the group oppressing us be crushed...

"It will not be to our best interest if we stand neutral and give our oppressors a chance to survive...

"We believe in Socialism but some of the basis of discussion make us feel that we should believe in Socialism and at the same time be neutral to it."

"We shall no longer be scared by fase alarms sounded by the agents-provocateurs of imperialists in respect of any ideology which, empirically, has advocated not only the cause of peace but freedom for colonial peoples..."

He said the N.C.N.C. was not prepared to be dragooned into another imperialist war in which the peoples of Nigeria and the Cameroons were to be made as pawns.

"We shall not co-operate in producing and distributing mineral, agricultural, and forest resources for the prosecution of a war which is not of our own making."

"It is our considered opinion that factors of capitalism and imperialism have stultified the normal growth of Nigeria in the community of nations...

"And we are determined that Nigeria should now evolve into a fully democratic and socialist commonwealth in order to enable our various nationalities and communities to own and control the essential means of production and distribution and thereby more effectiveiy promote political freedom, economic security, social equality, religious toleration and communal welfare."

In all his speeches, Zik has not only put our case with his usual clarity, but he has stated that we

want freedom now; that whoever helps us to get freedom is a friend no matter what other people call him; that we believe in Socialism and though we shall not co-operate with our imperialist oppressors in the next imperialist war, we shall not remain neutral in any war involving the destiny of Socialism.

In the last quotation made above, Zik tells us what we shall be fighting for in the event of our taking the side of Socialism in any imperialist instigated war.

Workers, ex-servicemen, youth organisations, and members of the N.C.N.C. should study these statements which Zik is making as the symbol of our nation.

And not only that, we all should see that these statements are widely read and propagated.

They are no mere platform talks.

They deal with principles upon which our political future is pivoted.

Only spiritually great men such as Zik or Nehru, can take this stand in spite of personal affluence.

Zik is now far away in Europe running the hazards of leadership.

So while we celebrate his birth, we should pray that God may guide and guard him during his journey and ever after.

PORT HARCOURT.

Zikists Stand By, For State Of Emergency

In response to the appeal and proclamation issued by His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Macpherson, in connection with the disturbances raging in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria and the tragedies resulting therefrom, the central executive of the Zikist Movement has felt constrained to pledge itself, its organs and the general membership of the movement, in the maintenance of the existing state of emergency in the country until such time as the people's cause is vindicated.

According to official information from the movement, the central executive, in recognition of the grave calamity which has befallen this nation and in support for the general principles of the National Emergency Committee, hereby recognises a state of emergency and calls upon all the youths, students, workers and all the people of this country to adjust themselves immediately to the new demands of the times and respond to the appeals, proclamations and regulations of the Government in the spirit in which they have been made.

Henceforth, all branches of the movement should exercise the emergency powers hitherto limited to the central executive and will deal with any contingency that may arise in their localities in a way calculated to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people.



DR A. A. NWAFOR ORIZU

Originator and chief exponent of the philosophy of Zikism which forms the creed of the Zikist Movement. He was mentioned by speakers last Wednesday on the occasion of the observance of "Zik Day" by the movement.

Nigeria Earns £6,000,000 Worth Of Dollars Yearly

Zik's Question Elicits Official Note On U.S.-Nigeria Trade

Nigeria is earning from four to six million pounds worth of dollars, annually, according to the information disclosed by the Financial Secretary at the last sitting of the Legislative Council at Ibadan.

It was at question time and the following are the relevant interpellations and the replies thereto:

The Second Lagos Member (Dr the Hon. N. Azikiwe):

To ask the Honourable the Financial Secretary:

(a) What are the dollar earnings of Nigeria, year by year, from 1941 to 1948 inclusive?

The Hon. the Financial Secretary (Mr A.. W. Savage):

(a) The closest possible recorded approximation of Nigeria's earnings of United States dollars, year by year, from 1941 to 1947, both inclusive, is that provided by the Annual Nigeria Trade Reports, which give the f. o. b. value of exports as follows:

	£
1941	1,377,602
1942	804,396
1943	1,113,812
1944	1,380,177
1945	2,450,657
1946	2,595,946
1947	5,972,731

The corresponding figure for 1948 is estimated to be £4,403,000.

The true dollar earnings of these visible exports are greater than these figures by any amount by which the price paid by the first United States purchaser exceeds the f. o. b. price.

There are no Government statistics in Nigeria which could be used in making accurately this correction of the f. o. b. price figures.

There were also dollar earnings in respect of "invisible exports" such as remittances from the United States to United States Government and unofficial organisations in Nigeria and to American citizens resident or temporarily resident in Nigeria.

Precise annual figures are not available but the annual total would not exceed £50,000.

Dr Azikiwe: (b) What use was made by this country of such earnings (i) by way of direct purchases from the United States and (ii) by way of indirect purchases through the United Kingdom or other media?

Mr Savage: (b) (i) The system of international trade is not such that Nigeria necessarily uses for purchases from the United States the specific sums earned by Nigeria in the United States.

The Trade Reports show that the value of goods of United States origin imported into Nigeria directly or via another country, year by year, from 1941 to 1947, both inclusive was:

	£
1941	622,783
1942	866,920
1943	1,150,271
1944	2,946,129
1945	2,234,862
1946	1,889,155
1947	5,755,062.

The corresponding figure for 1948 is estimated to be £5.464,000.

These figures do not include dollar spendings in respect of "invisible imports" such as remittances to the United States by American organisations or individual citizens, educational remittances for students, freights earned by United States vessels and remittances of profits by American companies.

Precise figures for 1941 to 1947 are not available but the Exchange Control has compiled the figures for 1948 and these are of the order of £90,000 (excluding American Oil Company profits).

(b) (ii) The purchase from the United Kingdom or any other member of the sterling area of goods which are either in whole or in part of United States origin involves an expenditure of dollars by the sterling area; statistics of all such purchases are not available.

Account must also be taken of the considerable imports into Nigeria of petroleum products which, although not of United States origin, carry a liability for payment or part-payment in dollars, and of purchases from Japan and Germany which carry a contingent dollar liability.

Dr Azikiwe: (c) Is Government aware of the hardship experienced by our traders due to unavailability of dollars by the Exchange Control?

Mr Savage: (c) The Government is aware of the inconvenience experienced by traders in Nigeria, in common with traders throughout the world, resulting from the present restrictions on the free international movement of goods and services.

Dr Azikiwe: (d) What is being done to ameliorate the position in view of our favourable dollar earning capacity?

Mr Savage: (d) Any hardship experienced by traders in Nigeria resulting from restrictions on purchases from the United States is ameliorated by permitting limited purchases from countries other than the United States which involved payment in hard currencies not earned by Nigeria but made available to Nigeria through its membership of the Sterling Area.

It is estimated that such purchases will total some two million pounds in 1949, made up as follows:

	£
Belgium	1,861,000
Portugal	30,000
Switzerland..	111,000
West African Pilot — Lagos, Nigeria	£2,002,000
Sat. 9/29/49	

EDITOR'S NOTE: Surely, the above figures do not include the dollars paid for our cocoa, palm products etc. which are usually sold through the bottle-neck of the British Ministries of Food Trade and Supplies.

Congrats To Zik

By V. OLU. FAYEMI

On behalf of the youths of Nigeria, nay of Africa, I have to congratulate Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, on his forty-fifth birthday anniversary which fell on November 16.

Dr Azikiwe was born on that day in 1904 at Zungeru.

He received his secondary education at the Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos, before he proceeded to the United States of America, where he studied and later became a distinguished orator, journalist and educationist.

After gaining much knowledge in political science, Dr Azikiwe decided to return to Africa to show the light in order that the people may find the way, and to mobilise youths for the emancipation of Africa from the yoke of imperialism.

He was for some years the editor-in-chief of the African Morning Post in Accra.

In 1937, he returned to Nigeria, believing that charity begins at home, to organise a press of which he is now the Managing Director.

Dr Azikiwe's philosophy of "live and let live" has been accepted by the youths of Nigeria hence many of them have voluntarily dedicated their lives to the redemption of Africa.

That Dr Azikiwe's leadership is genuine and indestructible is indisputable.

Even Mr Ernest Ikoli, one of the political opponents of Zik, accepted this truism when he wrote, "both by those who agree with his political methods as well as those who do not, Zik is acknowledged as a dynamic personality who is destined to play a great part in the history of Nigeria."

After the glorious death of his political father, the late Herbert Macaulay, Dr Azikiwe was unanimously appointed President of the N.C.N.C. on May 7, 1946.

On that day, Dr Azikiwe declared in his address that imperialism is a crime against humanity and that it must not only be curbed; it must also be uprooted from Nigerian social fabric.

"Our remote programme of action," opined the learned doctor, "must look forward to a complete liquidation of subversive forces at work which aim at retarding our onward march towards a free and independent national existence."

This is the true meaning of political Zikism.

And the present international activities of Dr Azikiwe show that a man can no more escape his philosophy than he can escape his own shadow.

EBUTE METTA.

Zik Says Minerals For Atom Exist In Nigeria

Sees The Country As Good Target In Third World War

That atom minerals present in Nigeria make Nigeria a good target in the event of the forthcoming Third World War, was the information given to a crowded and spell-bound house by the Federal President of the N.C.N.C. in the Tom Jones Memorial Hall last Friday evening, when a declaration to be presented to two international conferences was explained to, and adopted by, the house.

Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe and Mallam Sa'ad Zungur, the two delegates of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons for the international conferences in London and Prague were being given a record send-off by a large crowd under the auspices of the Lagos branch of the N.C.N.C.

They left by air last Saturday.

The chair last Friday was occupied by Chief Ayo Ajala supported by many people from all walks of life.

The chairman having introduced Dr Azikiwe, Zik said that the meeting of the day was a repetition of that which had taken place the previous day but the significance was that it was given an official stamp.

The news expressed by various speakers in the gathering, he said, conform to the policy of the N.C.N.C. and would help the delegates to present certain facts to the second annual conference of an organisation out to promote the interest of the people in colonial territories.

Azikiwe noted that World War III has been advertised to take place in the atomic age, and that uranium, the mineral substance used in the production of the atomic bomb, has been discovered in the Congo and the Cameroons.

Thorium, another mineral which can be used as a subsidiary to uranium, is found in great quantity in Nigeria.

This suggests that, in the event of war, this country will be an objective.

Thorium is also used in the development of atomic warfare, and the interest of America in Nigeria can therefore be appreciated.

A number of mining experts, Zik revealed, have been flown to West African territories for prospecting for such minerals when it became known that the first atomic bomb had exploded in the U.S.S.R.

Are the colonial peoples prepared to participate in a war which is not of their own making?

The declaration to be presented to the conference was then read to the audience and was unanimously adopted.

Mallam Sa'ad Zungur preferred to be a passive participant at the meeting because of his indisposition.

Mr A. K. Blankson, Vice President of the N.C.N.C., assured the audience that the ideals of the council will be protected until the return of the delegates.

Before the meeting ended, Dr Azikiwe remarked that he does not mean to be an alarmist, but as a realist, he would impress upon the people that as their means of transport will be by aircraft, he cannot foretell what may happen.

He concluded that if his co-delegate and himself were destined to die, the comrades should keep the flags flying and if it were possible to lend any assistance from the spirit world, they will be prepared to contribute their efforts unflinchingly.

Asian & African Peoples Reject Two Power-Blocs

U.K. Committee Sees Colonials As Outlaws In World Affairs

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—Representatives of the peoples of many Asian and African countries will meet in London from October 6 to 10 to decide their attitude towards the two power blocs — Russia and her satellites on the one hand, and the Anglo-Saxon bloc and their Western imperialist allies on the other, in relation to a third World War.

Among the coloured delegates are Dr N. Azikiwe, Federal President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons; Mallam Sa'ad Zungur, Federal Secretary of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons; President Mezernor of the Nationalist Party of Algeria: Alaoui Ahmed and Boualiel Abderrhim of the Istiqlal Party of Morocco; Dejellouli Fares of the Neodestour Party of Tunisia; Deputy Lamine Gueye, Deputy Mayor of Dakar, and former Councillor Alioune Diop of the Chamber of the French Republic.

J. K. Musazi, President of the Uganda African Farmers' Union; Jayaprakash Narain, President of the Indian Socialist Party; Professor N. G. Ranga of the All-India Congress Party; Sarat Chandra Bose, President of the Republican Socialist Party of India; Dr Sambo, President of the Franco-Indian Association; Khu-Ong of the Socialist Party of Viet-Nam; Dr Rakoto Ratsimamanga of the Madagascar Liberation Movement; Yousef Osman, Assistant Secretary-General of the Umma Nationalist Party of the Sudan, and many others.

ENDORSED BY M.P.s

Unlike recent so-called "peace conferences" held in Paris, New York and Moscow, the Asian-African conference has no Communistic connections.

It is necessary to emphasise this is in view of the wicked propaganda which Colonial Office officials and their agents in the colonies seek to brand any gathering of anti-imperialists and colonial nationalist movements seeking the right of self-government and democracy.

According to an official statement issued from the conference secretariat at 32, Percy Street, the London headquarters of the Indian Swaraj (home rule) Movement, "the invitation to the conference which was sent out to all trade union, labour, Socialist, nationalist, co-operative, women and youth organisations in Asia, Africa and the West Indies, was endorsed by twenty-two British Labour Party Members of Parliament, as well as well-known European democratic and anti-imperialist leaders.

A declaration against war, prepared by a committee representing Africans, Asians and peace-loving Europeans under the chairmanship of Mr Fenner Brockway, former Editor of the "Socialist Leader" and Labour Party candidate for Parliament, will be submitted to the conference.

It calls for the immediate independence from both the power blocs and their war preparations.

"The colonial peoples will not associate themselves with either of the two power blocs into which the world is divided," asserts the conference declaration.

"They are at present outlaws in world affairs, with no right to representation in international discussions or to a place in the family of nations.

"So long as they are excluded from responsibility for international decisions, the colonial peoples decline to accept responsibility for their implementation."

FREEDOM STRUGGLES

Apart from taking a stand against war and war-mongers, the conference will survey the anti-imperialist struggle throughout the world and will hear reports from all colonial delegations, particularly from countries where the struggle is most acute

Sheriff Ignores Appeal To WACA & Attaches Press

Libel Action Is Decided With Zik's Press Unrepresented

This is the story of how Dr A S. Agbaje, Proprietor of the Western Echo at Ibadan attached the plant and ma hinery of its rival paper, the Southern Nigeria Defender, as told by Our Special Correspondent:

In a telephonic message on Monday, July 25, delivered to Mr Agbaje by Mr J. A. Afubera, Personnel Manager, Zik's Press Limited, Mr Agbaje gave assurance that he would expect remittance of £363 damages and costs by post on Wednesday, July 27.

When Mr Agbaje conveyed this message to his brother, Dr A. S. Agbaje, the latter pressed on the Deputy Sheriff to attach the property of Zik's Press Limited, Ibadan, over a case whose motion for appeal had been filed to stay execution.

Judgment was previously given in favour of Dr A. S. Agbaje in a libel suit when all the defendants pleaded that they were not served with notice of hearing as Mr Alfred Des Dokubo, Editor, Southern Nigeria Defender, went to the Gold Coast by air, and was not in the station.

Consequently, the libel suit was not argued before damages and costs were awarded to the plaintiff in the absence of the defendants.

Mr H. U. Kaine, Barrister-at-Law, who appeared for the defendants at the Supreme Court, Ibadan, recently pointed out to the judge that there was no evidence to prove that the defendants were served with notice of hearing and requested that the case be re-listed for trial.

This motion was lost.

A further motion for appeal has been lodged by Zik's Press Limited, and the public is aware of the tendency to avert publication of the Southern Nigeria Defender at Ibadan by the plaintiff who is Managing Director of the Western Echo at Ibadan whose idea of politics and business rivalry is at variance with the Zik Group.

However, a cheque for £363 was issued to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Ibadan, and it reached him on Tuesday, July 26, after Dr A. S. Agbaje had attached the plant and machinery of Zik's Press Limited and interrupted the Southern Nigeria Defender from working for two days.

The property had been released since Thursday and Dr Agbaje has had his pound of flesh, pending appeal to the W.A.C.A.

Art And Nation Discussed At Zikist Anniversary

Crowd Of 1,000 People Hear President Speak On Liberty

Intense silence punctuated with loud cheers and deep sighs greeted Mallam H. R. Abdallah when, speaking as the President-General of the Zikist Movement, he addressed about a thousand souls who had gathered at Oko-Awo to join in the Movement's third anniversary last Wednesday, February 16.

Having pointed at the sufferings of the average Nigerian worker as the basis of his argument, Mallam Abdallah went on to say that he believed that freedom is the right of the people of Nigeria and suggested that it would be the height of cowardice to be reserved in demanding same.

Freedom, in his opinion, was for those who could sacrifice even their lives for it.

He therefore urged upon the Zikist Movement not to be spasmodic in their efforts towards the struggle for Nigerian freedom.

Nigeria true, the Mallam went on, has neither the atomic bomb nor other weapons of war, but that indeed did not affect him as he would always refuse to believe that Nigeria needs these weapons to ring in freedom, since the power of the mind, which is Nigeria's weapon, is stronger than the scientific inventions of mass destruction.

Having delved into history to show that Nigeria is today doing nothing new by demanding freedom, Mallam Abdallah went to say that the Zikist Movement as a wide political organisation should be ready to sacrifice everything towards Nigeria's independence.

Following this address was the singing of the Zikist song and the unfurling of the Zikist banner, Mr O. Okoye, Secretary of the Movement reading the anniversary message.

Next spoke Mr Akinola Lasekan who discussed the subject "Art and Nationalism" and Mr Olubunmi Odebiyi who spoke on "Political Movements."

At 7 p.m. the meeting rose with the singing of 'Land of Our Birth."

Zikists Plan Their Third Anniversary

Next Wednesday, February 16, branches of the Zikist Movement all over the country will celebrate the third anniversary of the Movement's existence, state a release from the Zikist Movement Secretariat.

The anniversary would have been an occasion for merriment and rejoicing rather than of motification and sad reflection if those in high places had recognised, even in Nigeria, the oneness of all peoples and their freedom to enjoy the bounties of God's earth without restraint and without fear hanging like the sword of Damocles over their heads, adds the release.

The Zikist Movement, as an organisation for African youths, embodying the concretisation of African renaissance, extends a right-hand of fellowship to youths of all lands and all those who honestly believe in the equality and fraternity of all races, in human dignity and eventual world unity, and shall continue to battle against all forces which tend to hinder the realisation of these noble ends.

In Lagos, the celebration will take place at the grounds and time to be notified later, and members will attend in white.

Zikist Movement Is Formed At Sapele

SAPELE, March 22 (ANA).—Recently, a group of over thirty-six enthusiastic youths formed a local branch of the Zikist Movement here with Mr O. A. Ogunmokun as chairman for the occasion.

These youths were drawn from different tribes of Nigeria and they were the foundation members of this movement the philosophy for which zikism was expatiated upon by the Western Regional President, Mr Ogunmokun, before the oath of allegiance was read and administered.

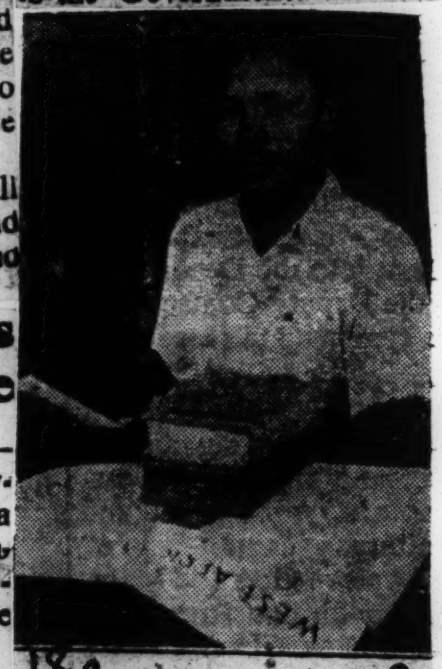
The following were elected into office after the administration of the oath:

Messrs D. Molokwu, R. O. Agbowu, O. O. Ukaejiofo, Oku E. Oku, J. Ekong, F. E. Chukwuma, O. C. Egeonu, and O. A. Okenla all of whom respectively occupied the offices of President and Vice, Secretary and his Assistant, Treasurer, Financial Secretary, Auditor, and Publicity Secretary.

Among the committee members were Messrs P. O. Igbinogun and Brown Kanam.

With the Zikist anthem, the ceremony came to an end after the chairman's remarks.

President-General of the Zikist Movement standing trial on a charge of sedition. He told the court that his demand for freedom need not cause headache to the Government.



HABIB RAJI ABDALLAH

Libel Cases Between Zik And Movementers Go Out Of Court

The libel action instituted by Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe against H. Olatunji Idewu and the Service Press Limited came before His Honour Mr Justice Olumuyiwa Jibowu yesterday, Wednesday, February 2, at the St. George's Hall, Lagos, and was struck out as Mr J. I. C. Taylor, counsel for Dr Azikiwe, assured the judge that he had full authority from both parties to the summons to settle the case out of court.

Mr Taylor explained that the type of settlement he had in mind was one in which both sides would withdraw statements made against each other without costs to either side, and such statements were to be published in the press.

His Honour remarked that that was a fair way of settling the whole misunderstanding, and asked Mr Taylor if, as a sign of goodwill, he would withdraw the present case before him, since there were other actions pending in court issued at the instance of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and the Zik's Press Limited against Olatunji Idewu, the Daily Service and the Service Press Limited.

Mr Taylor agreed to this and the action was accordingly struck out, without costs.

Settlement was to include the action instituted by Mr Bode Thomas against Mr B. B. Salami and the Comet Press Limited.

Mr F. Rotimi Williams, counsel for the defendants, agreed to the settlement.—(ANA)

Zikist President Defines The Various Freedoms Demanded

"We want freedom — freedom to choose our own form of government; freedom to frame our constitution; freedom to guarantee social and economic security for our working class; freedom from social, cultural and economic molestation of our agrarian class; freedom to provide jobs for the able-bodied; freedom from internal and external disturbances.

"No bureaucracy can guarantee these basic necessities for you, and then you have time to talk of the revision of a political constitution designed for the immigration of aliens from their country to the land of milk and honey, where to hold their hegemony and perpetuate the status quo."

These are some of the words with which, on Sunday, April 3, in a conference of the Zikist Movement, the President exhorted his comrades to remember that Nigeria was still enmeshed in the miasma of poverty and oppression.

They were also to remember that, without effective organisation, which was the consolidation of the rank and file, there would be torpid and static position that was always deleterious to the healthful atmosphere of freedom.

Some bitter but ennobling memories of the happenings of the recent suffering of their fellow comrades were resuscitated with a view to encouraging the members to forget themselves and marshal their energies to the complete organisation of the oppressed masses into a compact whole so as to be able to interpret their aims before the high and the low.

"We are at war against hypocrisy, against imperialism, against capitalism and there will be no peace until the crimes that have been committed against the people of our country are wiped out, until real courage takes command and brute force stops."

The President would like no compromise in the matter of demanding independence without alliance to any sovereignty at the present time.

This should be the course of events; and realising vividly the task ahead he appealed against aimless drifting, advocated the raising of funds for more positive lines of action and urged that the fight for our right must never be relaxed as the valhalla approaches and boys and girls, men and women will shout in joyful ecstacy.

"These are the men of destiny!

"These are the men that have given us life and liberty!"—(ANA)

treacherous hand or show their traitorous face, they should be isolated and destroyed.

"The air of Nigeria and the Cameroons must be made unsafe for these political leeches and their kind."

LINGERING WARFARE

Since the last session of the convention at Kaduna, the Federal President said, the N.C.N.C. had been engaged in a lingering warfare on two fronts: that of the oppressor and that of reaction.

The absence of some of the comrades-in-arms was an instance of the damage done "to our cause in this holy crusade for human freedom, in our country, in our life time."

As true crusaders, they should neither blench at their chosen lot nor heed "the shaft too surely cast" and "the foul and hissing bolt of scorn" for "on our side shall dwell, at last, the victory of endurance born," he advised.

CULT OF IMPERIALISM

Switching over to the cult of imperialism, Dr Azikiwe expatiated on why he conceived it as a crime against humanity anywhere the cult exists, and on the prospects of a greater tomorrow for Nigeria and the Cameroons, he emphasised that no national movement could survive if its membership failed to attract youth — young men under twenty-five, even though such national movement must also grip the imagination of the aged.

A sense of discipline and responsibility must be inculcated in the rank and file of a national movement for a disobedient, disloyal and tactless followership was just as suicidal to the national cause as an unprincipled and cowardly leadership.

MUST BE TOLERANT

"Not all our sons and daughters have the stomach for battle, and not all of them have the spunk to resist injustice," he went on.

"We must make allowance for the bold and for the timid, hoping that time will vindicate the correct perspective.

"When, therefore, the militant elements among us feel that the time of positive action has arrived, they must ponder deeply that for such action to succeed there must be, first, a mobilization of forces second, a disciplined army, third, a well-protected general staff, fourth, a line of communications and lastly a cause worth fighting and dying for."

Concluding, Dr Azikiwe assured that whenever the crusaders for human freedom are on the march, well-disciplined, responsible and loyal to the general command, he would be found at his post, obedient to the popular will, as constant as the Northern Star and as steadfast as the Rock of Gibraltar.—(ANA)

Freedom Demand Needn't Give U.K. Headache Unless She Keeps Slaves

Abdallah Tells Court He Is Secretary Of The N.C.N.C. Government: Hates Union Jack

"What we need of Britain is not the rigid interpretation of laws, but a change of heart, and if in any way the events of today should effect a change of attitude, it will be better for us and Britain.

"Under that circumstance, wherever I personally may be, in heaven or hell, I shall bear my afflictions with satisfaction, patience and fortitude."

So declared President-General of the Zikist Movement, Mallam H. R. S. Abdallah, in defending himself at the Assizes yesterday in the Glover Hall sedition case.

Mallam H. R. Abdallah would not make any submission after the close of the case for the prosecution.

His Honour Justice J. R. Gregg held that a case had been made out against him; so the accused then climbed into the witness box to give evidence in his defence.

REFERENCES MADE

Making references to evidence of seven prosecution witnesses, some of whom said that accused had said he hated the Crown, had no respect for the Union Jack, and h a t e d the British Government, while others attributed this speech to Oged Macaulay, the Mallam went on to say:

"Your Honour, it is difficult to see whether it is the Crown, the British Government or the Union Jack that I hated, even putting aside the question of my right to love or hate anything under the sun, if there was sufficient reason for me to so proceed.

"It is difficult to see whether it was respect I had not, or hatred I had for the Union Jack; and it is difficult to see whether the statement was made by me or by the fourth accused (Oged Macaulay) or by both myself and the fourth accused.

"These, Your Honour, are just a few examples which I am concerning myself with, of the contradictory nature of the evidence for the prosecution.

UNINTELLIGENT

"Knowing fully well as I do, what did transpire on that day, I have not any iota of doubt that it is all the product of some fertile and imaginary brains behind the curtain.

"I am fully convinced that the witnesses were not intelligent enough to understand the speeches made that day.

"For example, if I had said that I owe no allegiance to the British, I was quite correct because, Your Honour, I am a protected person from the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria and as such, I could only owe the British secondary allegiance -- only my natural rulers could claim my first and unbounded allegiance.

"I I declared myself free, I saw nothing to give the Government a headache in that, unless the Government had always regarded me as a slave.

SERFDOM OR SLAVERY

"I said that my people should make it plain to this Government that unless we were granted self-rule we did not see why we should be assessed to pay taxes; I said so in all good faith because taxation without representation is serfdom or slavery.

"If I said that I would be bound to disobey any laws passed in my name by a legislature which is today a mockery of democracy I meant to let this Government know that the present representative system of legislature in this country is anachronistic.

"To first nominate and, then, the nominated persons to elect from within their fold is essentially nomination still; and in my opinion this is repugnant to the idea of true democracy."

Mallam Abdallah was referring to the present set-up of the Legislative Council and the Houses of Assembly.

Any majority based on this system, he said, was not responsible to the masses whom it was, in principle, to serve.

NOT MAD

"I was not mad, therefore, to demand radical changes in the legislature because we too did join the forces of democracy to fight for world freedom."

Judge: "You must not express opinion, give evidence."

The Mallam went on:

"What we need of Britain is not the rigid interpretation of laws, but a change of heart, and if in anyway the events of today should effect a change of attitude, it will be better for us and Britain.

"Under that circumstance, wherever I personally may be, in heaven or hell, I shall bear my afflictions with satisfaction, patience and fortitude."

His evidence ended, Mallam Abdallah had to face cross-examination from Mr A. Ridehalgh whose first question was:

CROSS EXAMINATION

"You do hate the Union Jack?"

The answer was yes; and the same answer was given to another question, "You do hate the Crown?"

Prosecutor: "Were you encouraging the audience to do likewise?"

Accused: "With due deference to Your Honour, that is out of the way."

However, the Mallam told the court that his purpose at the meeting was to show the people the iniquities of the British Government in Nigeria.

The mass meeting was advertised in the press and part of the advertisement ran thus:

N.C.N.C. GOVERNMENT

"Come and learn what to do so as to win freedom in Nigeria in 1948;" — that was two months before the close of the year.

The prosecutor then asked the accused whether he was telling the audience how it was to be done in two months.

The Mallam answered that the advertisement was put in by the N.C.N.C. and he was being tried as Abdallah.

On further cross-examination, the accused said he was President-General of the Zikist Movement and Field Secretary of the N.C.N.C.

"I am holding the position of a secretary in the provisional government of Nigeria as set up by the N.C.N.C.," he said.

When asked who was the head of this provisional government, accused was not prepared to answer the question.

CONSPIRACY

Accused admitted having seen a text of "A call for revolution" before it was delivered but objected to further questions on the Tom Jones Hall incident.

But the Solicitor-General wanted to know who, or what body arranged such lectures; this the accused would not answer.

The prosecutor explained to the judge that the whole thing had attributes of conspiracy, one leading from Tom Jones Hall to Glover Hall.

He repeated his question:

"Who arranges such lectures?"

Accused admitted there was a body but would go no further.

CASE CONTINUES

Prosecutor: "Because that body knew of the seditious nature of that lecture.

"What body controls the day-to-day business of the Zikist Movement?"

Accused appealed to the judge not to allow him to answer the question.

Prosecutor: "You have no privilege in this matter."

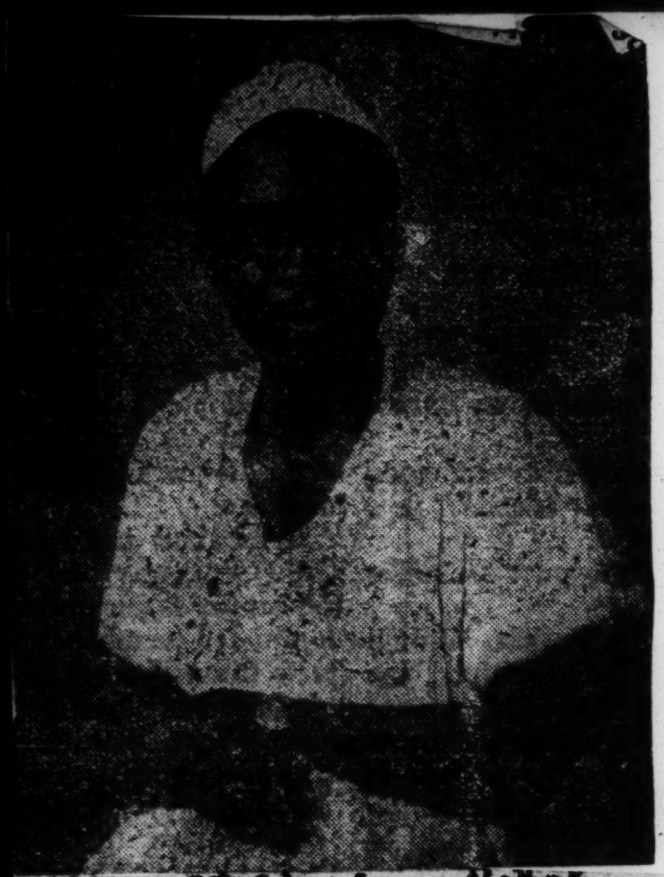
Accused: "I do not see why I should answer."

Three times the prosecutor called on the judge:

"Your Honour, I claim privilege."

His Honour n o t e d that the accused knew the answer but was inclined not to answer, and the matter ended.

The case continues today when the defence of Oged Macaulay and Fred A n y i a m will open.—(ANA)



MR DUKE IDISE DAFE

Secretary of the Zikist Movement, now standing trial, charged with sedition together with Ralph Aniedobe Osita Agwuna (Deputy President General) and Anthony Enahoro. Their defence counsel will address the court today.

Zikist Movement Pleads For Religious Tolerance

Lecture Of Urhobo Disowned By The Central Executive

In the following statement to the press, the Central Executive of the Zikist Movement yesterday disowned the sermons of Mr Gideon M. Urhobo on zikism, saying that as a political organisation the Movement has commissioned none to teach the tenents of the Zikist philosophy and emphasising that the Movement has room for every religionist "be he a Jew, Hindu, Christian, Muslim or Omenan:

It has been brought to the notice of the Central Executive that the recent lecture on "Christ, Mohammed and Zik" delivered by Mr Gideon M. Urhobo and published in the "West African Pilot" of Tuesday, March 1, and which has received favourable comments, as judged by some supposed canons of zikism, from the pen of the Daily Comet columnist, "Hobo," has been subjected to an interpretation capable of disintegrating the moral and social forces which zikism has for a long time endeavoured to gather in order to ensure a stable and lofty society for ourselves and posterity.

TO HURT NONE

While the Zikist Movement conceeds to both Mr Urhobo and "Hobo" the right to hold and express any opinion on zikism or any other subject matter, the Central Executive wishes to make it known that it has never commissioned any one to disseminate the philosophy of zikism and hereby dissociates itself from the sentiments expressed by the said Urhobo and "Hobo" which, no doubt motivated by the best of intentions, has in one way or the other tended to represent the Zikist Movement as an obscurantist and intolerant organisation.

It is an ill train of circumstances which has led to the present misunderstanding and confusion among certain sections of our community, but the Central Executive recalls with a light heart that neither Zik, the embodiment of the zikist philosophy, nor Orizu, the codifier of that philosophy, and not any known member of the Movement, has at any time wilfully given expression to sentiments which are capable of causing injury to the feelings of any religious (not quasi religio-commercial) society, and if any has earned the common-praise of the majority of our leftist intelligentsia, it is the Muslim religion.

ZIKISM, NO CREED

Zikism, we would like to point out, is not a creed but an attitude of mind, a synthetic cause aiming at the harmonization of the diverse ways of life of the world, and has rooms for the religionist, be he a Jew, Hindu, Christian, Muslim or Omenan, the world philosopher and the doubting scientist.

In conclusion, the Central Executive wishes it to be understood that, even though due to circumstances of history the Zikist Movement in Nigeria is at present emphasizing mainly the economic, social and political aspects of zikism at the expense of all others, zikism recognises that, having regard to the baneful effect on world's history of religious bigotry and antagonism and cognisant of the great, as yet not fully exploited, possibilities of the human reason, the widest toleration and a sustained spiritual balance ought and should be the rule in the relations between men.

Accused Zikist Boss Opposes Reference To Past Sedition

Sergeant Francis Lateju continued his evidence at the Assizes Court yesterday in the sedition charges against Osita Agwuna, H. R. Abdallah, Fred Anyiam and Osed Macaulay.

Witness had previously told the court that accused persons had said at Glover Memorial Hall on November 7, that they stood by all that was said at the Tom Jones Hall lecture — "A call for revolution" which took place in October.

Witness also, said he, attended this lecture in plain clothes and wrote a report of same thirty minutes after he left the hall.

The Solicitor General, Mr A. Sidebalgh, then asked permission

THIS IS PREJUDICE

The first accused, counsel went on, had been punished for the first offence and if evidence were taken from the offence for which he had suffered, it would be inflicting two punishments for one offence.

"If the charge could not stand on the facts of the mass meeting, the Crown could amend same," counsel ended.

The prosecutor replying, said that the incident of Tom Jones Hall was referred to evidence and it would be proper to indicate to His Honour what transpired in the hall.

Before the prosecutor was done Mallam Abdallah who is defending himself cut in and asked permission to speak.

This granted, the Mallam told Justice J. Reali Gregg that reference to the Tom Jones Hall lecture was prejudicial to his case and registered his objection to any such reference.

"This is prejudice, I strongly appeal to Your Honour not to allow same to continue."

AN OBJECTION

Mr T. O. S. Benson objected to the bringing in of the Tom Jones lecture in a new case.

The court, he submitted, was only concerned with the Glover Hall mass meeting.

Counsel went on to say that accused persons concerned in the 'Call for Revolution' lecture had been punished.

If evidence is taken from a for-



The Comet Dat-3-12-49

Sets'oants'ong sena ho hlahisitsoe ba Malaya Ke batho ba tloaetseng leoatle haholo. Histori e bolela hore ho kholoa hore ba tlile Malaya ka leoatle. Ha ba qala ho fihla ha ba ka ba rata ho kenella hare ho naha hofihlela ba ba ba khothaletsoa ke ba British ho etsa joalo. Ka Bochabela ho Malaya moo ho hlileng ho phelang bona, ts'oaso ea litlhapi ke ntho e kholo Mona ho bonts'oa ha ba theoha liketsoaneng tsa bona ho theola seo ba tsoang ho se ts'oasa.

Maseru Bantsoaneng

Commission Appeals For Co-operation At Enugu

West African Pilot

Six Lawyers Represent Coal Workers At First Session

Dec 12 - 49

ENUGU, Dec. 12.— The formal opening of the Fitzgerald Commission took place here this morning and continued sitting, with two breaks, until 5.30 p.m. The chairman, Sir William Fitzgerald, appealed to all parties for co-operation, assuring them that the commissioners are "fully conscious of the responsibility which now devolves on us."

Sir William said that the task must be performed rapidly; "to drag on too long often tends to cloud rather than clarify" issues.

Mr Arthur Ridehalgh (Solicitor-General) is leading Mr G. G. Briggs (Crown Counsel) for the Government, while Messrs Rotimi Williams, H. O. Davies, H U. Kaine, G. C. Nkemena, M. O. Ajegbo and G. M. Onyiuke (all Barristers-at-Law) are representing the three sections of the colliery workers.

Mr Jaja Anucha Wachuku has not arrived yet.

The National Labour Committee of Nigeria and the Cameroons is being represented by Messrs Nduka Ezs, A. A. Adio-Moses, J. Marcus Osindero, F. O. Coker, A. O. Fagbenro-Beyioku and E. A. Shongonuga.

Four English newspapers are being represented by their reporters.

The first Government witness was the Honourable Hugh Mackintosh Foot, C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the Government, who dwelt on the policy of the Government to help in the building of strong trade unions.

The Government, he maintained, was always ready to discuss changes with the unions concerned.

Nigeria Nigerian

According to Mr Foot, many trade union leaders were working for the interests and welfare of the workers; but others sought power, personal gain, and led the workers to expect an "el dorado."

In the opinion of Mr P. F ...rant of the Local Authority, the most important cause of the trouble, at least with the women, was a publication in a newspaper at Enugu wherein the claim of arrears was exaggerated by the union secretary who was reported to have told the women that he

Newspaper Story Stirred Enugu Women: Resident

Labour Officer Said To Local Labour Officer Disapprove Official Handling

Dec 12 - 49

ENUGU, Dec. 16.—According to Commander J. ...rue position about the arrears of ...claims

...er 17 whereas Commander J. Pyke-Nott had said pre- was due to the miners.
...viously in evidence before the Mr V. K Johnson stated that ...commission that the decision was the amount due was £5,050.
...taken on November 13.

...J. Pyke-Nott, in his evidence before the Fitzgerald Commission here, Mr H. Honey the Senior Labour Officer resigned his appointment during the Labourer ...crisis because he was not allowed a free hand by the Government.

Mr C. D Onyeama put it to the commission that Mr Honey resigned because he did not like the way the situation was handled.

In his evidence, Mr V. K. Johnson the Resident spoke of how he met 250 miners' wives on November 17 and tried to cool them down by telling them the

Under cross-examination, he admitted that the matter would very likely have been smoothed up if there were enough efforts on the part of officials to explain

bing to those concerned.

Continuing his evidence, Mr Johnson said that the decision o remove the explosives from the mine was taken on Novem-

Were Munshin Soldiers Disguised As Police?

Commissioner Admits Such A Story Was Afloat In Crisis

ENUGU, Dec 16.—That there were stories being spread that Munshin soldiers, disguised as pol cemen were sent to Aba was agreed to by Commander J. G Pyke-Nott yesterday when cross-examined by Mr Jaja Wachuku, M A., LL B, before the Fitzgerald Commission.

When counsel suggested that looting was only a bye-product of the riots at Aba and Port Harcourt and not the intention, the commander disagreed, adding that he would not recollect that looting had followed the Palestine disturbances of many years ago.

NAVAL TRAINING

He did not agree also that his Royal Navy training had guided his policy during the colliery crisis.

Commander Pyke-Nott said that he did not know that dissatisfaction existed in the East, due to the unpopular local government reforms.

It was a fact that pplicemen were flown in from the North, but no bombs were accumulated as suggested by the cross-examiner.

He revealed that on November 19, he got information that various persons, including the counsel himself, were trying to inflame the masses.

At that period, it was likely that disturbances would occur at Aba, Owerri and Port Harcourt.

There was little time to get in touch with the masses during the crisis in order to educate them as to the true position of things and cool them down after the tragedy.

He did not think in the light of stories afloat then that by evacuating non-Africans, especially reverend sisters would impress people to believe that such tales were true, except to the evil minded.

Aba non-Africans, he added were evacuated to Umuahia where there was police protection.

Fitzgerald Commission To Visit Riot Towns

Lawyer & Unionist Question Labour Department Official

ENUGU, Dec. 12.—When the commission of inquiry investigating the Enugu shooting of November 18 and later disturbances opened their first sitting here this morning, the chairman of the commission (Sir William Fitzgerald, K.C., M.C) announced that the commissioners would pay visits to Onitsha, Aba and Port Harcourt — scenes of riots and looting which followed the Enugu incidents.

Counsel for the non-union colliery workers, cross-examining Mr P. H. Cook who was giving evidence before the commission on behalf of the Commissioner of Labour, led Mr Cook to admit that the Colliery Whitley Council of July this year was put off by the Government as unnecessary.

There was a dispute and a "go slow" strike at that period, and counsel therefore insisted that the Whitley Council was most essential then.

Mr Cook further admitted, under cross-examination by Mr J. Marcus Osindero (General Secretary of the Nigerian Civil Service Union), that the Miller Award was designed to consolidate the wages of the unestablished staff and not to improve their conditions of service.

The Labour Department representative denied that this Miller Award was the cause of many troubles, but he agreed that the Kaduna incident was caused by agitation of the workers against the award.

Part of the revision of the award has been effected, and Mr Cook agreed with the suggestion of Mr Osindero that there have been 636 amendments to the Harra[illegible] awards.

Enugu Commission Told Of £5,600 Debt Owed To Miners

ENUGU, Dec. 14 (R).—During the second day session of the Fitzgerald Commission of Enquiry, the Colliery Manager, Reginald Bracegirdle, said that £5,600 had been owed to the 3,500 men.

He said that the men were paid only ten days ago because of delay in computing the arrears.

The Chairman of the Colliery Board, Doctor R. Colin, told the commission that these arrears of pay were given as a reason for the strike begun as "go slow" strike which the two members of the Colliery Board tried to settle at a meeting with miners early in November.

Warning notices were sent out. Mr Bracegirdle said that these notices had no effect, and on November 10, fifty men were dismissed.

The next day an additional 100 men were dismissed and another warning issued.

On November 12, after further warning, fifty more were dismissed.

Mr Bracegirdle said that Africans were evacuated after these dismissals, twice in his garden stones at the quarters after ed into "sit-

On November 16 all senior and the mine areas was decided unds of ex- e mines.

Federation Of Labour Bids Farewell To N.C.N.C. Envoys

Reading the farewell address of the Nigerian National Federation of Labour, presented at the send-off function last Thursday, the federation's spokesman paid tribute to the efforts of Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe and Mallam Sa'ad Zungur, Federal President and Federal Secretary of the N.C.N.C., respectively, in honour of their departure today to London and Prague for two international conferences.

The chairman, Mr Ozuomba Mbadiwe, called the occasion "unique" and referred to Zik as "a tall tree in the forest of Africa," and to Zungur the "singing voice of the North."

They will lead the renaissance now sweeping across Africa and make the voice of this country heard in Europe.

Mallam Sa'ad Zungur, when he rose to address the audience, said that they were not going across to argue on ordinary points, but to present an analysis of the grievances of the people who believe that imperialism is a curse to the dignity of man and this age.

It would fall on the people of this country, the Mallam concluded, to re-act after the world has learnt and appreciated their plight.

Dr Azikiwe spoke last.

The Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism, he said, was born after an international conference which was held near Paris last year.

This congress, he said, is to discuss the unconditional right of colonial peoples to independence and the attitude of colonial peoples toward World War III.

He felt it was about time the colonial peoples expressed their desires in strong terms that they were not prepared to be dragooned into wars fought because Western statesmen or politicians were sick of hyper-tension and abnormal blood pressures.

Winding up, he said they were going to paint the picture of Nigeria as they saw it, not to mislead or misrepresent.

Bringing the function to a close the chairman commended the N.N.F.L. for their fore-sight in arranging that function.

Massacred Workers Were Not Armed Says N.E.C.

Delegates Return From Enugu And Counter Official Report

A statement from the National Emergency Committee revealed yesterday that part of the delegation to Enugu have returned to Lagos and have submitted an interim report to the planning executive of the committee about the events leading to the shooting of the colliery miners on November 18, and the events which followed.

A full report is being prepared by the delegation.

In view of the appointment of the commission of enquiry, continues the statement, neither the interim nor the full report is being released for the time being, but the National Emergency Committee is in honour bound to make the following public declarations:

(1) The official statement about the cause of the shooting, in which it was alleged that the miners were armed with all sorts of weapons and that they surrounded the police and attempted to disarm them, is entirely without foundation. And never have been published by the Government.

The N.E.C. points out that the only effect that such a false publication could possibly have is to prejudice the minds of the public against the colliery workers and to embitter the colliery workers and the Enugu community.

(2) From reliable information reaching the National Emergency Committee, it is clear that the method and the atmosphere in which the authorities in Enugu are attempting to collect evidence to justify the shooting savours of coercion.

"This statement is made with all responsibility as we are in a position to state categorically that unless the commission of enquiry is given the fullest facilities to establish the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the loss of some twenty-two lives and the wounding of fifty-five men, relations between the Government and the people of this country would have suffered an irreparable damage," warns the N.E.C. statement.

Railway Accused Of Bad Faith And Inconsistency

H.P. Adebola Tells Commission Promotions Usually For Sale

ENUGU, Dec. 23. — When Nigerian labour representatives opened the miners case here on Thursday, Mr H. P. Adebola, Secretary of the Nigerian Union of Railwaymen, told the Fitzgerald Commission that the causes of labour troubles in the Railway Department were bad management, official inconsistent policy, official bad faith and official breach of agreements.

Mr Adebola substantiated his submissions by citing examples of all the indictments he made against the Railway Department.

He further referred to prevalent corruption in that department whereby promotions were on scale and are officially peddaled.

Speaking generally about the cause of industrial troubles in the Nigeria Civil Service, Mr Adebola said it was primarily due to Government's dilatory tactics in handling labour problems and that this cause was further accentuated by the official habit of prejudging cases put to the Government before the merits of the cases were ever studied.

Opening the case for the workers, Mr Adio Moses of the T.U.C. told the commission that Government labour policy was only attractive on paper but not so in practice.

Continuing, he said that the Government paid too much regard to its prestige and found it constantly difficult to make the first move as employer of labour to resolve any labour problem.

It was not until a crisis had arisen, Mr Adio Moses went on, that the Government would level charges of incompetence on trade union leaders.

He urged that this attitude should be changed for one of encouragement to the unions.

Zikists Broke Pledge To Prevent Riot: Resident

Wachuku Accused Of Inciting But Tried To Stop Looting

ENUGU, Dec. 21.—Mr F. R. Kay, Resident, Owerri Province, told the Fitzgerald Commission here today that although Aba representatives of the Zikist Movement at a three-hour meeting held with Aba community leaders on November 22 gave him the assurance that no rioting would take place in Aba, they failed to take action to stop rioting when it did break out.

The Resident had refused to give permission for the holding of public meetings or demonstrations after November 22.

But at a public meeting held on that day, Mrs Margaret Ekpo and Mr S. O. Masi made what the Resident regarded as inflamatory and mischievous speeches.

Resident Kay told the commission that everybody seemed to have known that there would be rioting the following day, November 23.

The Resident then told a long story of the actual rioting on November 23, how Mr Jaja Wachuku was smacked on the face for attempting to stop the looters.

Mr Kay continued, "I accept full responsibility for the conduct of the operation."

About Jaia Wachuku and Mrs Ekpo, "at no time during the day or since have I seen any reason to believe in the good faith of Mr Wachuku or Mrs Ekpo or Mr Masi"

The first two, he said, were frantic when caught amidst the mob at Factory Road because they were frightened about the consequences of a baton charge.

The Resident summed up:

"In my opinion, the mob was primarily impelled by racial animosity, only secondarily by the desire to loot.

Early attacks, the Resident said, were made on European residential quarters and on European cars.

Also giving evidence, Mr Francis England, Superintendent of Police, Aba, told the commission that the mass meeting of November 22, called by Mr Jaja Wachuku and Mrs Ekpo, decided to fix November 23 as a national mourning day.

There was to be procession, and that was the day of rioting.

Miners In Britain Raise £500 For Dependents Of Enugu Dead

By KOLA BALOGUN, Our Special Correspondent

LONDON. — The news was carried by the Daily Worker of Tuesday, December 20, to the effect that "the Executive Committee of the Scottish Area of the National Union of Mineworkers has decided to give £500 to the dependents of Nigerian miners shot down" at Enugu.

This news is encouraging indeed.

It vindicates the fact that the working class in Britain are now seriously alert to their avowed declaration of working class solidarity in all parts of the world.

There is not a day that the Daily Worker does not carry articles on the Nigerian incident and almost every other day, trade union and other workers' organisations show their resentment to the Nigerian atrocity by passing resolutions condeming the action of the police.

The National Union of Mineworkers has also called upon its branches to raise funds towards this same purpose of helping their Nigerian brothers now in affliction.

This fine example of solidarity is a happy thing indeed.

Zikists Blamed For Onitsha Disturbance

ENUGU, Dec. 23 — The disturbances at Onitsha originated from conditions prepared by Zikists when they declared the tragic November 26 as a mourning day for the Enugu victims, according to Resident V. K. Johnson in his testimony before the Fitzgerald Commission.

He had no doubt that Dr Nwafor Orizu did much to foment the trouble.

During the crisis, the Resident said he contacted Mr L. N. Mbanefo, Barrister-at-Law, and Messrs P. H. Okolo and C. C. Mojekwu, who all rendered valuable help.

Shooting occurred eventually at the French Company when rioters started looting.

Describing the scene afterwards, he said it was like buildings damaged by bomb blasts during the war.

White women were evacuated, Resident Johnson said further.

He went on to explain how one Nzimiro had convened a meeting at Bethel Square and how the police had to disperse the crowd, which included 200 Zikists, when they began to talk about the Enugu killings.

The Zikists marched away under their banner after police interference.

National Body To Probe Recent Enugu Shootings

Three Men Detailed To Report On Attendant Circumstances

Three men — Messrs Bode Thomas, H. O. Davies and Ozuomba Mbadiwe — were appointed by the National Emergency Committee to investigate and report on the Enugu shootings of last Friday; the first of them left yesterday while the second and third are to leave today for Enugu.

This was decided upon at a meeting of the committee held at No. 2 Garber Square, Lagos at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, November 21.

According to a release from committee, more than thirty prominent citizens of the country gathered once again to take momentuous decision over what could be termed a mass massacre of the Colliery Workers at Enugu.

The leaders of the N.C.N.C. and the Nigerian Youth Movement pledged their respective organizations as members of the National Emergency Committee to see that justice is secured for the people of Nigeria, in this gloomy and sorry incident of shooting unarmed workers in the present Enugu Colliery labour dispute.

The labour organizations, spearheaded by the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria and the Nigeria National Federation of Labour, pledged their respective organizations for the task ahead as members of the Emergency Committee.

The Supreme Council of Ex-Servicemen, the Nigeria Railway Workers Union, the Nigeria Youth Congress and other organisations also pledged full support.

With this accumulated mass strength behind the Emergency Committee, it proceeded to take many momentous decisions.

The most important highlight in the meeting was the appointment of three members, Messrs Bode Thomas, H. O. Davies and Ozuomba Mbadiwe to leave for Enugu to investigate the causes and circumstances leading to the shooting of the workers.

Mr Bode Thomas left by air yesterday Tuesday; Messrs H. O. Davies and Ozuomba Mbadiwe to leave by road today for Enugu.

A committee of ten was also appointed with the elected officers as ex-officio members to form the steering body of the Emergency Committee.

It was also decided that all member unions and organizations are to send two representatives to reinforce this steering committee.

The body-in-session confirmed Dr Akinola Maja as chairman of the committee, Mbonu Ojike Secretary, Dr Akin Doherty, Treasuser; Messrs Adio-Moses and P. O. Balonwu as Assistant Secretaries.

A monster mass meeting on the Enugu massacre was ordered for yesterday, November 22, at the Glover Memorial Hall.

A publicity Bureau of the Secretariat consisting of Messrs M. A. Ogun, O. A. Beyioku, R. B. K. Okafor and W. O. Briggs was organised.

"Go Slow" Strikers Will Resume Work Today

N.E.C. Delegates At Enugu Bid Them Act: Justice Assured

ENUGU, Nov. 30.—Delegates of the National Emergency Committee and trade union leaders who have been here from Lagos since last week have directed the colliery workers to resume full production of coal from today, December 1, in the interest of national economy.

This decision was made after mature deliberations and consultations with all those who are immediately concerned and on instructions from the National Emergency Committee in Lagos.

The National Emergency Committee has pledged to secure full justice to the workers, the bereaved families and the country generally.

Members of the delegation at Enugu who have achieved this success include Messrs H. O. Davies, K. O. Mbadiwe, M. A. O. Imoudu, S. O. Gbadamosi, S. O. Maduike, G. Onyiuke and Dr A. A. Nwafor Orizu.



DR A. A. NWAFOR ORIZU

President of the American Council on African Education and one of the peace missioners who quelled down the Enugu miners. Delegates of the National Emergency Committee report that his movements were restricted in the Enugu area and that the Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces, has promised to look into the matter.

West Africans In London Fight On Enugu Issue

Professor Of Economics Gets Black Eye In One Encounter

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A professor of economics received a black eye the other day over the Enugu shootings and several Europeans were injured in Dulwich when a fight ensued between them and Gold Coasters, Yorubas and Ibos, according to Mr Olayimika Fasanya, a Nigerian businessman.

The occasion was when a Colonial Office official was shouted down with uncomplementary words by Africans, during a speech in Dulwich.

Fasanya says:

"In a social club last week, when an ignorant professor of economics scorned the Enugu Rising, he and I both had a black eye and three European students fought on our side.

"It is the usual thing in my routine of business dealings to circularise my supplying members (mostly manufacturers) about important reports and I did circularise them about the Enugu Rising.

"Sandwell Paper Limited, paper manufacturers in the City of London, said they were not interested in these reports.

"I replied them they are not qualified to benefit by the labours of the Nigerian peoples and cancelled their names from my list of membership.

"Three foreign governments are members of my association and have condemned the shootings in messages of sympathy sent for the peoples of those killed.

"The U.N.O., you will remember, voted Britain down the other day and demanded day to day reports on how they run our countries.

"A cartoon in London's 'Daily Worker' last week showed the dead Nigerian miners and two living British administrators standing on top of them and asking the U.N.O.:

"'How dare you ask us to give account of how we run our colonies.'"

"This is the feeling of some of their own people."

Pointing out that the commission of enquiry cannot bring back the dead, Fasanya proceeds to examine the personnel.

Sir William Fitzgerald, he says, was the last Chief Justice of Palestine under British mandate; Mr Ronald Williams, a solicitor and Member of Parliament for the present government and a friend of Mr Creech Jones, and according to him, the African judges on the commission, both being educated in Cambridge, think on European lines.

All of them, he adds, are lawyers, "who only practise the system of what they read and are of no economic or political advantage to us."

Fitzgerald Commission Told Of Nigeria's Ills

Mbadiwe Says Only Solution Is Handing Over Of Government

ENUGU, Dec. 25.—Tracing the causes of labour unrest in Nigeria before the Fitzgerald Commission, Mr Ozuomba Mbadiwe, member of the National Emergency Committee, reasoned that the national income of this country has been most unequally distributed, resulting in psychological and physical injuries to Africans, and that the only solution was to hand over the government to Nigerians.

He told the commission in his memorandum, of the soaring prices of all consumer goods and the failure of the Government to relate wages to the cost of living index.

The labour movement of Nigeria was not, he said, contriving to overthrow the Government or control the means of production and social services, but the workers are more than ever before determined to solve once and for all, the undemocratic attitude of officialdom in their struggle for survival.

ABNORMAL SALARIES

Continuing, Mr Mbadiwe said that European employees were paid abnormally high salaries with regard to their productive capacities to the country, at the expense of Africans, and that the maxim of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of race, was one calling for an imperative application in Nigeria now.

Refuting the statements made by Mr H. M. Foot, Chief Secretary to the Government, in his evidence before the commission, that official policy was one of encouragement to the trade union movement, Mr Mbadiwe cited the Burutu shooting incident, the use of tear gas on members of the Railway Workers Union, the dismissal of 800 Base Ordnance Depot workers, the dismissal of [illegible] Railway workers, and finally the Enugu shooting.

Maintaining that official attitude has been anything but encouraging, Mr Mbadiwe further presented a catalogue of events in Nigeria from 1945 to 1949, referring to official victimizations, psychological and physical injuries, in contrast with worse labour situations in Britain where no shooting was done to avert strikes that imperilled and paralysed the industrial machinery of Great Britain or the United States of America.

IGNORANT OFFICERS

Charging European administrative officers who were abnormally paid with political immaturity, inexperience, ignorance of local customs and psychology; and lamenting their disease of mediocrity, mental prejudice, fear and suspicion, Mr Mbadiwe told the commission that those were the officials who preside over the destiny of 30,000,000 people and triffle with human life in the name of law and order.

He was emphatic when he proposed to the commissioners that the only solution to all these lapses, was a handing over of the Government to Nigerians.

For the immediate present, he put it to the commission that the salaries of all European employees should be most drastically cut down to fall in line with the productive capacity and the national income of Nigeria.

He insisted in his further submission that wages of African employees should be regraded in accordance with the present rising cost of living index.

Mr Mbadiwe told the commission that scholarships should be awarded to trade union leaders and that the Government should recognise the rights of workers to strike in their efforts to secure better wages.

Finally, he suggested the setting up of independent labour boards entirely divorced of government interference.

18a(1) 1949

No Sufficient Evidence To Show Cost Of Living Causes Railway Unrest

West African Pilot
18a (1) Wir. 11-18-49 Lagos, Nigeria

Brooke Commission Recommends A Fourth Additional Stage In Labour Negotiations

There is nothing fundamentally wrong in the existing method of negotiation for the settlement of disputes, according to the Brooke Commission's Report on the Railway labour unrests, released officially yesterday.

As to the causes of unrest itself, the commission refers to evidence presenting a sorry picture of numerous complaints and claims, protracted and abortive negotiations, cut short conciliation proceedings and contested arbitration awards.

"There is not sufficient information before us for any view to be expressed as to whether or not cost of living is one of the causes of the present unrest," adds the commission's report.

With reference to the methods of negotiation, it considers that a number of amplifications appear to be desirable and has therefore recommended a fourth mode of procedure, to be followed only after disagreement at third stage meetings and before disputes are referred to conciliation or arbitration.

BASIC CHANGES

It makes no basic changes in the first three stages which consist of discussions between (a) unions' chosen representatives and Railway officers (b) workers representatives with the chief departmental officer of the Railway and (c) between representatives and the Railway management.

Whilst there is to be no basic change in the three stages it however recommends that representation of the Railway should be increased at each stage by one responsible Labour Officer, possibly an African.

This has been recommended because the commission believes that industrial relations are likely to be improved by the inclusion of officers with better understanding of local conditions.

The fourth stage held in mind by the commission requires the setting up a Railway Staff Council.

This will consist of equal representation appointed by the Nigerian Railway and responsible officers of the Union of Nigerian Railwaymen.

Chairman is to be an independent person whose integrity is beyond doubt.

He should be selected by agreement between the Railway and the union concerned.

THEN GOVERNMENT

Failing this, the chairman is then to be chosen by Government.

The Railway Staff Council proposed by the commission is to deal with only collective issues and the number of serving representatives to be jointly determined by both the Railway union and the management.

Apart from this, documents setting forth provisions of the negotiating machinery are to be revised, voluntarily and jointly by representatives of both parties.

In the event of non agreement, matters should then be referred to independent referees, who might be British Railway Trade Union leaders and staff department experts of the British Railways.

AN UNDERTAKING

Before this reference is made, however, both must sign a written undertaking to abide by the referees' findings.

The commission makes no changes as regards the power and procedure followed by the Labour Department nor in the constitution, objects and functions of Whitley Councils.

Other important recommendations made in the fifty-six paged report are (a) passing of legislation to make reference of unresolved disputes to arbitration (b) legislation to vest in a Government appointee powers to take steps to establish the bona fides of applicants before a body is registered as a trade union and (c) Government to bring sufficient tutors to educate and train union leaders.

N.C.N.C. At Commons Debate On Enugu, Urges Firm Stand

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria
Mon. 11-28-1949

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Doctor Nnamdi Azikiwe and Mallam Sa'ad Zungur, President and Secretary of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, respectively, who are here on special delegation were present in the House of Commons during the debate on the killing of Nigerian workers at the Government colliery at Enugu whose crime was that they demanded increased wages.

They were accommodated at the Dominions Gallery as guests of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

18a (1)

After the debate many West African students, workers and businessmen met certain Members of Parliament at the Lobby and expressed resentment at the shooting of the workers in cold blood

INQUIRY FROM LONDON

Supporting the views of National Council Delegation, they demanded that a commission of inquiry be appointed from London.

They also demanded adequate compensation to the wounded and dependants of the dead miners, and that the dismissed workers be reinstated and their demand granted.

They also demanded that those responsible for the shooting be brought to trial, and that when commission is appointed a British working trade unionist and a Nigerian labour representative in whom Nigerians have confidence be appointed.

Meantime, British students and 200,000 East German miners have protested against the Enugu shooting.

The British Student Labour Federation has recorded its "horrified protest" against the shooting of the striking miners

TO ALL PATRIOTS

After the news of the rioting and looting were flashed in the British press last Friday both Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and Mallam Zungur cabled to political parties and trade unions in Nigeria as follows:

"In this hour of national peril Nigeria expects every patriot to stand firm in the cause of justice and righteousness.

"God knows we hate none but love our country.

"Long live Nigeria and the Cameroons."

The organizations cabled include the National Council, Zikist Movement, the Democratic Party, T.U.C., Nigerian Youth Movement, Egbe Omo Oduduwa, Supreme Council of Ex-servicemen, Railway Workers Union, Domestic Servants Union, U.A.C. Workers Union, Northern People's Congress, National Emergency Committee, Colliery Workers Union, Aba and Port Harcourt Community Leagues, besides many tribal organizations.

Farmers Of Gold Coast Want 1948 Cocoa Price

Policy Of Marketing Board Causes Reduction In U.S.

ADEISO.—That the policy of the Cocoa Marketing Board has resulted in the American buying agents reducing prices offered for Gold Coast cocoa, was an accusation brought to the notice of the Joint Provincial Council at Dodowa in a resolution passed by Gold Coast and Togoland farmers when they met here recently and demanded the maintenance of the same price of sixty-five shillings this year as that offered last year.

They also decided that when all efforts have failed to get the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board to bring the price to the level of that of 1948-49, a conference should be immediately convened by the Akim Abuakwa Farmers' Association and the Farmers' Committee of British West Africa, Gold Coast branch, to decide the attitude to be adopted by the farmers.

According to the resolution, it is evident that by the usual clever tactics of price manipulation by those who for years had sought to monopolize the entire produce trade of West Africa, cocoa brokers in America and other parts of the world have been given to understand that producers in West Africa are to receive less for their cocoa during this crop year of 1949–50 and that they in turn should make corresponding reduction in the price to be offered by them to manufacturers and other consumers.

The resolution quotes the News Chronicle of August 31, 1949, which reads thus:

"Commodity brokers in America have cut their forward quotations for cocoa by up to five per cent.

"They took this action when cables reached their offices telling them that cocoa farmers in Nigeria and the Gold Coast are to get less for their produce next season.

"They have also been told that the price to be paid to the Nigerians will be cut by up to £30 a ton, while the up-country price in the Gold Coast will be 45 shillings per 60 pound load, against 65 shillings for the current crop.

"An unofficial estimate reaching the United States of this year's crop indicates that it will probably be slighted less than that of last season.

"In the United States, these price changes have been taken as an indication that the official cocoa marketing companies are expecting a further drop in the world price of the commodity.

"Americans have also paid great attention to the crop estimate as last year's crop was bumper one, they are reading the slightly less estimate as meaning almost a repetition of those conditions.

NO SLUMP EXPECTED

"But in London it is said that the prices paid to West African cocoa producers are no indication of future world price levels.

'On the basis of information and statistics now available, London observers are looking for no great reduction in the world price, and no recurrence of this year's slump is expected."

The meeting of farmers then recalls that at a conference of farmers held in Nyakrom on March 11, 1949, it was resolved that the price of this year's crop should not fall below £5 per load of 60 pounds naked (ex scale Gold Coast ports).

They point out that the cost of living generally in the Gold Coast has been considerably inflated, with its attendant lowering of the standard of living, and that the social and other responsibilities of the farming community have greatly increased with the advancement of culture, while the general economic condition of the peasantry of this country has fallen far below subsistence level.

They expected that the demand for cocoa this year will be on the increase.

EVIDENCE OF NON-EUROPEAN TRADE UNIONS

"It is time that it is realised that the African in industry has come to stay, and that he is entitled to a reasonable share in the wealth of the country," stated a memorandum submitted to the Industrial Legislation Commission of Inquiry by the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions last week.

The memorandum carried figures showing that in 1928, there were 7,659 manufacturing establishments in South Africa, employing 89,141 Europeans and 128 343 workers of other races. The gross output was £111,799,000.

In 1943—44, the corresponding figures were 10,684 establishments employing 154,790 Europeans, 196,336 Non-Europeans and the gross output being £330,557,000.

"This rapid development has resulted in a certain breaking down of discriminatory restrictions placed on the use of African labour in industry," the memorandum went on.

PAID ACCORDING TO COLOUR OF SKIN

Pointing out that the bulk of industrial manpower in South Africa was supplied by African labour which was indispensable in the development of the country, the memorandum added that Africans had not gained a fair share of the progress made. The reason was that the African was not paid according to his value, but according to the colour of his skin.

"The legislative machinery was no doubt introducing to discriminate against African workers thereby ensuring a permanent supply of cheap labour in South Africa."

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Council in its memorandum disagreed with colour discrimination in trade unionism and recommended the abolition of the low wage policy. It urged that Wage Boards should be established to take over the power of such individuals as the Minister and the Industrial Registrar, in whom too much power was vested at present.

Placing the African worker's demands, it said that he wants to be free to sell his labour in the market, to develop his skill, to organise into trade unions as a worker, to bargain collectively with his employer, to enjoy the same rights that are given to other workers in the country.

Gold Coast Cocoa Earns £19,000,000

LONDON, Nov 13, (R).—South Africa, among Commonwealth dollar earners, has exported £13,000,000 worth of diamonds to the United States in 1949, according to the Commonwealth Economic Committee in its review of the commonwealth trade published on Monday.

Gold Coast exported £19,000,000 worth of cocoa to the United States.

Medical Association Of The World Meets In U.K.

Doctors From 24 Countries Adopt New Oath And Code

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON.—In view of the fact that during the last World War Hitler compelled many German doctors under penalty of death to help the Gestapo — secret police — to exterminate thousands of Jews in gas chambers and to perform other inhumane practices, such as experimenting upon living human beings — Communists, Socialists and anti-Fascists — doctors from twenty-four countries are now meeting in London to draw-up a new code of ethics based upon the Hippocratic oath which British doctors at one time took on qualification.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the World Medical Association in the Great Hall of the British Medical Association at Tavistock Square, London, and was opened by Professor Eugene Marquis, of France, the retiring President, who installed as his successor, Dr Charles Hill, popularly known as "the radio doctor," for his broadcast talks on the B.B.C.

CONTROL DEMANDED

Apart from adopting a new code of ethics, the conference will adopt other draft resolutions based on certain principles to be observed in connection with the operating of social security schemes in different countries.

Among these are:

(1) Freedom of choice of the physician by the patient.

(2) Liberty of the Physician to choose his patients.

(3) No intervention of a third party between doctor and patient.

(4) Control of medical service by medical men themselves.

(5) Freedom of the physician to choose location and type of his practice.

(6) No restriction of medication or mode of treatment except in cases of abuse.

QUALIFICATIONS

The conference will also review the standards of medical qualifications in the different countries.

For example, it is pointed out that while every country has a registering body and a disciplinary council the standards of medical qualifications differ.

Specialist diplomas, for instance, mean different things in different countries.

The M.D. (Medical Doctor) degree in Germany and America is just the first qualifying degree.

Not so in Great Britain, where it is one of the higher qualifications in medicine.

It is hoped to regulate this confusion and provide for some form of reciprocal arrangement whereby foreign qualified medical men can practice in Britain and the colonies and British qualified doctors can practice in places outside empire countries.

THE NEW OATH

All doctors in future will be made to take the following oath when they qualify:

(1) I solemnly pledge myself to consecrate my life to the service of humanity;

(2) I will give to my teachers the respect and gratitude which is their due;

(3) I will practice my profession with conscience and dignity;

(4) The health of my patient will be my first consideration;

(5) I will respect the secrets which are confided to me;

(6) I will maintain by all means in my power the honour and the noble traditions of the medical profession;

"MY BROTHERS"

(7) My colleagues will be my brothers;

(8) I will not permit considerations of religion, nationality, race, party-politics or social standing to intervene between my duty and my nation;

(9) I will maintain the utmost respect for human life; even under threat, I will not use my medical knowledge contrary to the laws of humanity and finally, (10) I make these promises solemnly, freely and upon my honour.

U.S. Introduces Vaccine For Tuberculosis Cure

Disease Will Be Wiped Out In The Next Fifteen Years

WASHINGTON.—The battle against tuberculosis is rapidly being won in the United States, and within ten to fifteen years the disease should be virtually "wiped out," according to the Surgeon General of the United States, Leonard A. Scheele.

Scheele makes this prediction on the basis of present control techniques now used in the United States.

Among the techniques that have proved valuable in the eradicating the former "white plague," he cites mass screening of unsuspected tubercular cases by nation-wide free chest X-ray drives, and isolation of tubercular patients from the family and community environment.

Such isolation, Dr Scheele says, has erected barriers to the spread of the disease and has made tuberculosis "self-limiting."

Immunization through B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) vaccine also is helping to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis, he points out.

311 Persons Die In Lagos In October

According to the Medical Department for the month ending October 31, 1949, 782 births and 311 deaths were registered as having occurred in the township.

Ninety-six children died during the month of October, before reaching the age of one year.

This is equivalent to a yearly infant mortality rate of 122.7 per thousand.

For the week ended November 4, 195 births and sixty-six deaths were registered.

Empire Leprozy Relief Week To Close With "Gift Day"

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria
G/281-49

The series of activities which the local branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association started on Monday, September 26, will continue till Saturday, October 1, which day has been set aside as the "gift day" for collecting donations towards the relief of lepers in Nigeria.

On Monday and Tuesday September 26 and 27, respectively, there was a radio talk by Mr A. O. Omololu, chairman of the Lagos branch and a public meeting at the C.M.S. Grammar School under the chairmanship of Mr W. Fowler with Mr L. C. Birnbaum, Manager of the Zaria Leper Colony, as the speaker.

From today, Wednesday, September 28 to Friday, there will be a daily picture and film show in the Exhibition Centre along Marina from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Gifts of clothing materials, books, cutlery, sporting goods, soap, sweets, biscuits and other things will be gratefully acknowledged at 50 Broad Street, Lagos, for distribution to the lepers during the Christmas season.

There are leper settlements at Zaria, Uzuakoli, Itu, Oji River, Kano, Ogbomosho and other places.

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Gold Coast Workers Stage Sign of Strike

ACCRA, Nov. 27 (R).—Gold Coast faced a general strike last for this week-end, but it was delayed during negotiations that unless Government reinstates sixty-one Meteorological Department employees dismissed on November 14 because they struck last month for better pay.

The local Trade Unions Council, representing railwaymen and 40,000 miners beside other workers, opposes the Government stand that the dismissed workers' strike was illegal.

African Telegraphists Deemed Unsafe: Whitemen Man Circuit

African telegraphists working on the Lagos-Enugu-Port Harcourt lines were politely bundled out of handling official telegrams because of a leakage on the report of the Aba riots sent by the Resident, Owerri Province, on Wednesday 23, it was learnt yesterday from reliable unofficial sources

All official telegrams on the disturbances sprouting up in many towns in Eastern Nigeria are now being handled by Divisional Surveyor Patterson and Mr E. N. May, all of the G.P.O.

Strict care is taken while these Europeans are busy receiving reports on the situation in the East, to see that all African telegraphists nearby are busily engaged.

They, therefore, have no opportunity to eavesdrop.

Those who have nothing to do [illegible] the parcel section to work.

A political officer from the secretariat was reported to have visited the G P O. last Wednesday while letters passed between the P. M. G. and the secretariat on the issue of leakage.

The report itself merely carried the information that attacks on foreign shops at Aba began at 4 p.m. last Wednesday.

It further harboured fears of a spread of the Aba riot to other places.

SAFETY FIRST MEASURES

No official message from Enugu is sent till the European at the end of the wire makes sure that Mr Patterson is at the other end.

This policy is alleged to have created a little difficulty at first because both Mr Patterson and Mr May are a bit out of touch with the circuit.

A Mr Hamilton, an African Surveyor, is lending a helping hand.

Levity Of British Press Over Enugu Deplored

Zik Issues Statement Following Vicious Attack From "Times"

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria has asked the British press why should they not expect Nigerians to be pro-British if they give an impression of being anti-Nigerian over the shooting incidents.

He said this in a statement issued to some of the papers treating the shooting with levity, as not one of them had written any editorial urging that the shootings must be stopped.

HIGHLY PROVOCATIVE

The Times of London, for instance, published a highly provocative editorial in its issue of November 22, thereby prejudging the findings of the commission of inquiry.

The typical view of this editorial reads:

"The few trouble makers in Nigeria have concentrated on gaining power inside the trade unions.

"The rank and file of the African trade unionists is more than usually dependent on his leaders and he can be quickly led astray."

HOUSE OF COMMONS

To such papers which had been attacking and misrepresenting the nationalist aspirations in Nigeria, Dr Azikiwe said in part:

"Bearing in mind the trend of the discussion in the House of Commons last Wednesday on this thorny subject, it is patent that the massacre of Nigerian coal miners is not first class news; the press is more interested in caricaturing nationalists and misrepresenting their aims even when they try to reason with your government."

Finally, Dr Azikiwe says:

"Why should you not expect us to be pro-British when your press [illegible] impression of being anti-Negro?

"Sure, there is no reason why Nigerians should hate the British who are perfect, benevolent and without a blemish."

World Watches Nigeria's Reaction To Massacre

N.C.N.C. & Africans In U.K. Send Message Of Condolence

LONDON, Nov. 22.—That the world was awake to the reaction of the people of Nigeria to the massacre of colliery workers at Enugu, was the warning contained in a message of grief and condolence cabled to the people of Nigeria by Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the N.C.N.C. delegation now visiting Europe.

Describing the reaction of West Africans in London and the British press, the message of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons reads:

"Shocked to learn of shooting of our people.

"Accept our sympathy.

"We cannot justify shooting of workers.

"This is a challenge to the whole nation.

"West Africans in Britain were stunned on reading the sad news in the papers.

"They are mobilising public opinion against this shocking incident.

"British press treated the news with usual levity, excepting the Daily Worker.

"Protests flooding office demanding commission of inquiry from Britain.

"World awake to reaction in Nigeria — Nnamdi Azikiwe."

Troops From U.K. Will Be Flown To West Africa

Enugu Shocks World Sympathy

Rally Banned In West Indies

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Times of London reports in its issue of November 19 that during the next six months, troop reinforcements between Nigeria and the United Kingdom will be carried out by air instead of surface transport.

A privately owned chartered company has been granted a contract in this respect for the initial period of six months.

The troops will be carried to Kano, Kaduna and Lagos in addition to Accra and Freetown.

The calamitous events in Nigeria have shocked world conscience and elicited response in the West Indies, the Democratic Republic of Eastern Germany and the United Kingdom.

The Daily Express reports that the police has banned a labour rally scheduled for Monday by West Indian workers in Georgetown, British Guiana, West Indies, in order to sympathise with the Nigerian miners.

The Daily Worker, organ of the British Communist Party, reports that 200,000 miners in Eastern Germany have protested against the shooting of Nigerian miners and sympathisers.

Nigerian Union Of Seamen

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Addendum To Rules And Constitution Adopted At The Last Annual Meeting

West African Pilot, 3-19-49

ACCIDENT BENEFIT AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT SHALL BE PAID

Nigerian

RULE 2 (i)

In the event of a financial member being unable to follow his employment in consequence of injuries received arising out of and in course of his employment, he shall be entitled to receive the sum of £1. per month for two months, subject to the following proviso; that no member can draw more than two months benefit in any period of 12 calendar months, such period of 12 months to be calculated from the end of one period of benefit until the beginning of the next period of benefit.

2. Any financial member claiming accident benefit shall furnish or cause to be furnished to the Secretary or Registered Office of the Union a written statement describing the accident, together with a medical certificate, or a statement signed by the Captain or other responsible officer and a declaration that full wages or the equivalent is not being received.

3. The term accident shall mean an unforeseen event connected with the member's employment; It shall not mean misfortune or disablement arising from natural disablement through disease.

FUNERAL ALLOWANCE AND/OR DEATH BENEFIT AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT SHALL BE PAID

RULE 2 (ii)

1. In the event of the death of a financial member his nearest relative or any person duly nominated by him in his Index card, shall receive the sum of £10: 10s provided always that the deceased member was not in arrears and proved to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee that he was a bona fide seaman.

2. In the event of the said nominee dying before the member, dying intestate, the money shall be paid to the nearest relative of the deceased member, or if necessary employed for the interment of the deceased member.

3. If the member dies and there is no legal claimant, the money shall remain the property of the Union.

4. In the event of the death of the wife of a financial member, on the production of a marriage certificate or a sworn declaration that the marriage was in accordance with native laws and customs, he shall receive the sum of £5. No member shall receive this benefit more than once. A death certificate shall be provided.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

RULE 2 (i)

In the event of a financial member being unable to follow his employment as a result of illness, on production of a medical certificate, he shall be entitled to 5s per week for 8 weeks, subject to the following proviso, that no member can draw more than eight weeks benefit in any period of 52 weeks, such period of 52 weeks to be calculated from the end of one period of benefit until the beginning of the next period of benefit.

2. If a member is certified to be malingering while in receipt of Sickness Benefit, he shall refund all moneys received as benefit and shall be dealt with by the Executive Members whose decision shall be final.

3. A financial member who claims Sickness Benefit in accordance with the provisions of this rule shall send to the Union's Office a certificate from the doctor to the effect that he is unable to follow his employment; a similar certificate must be sent when he has recovered.

DISTRESS BENEFIT AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT CAN BE PAID

RULE 2 (i)

If a financial member is in distress, he shall be entitled to subject to the following proviso; that no member shall receive this benefit more than once, and subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

The term distress shall not be construed to mean "unemployment" or long period ashore.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT SHALL BE APPLIED

RULE 2 (iii)

All legal assistance arising out of or incidental to every member's employment who is not in arrears shall be subject to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

2. It shall be within the power of the Executive Committee or the General Secretary acting on its behalf to refuse legal assistance to any member charged with wilful misconduct, gross negligence of duty, or drunkenness.

OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES, shall pay 6d per pound sterling of wages received from their monthly wages received from the Union, to the General Fund of the Union. They shall be entitled to the benefits set out in this rule.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION

The benefits of protection shall be subject to the discretion of the Executive Members, but shall not be allowed at all if the funds in hand are lower than in proportion of 10|- per member of the Union.

TIME LIMIT FOR SUBMISSION OF CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS

All claims for benefits as laid down in these rules must be submitted to the Registered Office of the Union or the Secretary within three months of the occurrence or accident upon which the claim is based. In the event of notice not being lodged within the prescribed limit the claim will not be entertained.

Indo-African Riots Claim 120 As Dead

DURBAN, Jan. 18 (R).—Although sporadic incidents occurred in Durban last night, all week-end riot areas were quiet today with the public maintaining their watch on possible trouble sports. 18a (1)

Four more people died in the hospital today bringing the death roll to 120.

The authorities met today to discuss rehabilitating an estimated number of 30,000 riot victims.

The police promised full protection to Indian businesses but most Indians were reluctant to return to work and Africans were drafted to do the work normally done by Indians.

Dissatisfaction Is Voiced On T.U.C. Leadership

Workers' Mass Meeting Urges Reform Or Dissolution

Over 1,000 workers assembled in the Glover Memorial Hall last Thursday evening and passed a resolution demanding that the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria must either be drastically reformed in respect of official personnel or be completely liquidated, giving way for a Nigerian National Federation of Labour.

It was recalled that ever since the questionable displacement of Mr F. O. Coker from the presidentship of the T.U.C., the T.U.C. has been in the hands of weak and repudiated trade union leaders.

Since the General Strike of 1945, this same T.U.C. that demanded fifty per cent increase instead of the seventy-five per cent as requested by the Government technical workers has existed merely in name, achieving nothing for the security of the Nigerian worker.

Activities, it was alleged, have revealed that the T.U.C., since its inception, has been controlled and directed by Government and Government agencies thereby undermining the interests of the proletariat of this country.

Moreover, strong and powerful trade unions in the country no longer have confidence in this sick lion — the T.U.C. — as is evident in the recent mass withdrawals of membership.

The meeting was convened by a committee of twelve trade union leaders, among whom were Messrs M. A. O. Imoudu and Luke Emejulu, both of the virile Rail way Workers Union.

Unfortunately, however, they both were unavoidably absent, the former being seriously ill, while the latter had gone to the North on an urgent call to settle a trade dispute at Zaria.

Members of the Committee addressed the audience on the various problems the Nigerian worker has had to face since 1945 and how "fortune-seeking and adventurous trade union leaders, and the lame T.U.C." have failed to interpret the aspirations of the workers correctly.

Mr Martins Kologbodi speaking to the assembly said it was difficult to divorce ideas and ideals from human personalities and told of a delegate to the forty-hour week commission, who said that the mere fact that he represented the workers did not consequently follow that their demand was in agreement with his personal views; it was F. Beyioku, of the Marine Workers Union,

"I consider our status that of slaves."

"Until the workers say 'No' and stand by it," Mr Kologbodi ended, "the status will remain so."

Mr P. Ogbogu Balonwu next spoke on the Burutu incident.

He told how out of a population of 10,000 people, 3,000 were dependent for livelihood on the U.A.C.

Seven thousand people were economically dependent on the other 3,000; there are only three government offices so that, at Burutu, the U.A.C. is all and all.

Balonwu gave a brief history of the causes leading to the shooting incident and the incident itself amidst sighs.

The Soap Company affair which is a perfect acknowledgment of the incapacity and defeat on the part of the T.U.C. was discussed by Ralph Aniedobe.

Mr G. Onolaja, dissecting the Miller (Daily Paid Workers) Report, said its recommendations stood condemned since in effect it chained the daily paid worker like a monkey tied to a post.

The labourer, by the recommendations of the report, received an increment of a penny every four years.

The institutions of trade test barriers forced a worker with thirty years' service to be examined by a European who was not born when he started service.

The last speaker was Mr Nduka Eze who said that unlike the T.U.C.'s in England and America the Nigerian T.U.C. was sick and on its death bed; it could therefore not shake or make Government quirk in just demands of workers.

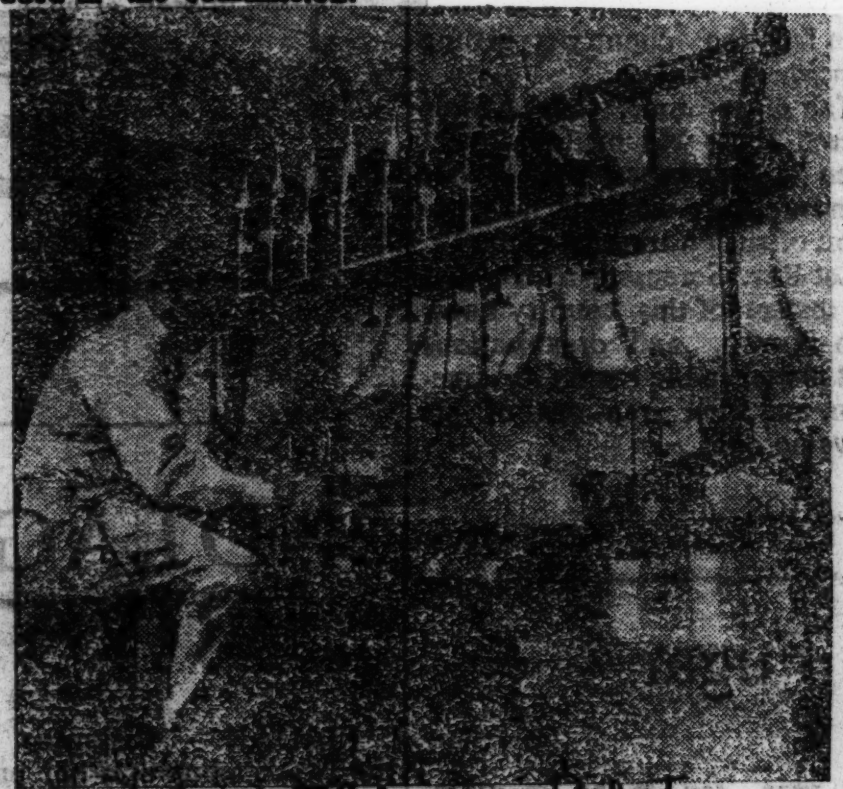
Another instance of fortune-hunting among trade union leaders was exposed at an informal meeting with Mr H. M. Foot who had learned that trade union leaders were opposing his Nigerianisation Commission because there was no worker in it; and, moreover, a woman was included who knew nothing of the workers of the country.

Although the unionists were made to believe that the meeting was an informal one Captain Miller, then Commissioner of Labour, was there.

No sooner had the men gathered than the Chief Secretary shot at the question and began to speak of his scholarship schemes for the training of trade union leaders.

When he was through, some leaders gave in and stopped opposition when it had been agreed that the workers would boycott the commission if they were unrepresented.

Consistent union men, however, fought on till, in the end, Mr F. O. Coker and Mr Ojo were included in the commission.



MR J. O. LANIYONU, F.R.G.S.

Licensed Surveyor in the Civil Service of Nigeria and well known tennis star, who went to Britain a year ago under the auspices of the British Council. He has successfully completed his studies to become the first West African to go through a course in photogrammery at Teddington.

Government Wants No Local Secretary-Typists

18a (1)

By EX-GOVERNMENT STENOGRAPHER

My attention has been drawn to the press release in a Lagos newspaper alleged to have emanated from the Public Relations Office. West African Pilot

The statement that no qualified Africans are available for appointment as Secretary-Typists is incorrect.

The truth is that Government has shown no real intention to offer this post to Africans.

I understand from a most reliable source that representations upon representations have been made to Government by the Association of Nigeria Civil Service Stenographers both by interviews and correspondence, urging that suitable Africans (who are evidently available) should be appointed to this post.

But Government made no move until in 1948 when it made "lip" declaration that the post should be open to Africans but on "temporary basis."

This declaration of the Government is regarded as an administrative diplomacy intended to confuse Africans, because up to the time of writing no African has been appointed to this post. Mon. 2-21-49

ORIGINALLY PERMANENT

An African after successfully undergoing over twelve months rigorous test and trials, was offered the post on temporary basis, which he naturally rejected. Lagos, Nigeria

Obviously, Government is fully aware that no African will forgo his permanent clerical job for a temporary post simply because the latter is in the Senior Service.

It must be clearly understood that the Secretary-Typist post was originally permanent, but when the Africans started to aspire to it, it was converted temporary overnight.

Government has. I am reliably informed, admitted that the need of this class of workers is urgent and permanent; where comes in the logic of making the post temporary?

Of course, Africans must be deceived as children with elastic English phrases.

MARRIAGE MARKET

Apparently Government cannot deny with a clear conscience that it knows that only unemployed European women who are invariably anxious to come to the colonies to seek marital partnership, will accept the post on a temporary basis.

To be candid, the general impression, which must of course be universally accepted unless one wishes to cover public eyes and thoughts with the usual official "logic," is that Government reserves this secretary-typist post exclusively for European women.

It has been invariably impressed upon Government that heads of departments should not allow ability to make tea and chat with angelic faces with the boss, to constitute the criteria for appointment to secretary-typist post.

QUALIFICATIONS

With regard to the question of qualifications for the post, there are definitely intelligent Africans in the service whose speeds in shorthand and typewriting are well above 120 and sixty words a minute, respectively.

Space would not permit a detailed enumeration, but mention may be made, without even going outside Lagos, of outstanding civil service stenographers like Messrs O. C. Anekwe, of the Medical Headquarters; J. Ade Tuyo of the Nigerian Railway; A. I. Uwaechia of the Marine Department; S. A. Ajanaku of the Nigerian Secretariat; G. O. Emmanuel of the Lagos Town Council; C. O. Onamuti, O. E. Okokon, Walker, Awe, all of the Railways, E. O. Daniel of the Public Relations Office, Sanyaolu of the Inland Revenue and several others.

I am informed that these veteran shorthand writers have passed Government shorthand typists examination at the rate of 110 words per minute several times and I feel sure that they would accept any challenge to compete on any test with the so-called competent holders of Government post.

Government talks of speed of 120 words a minute, but no speed test of over 110 words per minute is held by Government and I understand that Government is not prepared to accept certificates gained from the United Kingdom.

DICTATION SPEED

By comparison, I would tell the Nigerian public that in this country shorthand dictation for 110 words per minute lasts formerly for twenty minutes and now for ten minutes, whereas in the United Kingdom where these fine angels acquired their qualifications, the dictation lasts for only five minutes.

I leave it to people with some experience of shorthand to decide on the strength of the test conducted in Nigeria compared with that of the United Kingdom.

Government has admitted in the release under reference that very few Africans have been discovered to possess the necessary qualifications.

Here I would like to throw a searching question to Government, namely, how many of these few Africans have been appointed to this post since they possess the necessary qualifications?

Again, if the Government is sincere regarding its concern in respect of the shortage of these professional civil servants, may I know from the Public Relations Officer how many Africans have been awarded scholarships to study for this profession in any of the polytechnic institutions in the United Kingdom where these European women studied?

I am quite sure that the answers to these two questionnaires are in the negative, and yet people shout of Nigerianisation of the service!

DECEITS IN DISGUISE

In conclusion, I wish to advise Government that it is high time practical approach is made to the affairs of this country; we cannot continue to be fed with beautiful policies which are after all deceits in disguise.

In fact, Government will be well advised not to cover and patch up matters without any grain of substance, especially in official releases of this nature.

Unless this advice is adhered to, members of the public who are conversant with the facts of the case will be constrained to lose faith in the integrity of the administration; and how can any government work without the confidence of the governed?

Local Printers Invited To First World Conference

Two-Year Planned Rally Is To Hold In Sweden Next May

Invitation has been extended to the Nigerian Printers to attend a conference which will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, early in May of this year, it was learnt yesterday.

The Secretary of Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of 60, Doughty Street, London, pointed out that the conference is to establish an "all-embracing international trade union organisation for the graphic industry".

For over two years, he said, discussions for the establishment of this organisation had been going on, in order to take the place of present internationals (book-binders, lithographers and typographers).

Plans have now been nearly completed and the inaugural conference, which will be known as "International Graphical Federation" will take place at Stockholm, in Sweden, during May.

In consequence the T.U.C Secretary of Nigeria was asked to invite the Nigerian printers to attend the inaugural conference.

This information, it is learnt, has been conveyed to the Printers Technical Union of Nigeria; Government Printing Press Workers Union and the Railway Press Workers Union.

Basis and details of representation in the conference are explained in a draft statute of ten pages which is being proposed for the new organisation and to be submitted in the conference only as a basis for discussion.

It was learnt that the printers' unions are contemplating what line of action they would take.—(ANA)

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Dollar Crisis Threatens 1952 Nigerian Farmers

Timber And Cotton Dealers Urged To Speed Up Market

The reduction in the dollar value of English standard currency, the pound (£) sterling, may affect market prices after the end of 1951. Government experts disclosed yesterday

The Cocoa Marketing Board is paying the Nigerian farmers £100 a ton for the 1949-50 season and has guaranteed to pay a minimum of the same amount for the 1950-51 season.

The devaluation of the pound is bound to cause a fluctuation on the New York market, it was said, but this may be only for a few days.

By paying one hundred pounds for a ton of cocoa, the Cocoa Marketing Board is at the moment losing seventeen pounds in freight and storage, which it pays from its stabilisation fund.

COMPETITION

If, however, the New York price falls at the new exchange rate, the board's position will be affected favourably in that it will suffer no loss in freight and storage.

Cocoa is now on the open market and West African growers are facing competition from the Latin American countries, especially Brazil.

The position is extremely difficult as the U.S.A. which consumes fifty to sixty per cent of West African cocoa may decide to buy from South America.

The Latin countries may even decide to lower the price of their cocoa.

The position does not offer a threat to Nigerian growers, but is a stiff competition.

It is most uncertain, beyond the fact that Nigerian farmers have stability in the price of cocoa for the next three years.

STUDENTS IN U.S.A.

For students already in the U.S.A. and intending students, the devaluation of the £ means that their upkeep in the States will cost them much more than formerly.

To businessmen, the position remains much the same as far as prices of things in the sterling area is concerned.

It will, however, cost them dearly to import heavy machinery from the United States.

In the last few years, only heavy machinery such as mining equipment which cannot be easily obtained in the United Kingdom has been imported from the U.S.A.

COTTON TO GAIN

Businessmen, it was disclosed, could earn more money by opening up new markets, like the timber market, as was done in the Gold Coast.

This is a dollar earning junk, and finds a ready market in America.

Cotton growers may have to gain from the effects of the devaluation of the £.

The Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board is under a three-year contract with the World Cotton Commission.

Under the contract, it was stated that, in the event of the devaluation of the pound, the price of raw cotton will be renegotiated.

According to a Government expert, there is no likelihood that the price of cotton will fall, but if it does, Nigerian interests have been safeguarded, by virtue of the contract.

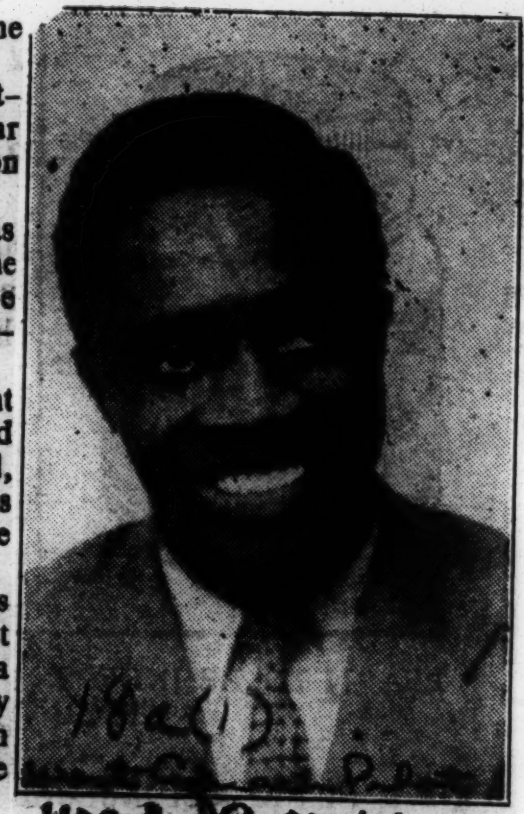
No threat, it was learnt, looms over the cocoa trade, except that of acute competition; the cocoa trade can only be affected by demand which at present is high and able to equate with the supply.

BOARD TO MEET

The Cocoa Marketing Board, which will meet next Monday, has cabled to the bigger marketing board in London for its appreciation of the devaluation of the pound.

Fourteen countries have followed suit in devaluing their currency, more are expected to follow before the week-end; things may not be stable until all countries devaluing the £ are known.

France, it was learnt, has also followed suit but less drastically; the franc was reduced from 1,000 to 900 for the pound.—(ANA)



MR O. AKEREDOLU-ALE

Organising Secretary of the Farmers Union, with headquarters at Agege. He returns from U.K. today after a long visit on behalf of the farmers and in the interests of the marketing of their crops.

U.N.O. Replies To Cameroons Protest

The local secretariat of the Cameroons Federal Union has announced that an air-borne letter was received yesterday from the U. N. O. acknowledging receipt of their cablegram which denounced the suspicious mission of Mr Manga Williams to the United Kingdom.

The letter reads as follows:

"I am directed by the Secretary-General to acknowledge the receipt of your cablegram of August 22, 1949, concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration.

"In accordance with rule 24 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, your cablegram will be brought to the attention of the Trusteeship Council."

This letter was signed by the Assistant Secretary-General, Mr Victor Hoo.

Plea Of Government For 600 Army Men Rejected

Labour Department Intervenes But Ordnance Depot Unbent

The Labour Department did all it could to get the Army authorities to be lenient over the issue of the dismissed civilian workers of the Ordnance Depot, Yaba, and even pleaded specially for long servicemen, a Labour boss said yesterday.

In spite of this it was admitted that, excepting about 200 of the 800 men involved who did not go on strike, not one of the dismissed men was re-engaged.

Asked whether he was of the opinion that the attitude of the authorities was rather harsh, the Labour spokesman would neither say no nor that the men acted wrongly.

It was unfortunate that the Labour Department was not informed until things came to a crisis and as the department did not investigate the circumstances before the episode, it was not in position to say who was wrong.

The Labour Office is aware that Lieutenant Colonel Parkinson, M.B.E., boss of the Ordnance Depot, has recruited new hands to replace the unfortunate men.

This was effected through the Area Resettlement Office.

In each case, however, the men (ex-servicemen as those dismissed) were informed that there was a dispute.

It is not the business of the Labour Department to dictate policy to either union or employers, so that in the present case the Labour Office cannot go beyond the bounds of a conciliator which has been a failure.

However, the Labour Department spokesman said that his department is still on the matter — on the different aspects of it.

One is that it is helping the men to get wages and arrears due to them.

Gorman 44 Hours Or No Work In Running Shed

Sunday Railway Strike Defies Union Boss's Intervention

Because the General Manager, in spite of protests, failed to grant them the forty-four-hour week recommended by the Gorman Arbitration Tribunal, about 400 workers of the Nigerian Railway Running Shed, Ebute Metta, went on strike yesterday morning, May 8, which strike may disorganise railway traffic in the Lagos area today and prevent the Kano Up-Limited train from leaving Iddo.

The men became the more bitter because their colleagues in the Carriage and Waggon and Train Lighting sections were granted this demand, though all started agitating for same at the same time.

The Railway management was said to have excused itself by telling them the nature of their work (mechanical) which made the request impossible; but no renumeration followed this excuse.

Mr Luke Emejulu, General Secretary of the Railway Workers Union, was promptly on the spot, but failed to persuade the men to go back to work.

He and four representatives of the men went to interview Mr G. H. Bransome, District Locomotive Superintendent, on the decision of the men.

Mr Bransome pleaded with the men to go back to work, thereby giving him a chance to see what he could do.

He further begged the men to hold on till he had failed in his endeavour to press home their case with the authorities.

The men refused.

Outside, the men chalked the following on boards and on engines: "Lancaster Must Go."

Mr T. Lancaster is the European foreman in charge of the shed, and is accused of being responsible for the failure of negotiations.

ANA learnt that the Railway management is afraid the strike might spread throughout the line, but would not compromise till the men resume work.

Union officials were scheduled to leave town today to tour six stations where similar trouble was reported brewing.—(ANA).

Government Plans To Set Up Regional Wage Committees

An official statement announces the intention of the Government to set up wage committees in each region of Nigeria.

This is as a result of the recommendation made in the Millet Report.

These committees will advise the Chief Commissioners.

They will be composed of a senior administrative officer as chairman, an officer of the Department of Labour, as secretary, and one or two representatives of labour-employing departments, one or several representatives of other employers, and an equal number of representatives of labour.

The committees will meet at intervals to consider the wage rates in relation to any substantial and sustained charges in the cost of living.

They will not, it is understood, deal with the wage scheme as a whole, or with changing standards of living, as distinct from changing costs.

Railwaymen Claim More Pay But Do Less Work

Enquirers Told N.U.R. Boycott Was Wrong But Never Illegal

The evidence of Mr Robert Curry, Trade Union Officer of the Labour Department, to the Brooke's Commission yesterday, was in effect a contradiction of that of Mr H. H. Marshall, Administrator-General, who had told the commission on the previous day that the Nigerian Union of Railwaymen acted illegally in deciding on a boycott of the commission.

Mr Curry told the commission that he was sent by the Commissioner of Labour to clarify the misunderstanding created previously by Mr H. H. Marshall.

There was no provision in the Trade Union Ordinance for the legality or otherwise of trade unions, Mr Curry said, but there were statutory requirements that registered unions have to comply with.

Such unions must submit to the Trade Union Officer the purpose and object of the unions.

FREE ASSOCIATION

Provision is made during registration of unions for the affiliation by federation or association with other trade unions, while unions at the same time retain enough identity to fight independently.

Registered unions, Mr Curry said, could form a federation, this did not necessarily follow that such federation must be registered; that is the position of the N.U.R.

It was totally wrong for the N.U.R. to function as a trade union, but this could not be said to be illegal; nevertheless the N.U.R. being a federation of registered trade unions could act as a consultative body.

The object of association or federation of unions, Mr Curry said, inferred that such federation had become a legal body but there was, however, no legal responsibility on the N.U.R.

METHODS IN CANADA

Mr A. H. Couzens was recalled and he gave evidence on the negotiating machinery employed in Canada in labour disputes as laid down by the Industrial Relations And Disputes Act.

Agreements reached through this machinery were binding on parties.

While negotiations are going on, a vote to strike or a lockout of workers is illegal.

Mr Couzens had been asked whether strikes in Nigeria were called by union executives themselves or whether union executives call a strike under pressure of the men.

In certain provinces of Canada, he disclosed, it is unlawful to strike unless this was decided in a secret ballot by the majority of the workers.

UNTIMELY STRIKES

Mr S. Davis, Acting Assistant General Manager, in a long speech in defence of the Railway management, attributed the unsatisfactory labour situation to the non-compliance of the unions with the negotiating machinery.

In support of his case, he cited two instances; that of the Station Staff Union who went on strike when their matter was still in dispute and the strike at Enugu which was called only at the first stage of the negotiating machinery.

Mr Davis connected the unsatisfactory labour front to the output which he described as "very, very unsatisfactory."

There was a drop in output, a drop in individual effort, Mr Davis said, despite an amazing increase in the staff and a considerable improvement in rates of pay and conditions of service.

He then called on Mr T. W. Duggan, Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer, who gave statistics about this drop in output, from the mechanical aspect.

General repairs of locomotives, he said, have decreased from fifty-three in 1938 when there was less staff in the job to twenty-eight in 1947-1948.

On a general front, he said that where ten years ago 121 locomotives were handled through repairs, only ninety-one were treated in 1948; this in spite of increased manpower.

Ten years ago, he said, 917 were engaged on the job.

Today, they soared to 1,502.

Ten years ago, the men as stated received £22,776 in salaries and worked more; today, more men received £152,558 in salaries excluding allowances, for less work.

CAUSE OF IT ALL

And the cause of it all, in the opinion of Mr Duggan, was discontent among the workers, constant disputes and claims, every week of the month.

People, he said, were not so interested in their work as they were before the advent of Sir Walter Harragin who placed most of them on pensionable scales.

The unions, Mr Duggan told the commission, often appreciated this and have understood the difficulties.

They have also tried to check the men; this was most helpful.

Mr Pallant advanced the opinion that a logical conclusion would be then that the unions would support disciplinary measures against indolent workers.

WORKERS' BIDDING

To this, Mr Duggan stoutly said no, and added that although the unions in some cases would agree with the view of the management, union leaders "always tell you we must do what the men want – their bidding."

The reason, the spokesman felt, was that union leaders have not got sufficient control over the men they lead.

Another thing was the extraordinary increase in rents and cost of living; Mr Duggan owned that the men were bothered in this direction, but added that it was in any case "none of my affairs, sir."

The commission will sit at 11 a.m. today.—(ANA)

Shell Company Is Only To Verify Incidence Of Oil Eastern Landowners Assured Of Government's Protection

That the Shell D'Arcy Exploration Company has been granted no licence to extract and remove oil (if oil is found) from the Ikeduru area of Owerri Province, is the assurance contained in a Government statement forwarded already to the Ikeduru Clan Council and issued to the general public yesterday.

The Government expresses concern on the misunderstanding over the activities of the Shell Company, and is anxious to make the facts known to the public.

If oil were found in the Eastern Provinces in workable quantities a new industry would be created which should bring great benefits to the people of the area and to the Eastern Provinces and Nigeria generally.

It was for that reason, and because it is essential that the preliminary investigations should be undertaken by experts, that the Government granted a licence to the Shell D'Arcy Company to search of oil.

The company has been given no rights to acquire land or to take land from anyone; it merely has the right to search, and if any damage is done during the search compensation has to be paid.

In the past investigations have been carried out on the surface.

It is now necessary to drill test bore-holes, but the fact that these bore-holes have to be made will not affect anyone's permanent ownership in the land: full compensation for temporary occupation of the land will be paid.

The company has been given no right to extract and remove oil if oil is found.

It is impossible at this stage to say what arrangement would be made for extracting and using the oil if oil were found, but it can be said now that the Government is determined that the interests of the land-owners concerned and of the Eastern Region and of Nigeria as a whole shall be fully protected.

The investigation work which is proceeding is of such great potential value to the future of the country that the Government must ensure that the work continues.

That the Government will do, but at the same time the Government is anxious to dispel the misunderstandings which have been created and in particular to re-assure the land owners that their rights will be respected.

Itsekiris Will Have Machinery For Soap

WARRI, Jan. 20.— A new industrial scheme is being proposed here by some Nigerians of Itsekiri extraction for the purpose of manufacturing and mass producing of soap, candle, glycerine and cosmetics of all descriptions on modern scientific lines and from local raw materials.

To this end, it is understood, orders have been placed for machinery to the value of about £900 through Messrs S.C.O.A.

The factory as proposed may be established at Warri, Sapele or Benin.

Working on the Mines

18a (1)

Seteling down to duties

The Comet

506/2

Dat. 3-12-49

When you come to think of it, does it not speak well for the Mines that so many thounsands of your menfolk come to work there and settle down as long as they are there? One of the reasons for being attracted to the Mines may be that they know how many shifts they have contracted for —and that when they have worked these they can, if they like, take a holiday at home. Another reason no doubt is that they have a chance of saving up money from their wages. But whatever the reasons the fact is that while on the Mine they get on with their work—and keeping busy (without strain) is held by observers to be a good thing for health, especially if opportunities for recreation are given, as is certainly the case on the Mines.

Apart from other considerations, one good feature about working on the Mines is that it is possible for your menfolk to visit their "brothers" who are on other Mines. It is not a matter of taking two or three days off for a long walk or of doing a journey by horseback, because there is no difficulty now about transport; the Railway runs right along the Reef, from one end to the other, and the Mine baases have done all they can to help your menfolk with necessary information—for instance, if the desire is to visit a Mine, near or far, in order to see a "brother," all that the worker has to do is to call at the Compound office and to enquire for the time that it leaves the desired destination on its return journey in addition, the enquirer will be informed how much Railway fare will be.

This procedure is a thoughtful one and it is appreciated by your menfolk.

Working on the Mines

Going out 18a (1)

into the Great World (5)

497/2

Comet

As you know, the Chief of a Tribe aways urges his young men to remain in and of the Tribe wher ever they go; and it will be of special interest to you to know that the Gold Mining Industry employes to a very large extent the Tribal Natives of the kraals. Your menfolk are proud of their Tribal beritage. This has been described as their greatest asset. You will be interested to know, too, that while your young menfolk are working on a Mine they can preserve their Tribal pattern. This means that they can maintain their traditions, their customs, their forms of entertainment and their self-expression. That your young menfolk can meet "brothers," members of the same Tribe, is a comforting fact; indeed, it is one of the reasons why working on the Mines has been an attraction for so many years.

Dat. 1-8-49

This social or Tribal attraction must play an important part in the life of your young menfolk working on a Mine. The importance of it lies in the fact that clean, strong membership of a Tribe makes for pride of outlook, for comfort of mind. When the mind is at ease at ease, your young menfolk can take a quiet look around, as it were, and sun up their position, that is, "see how things stand" In doing this, it is only natural for them to realise that theo are working for wages, and it is but a step to the next thought that they have a chance of saving up money out of their pay. But important as money is, and it is important, there are other things to think of as well, and your wise young menfolk will see for themselves that they are in surroundings where orderliness is fostered; they are encouraged to keep their bodies clean; they get opportunities to advance in eduoation, in useful knowledge.

U.A.C. (African) Pension Fund

The African Pension Fund, established by the United Africa Company, has just passed its fifth birthday. The separate Trust Company, established and managed in Africa, which administers the Fund, will shortly be publishing a review of the Fund's progress and details of the improvements being made in it.

In these first five years, £85,000 has been paid to members, and the amount now held in the Fund to provide future benefits is over half a million pounds. United Africa Company has so far contributed £420,000, and members themselves have paid £185,000.

Although members have contributed only since January 1, 1944, benefits for service before then are provided through the Fund entirely at the expense of the Company. In view of the general rise in salaries which has taken place since these benefits were fixed, the Company has now reviewed them. As a result, the benefits for service before 1944 are to be increased by 40% from July 1, 1949. It is estimated that the eventual cost to the Company of this increase alone will be more than £150,000. These payments are, of course, quite apart from the Company's ordinary contributions to the Fund, which are now about £90,000 a year.

Further, an investigation of the Fund's five years experience by its Actuary has shown that some increase can safely be made in pensions based on ordinary contributions. The amount of this increase will depend on the age at retirement, and for those retiring at age 55 will be about 12%. It will not involve any increase in contribution. Full details will be circulated to all members.

Pensions totalling over £10,000 a year are already being paid from the Fund. It has been decided that these pensions will be increased from July 1 to give the existing pensioners the benefit of the new improvements. Each pensioner will be informed of the increase in his pension, which will be payable from July 1 onwards.

The object of the Fund is to provide substantial retirement benefits for the members. These benefits are already taking effect in the daily lives of a steadily growing group of retired members of the staff and their families. The Fund enters its second five years with every prospect of success.

Nigerian National Federation Of Labour

1. The Nigerian National Federation of Labour has now been fully formed as per a mass meeting of the workers held in the Glover Memorial Hall recently.

2. The Organising Executive comprise of the Labour Hero, Mr M. A. O. Imoudu, as President; the Labour Champion, F. O. Coker, and others.

3. The Honorary Secretary-General is Mr Nduka Eze.

4. Full time officers have now been appointed and Mr P. O. Balonwu assumes post as paid Assistant Secretary-General whilst Mr F. Akoni Olatokunbo becomes full-time Permanent Under-Secretary.

5. The Constitution of the Federation which is almost finished will soon be released to different trade unions that desire to be supplied with copies upon application to the Honorary Secretary-General of the Federation.

6. The Federation is preparing a memorandum for minimum wage legislation to all kinds of labour in Nigeria and the Cameroons, whether in the Police, Nigeria Regiment or West African Frontier Force (Nigeria Branch), Government and Mercantile Establishments and Private Industries.

This memorandum will be presented to Sir John Macpherson, our charming Governor, for immediate implementation and a copy will be sent to the British Government.

7. The memorandum seeks to ask the Government in simple language to give the workers living wages and guarantee to them social security in their country with the taxes of their people and not money from any foreign Exchequer or they will all perish as a result of starvation.

8. Affiliation to this God-sent workers' only hope and promise could be directed to the Honorary Secretary-General, care 2, Araromi Street, Lagos with a membership fee of £3 3s (three guineas).

9. With the support of all workers — whether pundits in the civil service and some conservative Europeanised Africans in the so-called senior service, the Federation is out (not with lip and paper promise characteristic of the late T. U. C.) to champion the cause of all wage-earners under the yoke of capitalism and imperialism.

10. Rush to the Secretary-General for affiliation so that your union's name may be in the record to be handed down to posterity as comrades who did not vamoose when the workers were being hideously nailed to death by merciless capitalists and imperialists.

M. A. O. Imoudu,
PRESIDENT.

Nduka Eze,
HON. SECRETARY-GENERAL



MR M. A. O. IMOUDU
President of the Railway Workers Union. He was to preside over the workers meeting of last Thursday but did not being seriously sick. The meeting, nevertheless, resolved to form a National Federation of Labour.

Price Control

"The foreshadowed new control of retail prices in Basutoland is only the latest of a series of blows delivered at the European traders in that territory and, coming on top of the indiscriminate granting of trading licences to Natives and the establishment of Government-supported co-operative societies, is likely to prove the coup de grace that will force traders to leave the country," said a prominent Basutolander, in an interview with "The Friend" as reported in its issue of the 19th November.

It is interesting to know what is the feeling of the European traders towards controlled retail prices in Basutoland and that it is giving them a fright. One can easily understand their attitude when it has to be remembered that they have enjoyed almost a free hand in regard to their prices when in the Union price control started during the war. Excepting for a few commodities which were regarded as necessaries of life there was

hardly any control in prices in Basutoland. Even then it was not as strictly applied as it was across the border as can be seen from the number of cases brought before the courts and the convictions resulting from such offences in this country.

Proceeding he said that, "while in the early days traders in Basutoland had been so only in name and had in reality made liquor and gun running their real business, the position today was entirely different." It is difficult to understand what Basutolander means by this statement, whether it is a confession that traders in the early days had been so dishonest as to indulge in such practices, and for that reason must be given licence to continue not only in cut-throat prices but in contravening the laws of the country But this is in fact one of the reasons why the Government should come to the rescue of the poor Basuto against these dealings resulting from greediness.

"For many years the traders had played the game. They were the backbone of the territory, their enterprise had contributed much to the country's prosperity; the competitive prices they had paid for produce and livestock had permanently benefited the farming operations of the Basuto to a much greater extent than the lecturers and measures of the Department of Agriculture." We are at a loss to understand what this really means, unless Basutolander means that gun running and illicit liquor traffic is playing the game. If the competitive prices have benefited the farming operations why refer to the Basuto enterprise in trade as indiscriminate granting of trading licences and likely to prove the coup de grace that will force the traders to leave the country.

It is really unwise for such statements as are made by this gentleman to be allowed to pass unchallenged by the Chamber of Commerce or its members because they are likely to be regarded as reflecting the general feeling among European traders in this Territory. If there are those who started business in Basutoland by gun running and illicit liquor traffic it is not all of them who did and it is up to them to defend their reputation. We know the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce towards the Basuto traders and that it is favourable to their taking a hand in the trade of their country and not only that but that they were resolved not to object to Basuto applications for trading licences in their country and we give them due credit for it. That has been the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce in this country and we have reason to believe they have not changed nor will they be influenced by the views of Basutolander who appears to grudge the opportunities given the Basuto to play their part in the trade of Basutoland as well as the facilities for the education of their children.

There are, in the Union, those who are criticising the methods of Native Education and the large amount of money expended on it. There is some reasonable cause for such criticism, however unjustified it may be, because the Europeans contribute to the education of the African but in Basutoland where the European have very little, if any, contribu ion to the education of the Basuto children we fail to see any cause for grudging them what they themselves pay for.

The introduction of price control will be welcome to the Basuto who think it is long overdue and let us hope that when it begins to operate it will be applied rigidly and not to be made into a law for the protection of the favoured few while many are suffering.

Railmen Want President To Continue For Life

Secretary Says Union Did Not Make Him Life President

Over 300 members of the Railway Workers Union declared for the continued life-presidentship of Mr M. A. O. Imoudu after they had been addressed by Mr L. Oseni, Secretary of the Lagos branch of the union, at about 5 p.m. in the Loco Yard yesterday, May 18.

The workers were wrapped in tense silence listening to Mr Oseni while he spoke on the question of whether Mr Imoudu should continue to be designated "Life President" of the Railway Workers Union.

Mr Oseni related how, in a conference held many years ago, it was decided that Imoudu should be appointed paid as president but that a press release came out later with the information that Imoudu had been appointed life president.

He revealed that Mr Imoudu had subsequently been asked to cease calling himself life president but that Imoudu had said that since there was no rebuttal of the press release he took it that the union was favourable to the designation.

Suddenly the silence broke and several members of the audience exclaimed that if anybody interfered with the life presidentship of Mr Imoudu the Railway Workers' Union would be dissolved.

The crowd dispersed, apparently annoyed, leaving Mr Oseni and a vice-president of the union behind.—(ANA)



MESSRS N. EZE AND R. ANIEDOBE

Seen in the above picture (second and last respectively, from left to right), with two other trade union leaders of the U.A.C. Workers Union. They will take part in the workers mass meeting this evening.

Railway May Take Back Six Suspended Workers

Two Already Re-engaged And Four Under Consideration

For the first time in the public service of Nigeria the Nigerian Railway management allowed six employees who were interdicted for participating in the recent strike to bring along union leaders to help them plead any extenuating circumstances; the men came, but were unaccompanied by their leaders.

Mr S. Davis, Acting Assistant General Manager, said yesterday that the Railway Management, by allowing this concession, took a precedent in the sphere of disciplinary measures which before now, was exclusively official.

The men, the Railway spokesman said, told him that they had informed their unions about the opportunity afforded them.

Two of them have been taken back and the remaining four have their cases under consideration in view of the extenuating circumstances they pleaded.

Government, the spokesman said, decided that all assistant chief clerks, and chief clerks, who participated in recent strikes, in view of their responsible positions, should be dealt with more seriously.

This decision does not apply only to the Railway Department; there was no reason, Mr Davis opined, why the N.U.R., under the circumstance, should take exception to the ~~re~~ warnings."

As for the accusation that members were being victimised, the official said it was not an individual case, the warnings were distributed squarely to all strikers as in other Government departments affected.

Mr Davis, who was at one time a senior staff official of the British Railways, said that he liked trade unions, having been a member himself.

The bug of trade unionism in Nigeria, he said, is that it was being mishandled by union leaders; there were also too many weak unions.

These could be welded into very strong unions with paid secretaries of high calibre.

Some of the employees whom Mr Davis met were under the impression that the union leaders had the right to order strikes not knowing that union leaders exist on the will of the members.

Railway Workers Appeal To Acting Governor

Decision To Drop Nigerian Politicians Not Appreciated

Contending that "the rejection of barely two alternatives on a commission of five in spite of cogent submissions, cannot be appreciated as a sincere offer of co-operation by the Government," the President of the Nigerian Union of Railwaymen addressed a letter to His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government, advising him to "reconsider the whole situation in the light of the highest service to the general community..."

The above is a sequel to government's rejection of the workers' suggestion that Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and H. O. Davies be included on the personnel of the railway enquiry commission, in place of Rev. S. I. Kale and Mr L. P. Ojukwu.

The following is full text of the letter:

My deputation has given further serious consideration to the moot question of the personnel of the Commission of Enquiry which Your Excellency has been graciously pleased to set up in order to enquire into conditions of service in the Nigerian Railways, and to make recommendations thereupon.

DEEP REGRET

As president of the federated unions, I regard it my most humble duty to Your Excellency and to the cause of my federation to state clearly that it will be a matter for deep regret if Your Excellency will permit such a glorious evidence of high statesmanship duly creditable to Your Excellency to be over-ridden by the bare necessity of a small sacrifice of opinion and by Your Excellency clinging uncompromisingly to three of the assessors nominated by Government, to which my deputation on behalf of the N. U. R. has expressed strong objections.

The alternatives proposed by my deputation are Justice Brooke, Pallant, Mallam Bello Kano, Dr N. Azikiwe and H. O. Davies as against Rev. S. I. Kale and Mr L. P. Ojukwu.

Since leaving the meeting with Your Excellency, I have not spared myself in contacting responsible opinion both amongst the working classes in Government employment and the general public; and I fear, I must assure Your Excellency that, it is not unlikely that, referred to that great jury, the objections registered by my deputation will have a strong and respectable backing of public opinion.

The conviction is held that the Rev. Kale is a School Master with very honest intentions whose experience of human affairs is, unfortunately, circumscribed within the four walls of a Grammar School.

Mr Ojukwu, another honest and respectable citizen, is definitely a private enterprise capitalist, whose business and staff relations may well benefit by some enquiry of the kind which Your Excellency has graciously directed into the affairs of the Nigerian Railways.

NUMBER ONE

The trade union movement in Nigeria incidentally cannot point to any useful experience of public affairs in these circumstances creditable to either or both of these two highly respected citizens.

On the other hand, Dr Azikiwe, our alternative No. 1, is himself a large employer of labour with more than one-time experience of assessorship at an arbitration connected with dispute between Government and its employees.

H. O. Davies, by the way, is an economist of high esteem throughout the country and the value of his service to the community is enhanced, the more, by his experience, once as an assessor, twice as a civil servant — a member first of the Junior Service, and later of the Senior Service.

TWO PILLARS

Your Excellency's objection to the candidature of these two gentlemen is not based on their ability and character, but rather on the fact that they are actively engaged in party politics.

This is not a sufficient reason to reject the services of these two pillars of society in whom the workers have implicit confidence.

In the opinion of my delegation, the rejection of barely two alternatives on a commission of five in spite of cogent submissions, cannot be appreciated as a sincere offer of co-operation by the government; and, I have the honour, on behalf of my deputation — and thereby of the federation — reverently to advise Your Excellency to reconsider the whole situation in the light of the highest service to the general community of Nigeria and the success of Your Excellency's already bespoken regime.

Labour Office Is Queried At Railway Commission

Member Wonders Why Early Intervention Was Ignored

Why did the Labour Department not intervene at the early stages of a dispute?

Mr H. F. Pallant asked this question at the session of the Brooke's Commission on Railway troubles last week, and Mr A. H. Couzens, Commissioner of Labour, answered that his department neither acted as arbitrator nor judge, but helped the parties to reach an agreement; if no agreement was arrived at, he would then give advice.

The Labour Department kept an eye and was conversant with all disputes.

If there was trouble of an industrial nature, Mr Couzens said, he would inquire into it and see if the circumstances warranted the appointment of a conciliation machinery.

NO WIDER POWERS

The powers of the Labour Department were marked out by law; in Mr Couzen's opinion, the Commissioner of Labour should not be vested with wider powers in matters like this, than he had at present.

He then went on to explain that his role as a conciliator was mainly to see that parties came to an agreement on the best terms.

The role of an abitrator differed, in that an arbitrator must work according to policy or principles, and could not, by way of illustration, make an award if the Treasury had not that much.

Asked whether his department or the Government could not arrange for the International Labour Organisation to send out men to educate unionists on trade unionism on the pattern of the Oxford Extra Mural Studies, the Commissioner of Labour said it was not possible.

NO SUCH COURSES

The I.L.O. did not run such courses; furthermore, only sovereign states were members of the I.L.O. and Nigeria was not one.

Arbitrations were no solutions to labour problems, Mr Couzens suggested; the right attitude was for parties to endeavour to agree when they found themselves disagreeing.

Trouble in the Railway Department was not peculiar to that section; it was general and was applicable to other quarters too.

This might be due to economic conditions.

Mr S. Davis, the Railway spokesman, then asked the Commissioner of Labour certain questions on his address to the commission.

He wanted to know (a), whether it was a fact laid down in law that an arbitration award was not binding on both parties and (b), whether the parties are forced to accept awards?

Further, the Railway spokesman wished to know whether parties were in effect bound to accept such awards; although this was not specific in the ordinance, Mr Davis said, as parties went to the arbitrator of their own volition, it was a moral contract.

Mr Couzens conceded to the first point, and explained that before any dispute was put on the mart for a tribunal, all means of settlement must have been exhausted.

It was not so much the moral obligation, he said, but the good sense to accept the third man's decision.

DIRECT CONTACT

Mr Couzens then suggested that industrial relations officers instead of technical, should carry on negotiations; that unions be accorded direct contact with the Railway management.

The Railway negotiating machinery was good on paper, the commissioner said, but for one reason or the other, was not satisfactory in practice.

Mr Ojukwu asked the Commissioner of Labour whether it was not possible to increase trade union scholarship awards to twenty; to this, the reply was that things must be made to fit into Government scheme and that the number suggested was too many.

It was disclosed that the six union scholarship winners can only leave next year on six months casual training.—(ANA).

Civil Servants Reques Salary Scales Inquiry

Twenty-One Days Given Fo Reply From The Governor

The appointment of an "independent, impartial commissio composed of persons wholly untainted with local prejudices o the influences of vested commercial interests..." is the categorical request of the joint-executive of the Nigerian Civil Service Union and Association of Nigerian Railway Civil Servants, embodied in a letter to the Chief Secretary yesterday.

This request, the letter explained, is a sequel to the final breakdown of negotiations at a Whitley Council meeting held here in Lagos on August 18, over the question of the "wide disparity between Scales 'F' and 'G' of the Harragin Revision of Salaries" recommendations.

In the circumstances, the N.C.S.U. and the A.N.R.C.S. have concluded that "anything short of a public and independent inquiry would be playing for time and lead ultimately to consequences which the joint-executive must find itself in no position to prevent or to control."

The Chief Secretary has been asked to be good enough to communicate to the secretary of the joint-executive, "His Excellency's intentions in the matter... within twenty-one days of this notification..."